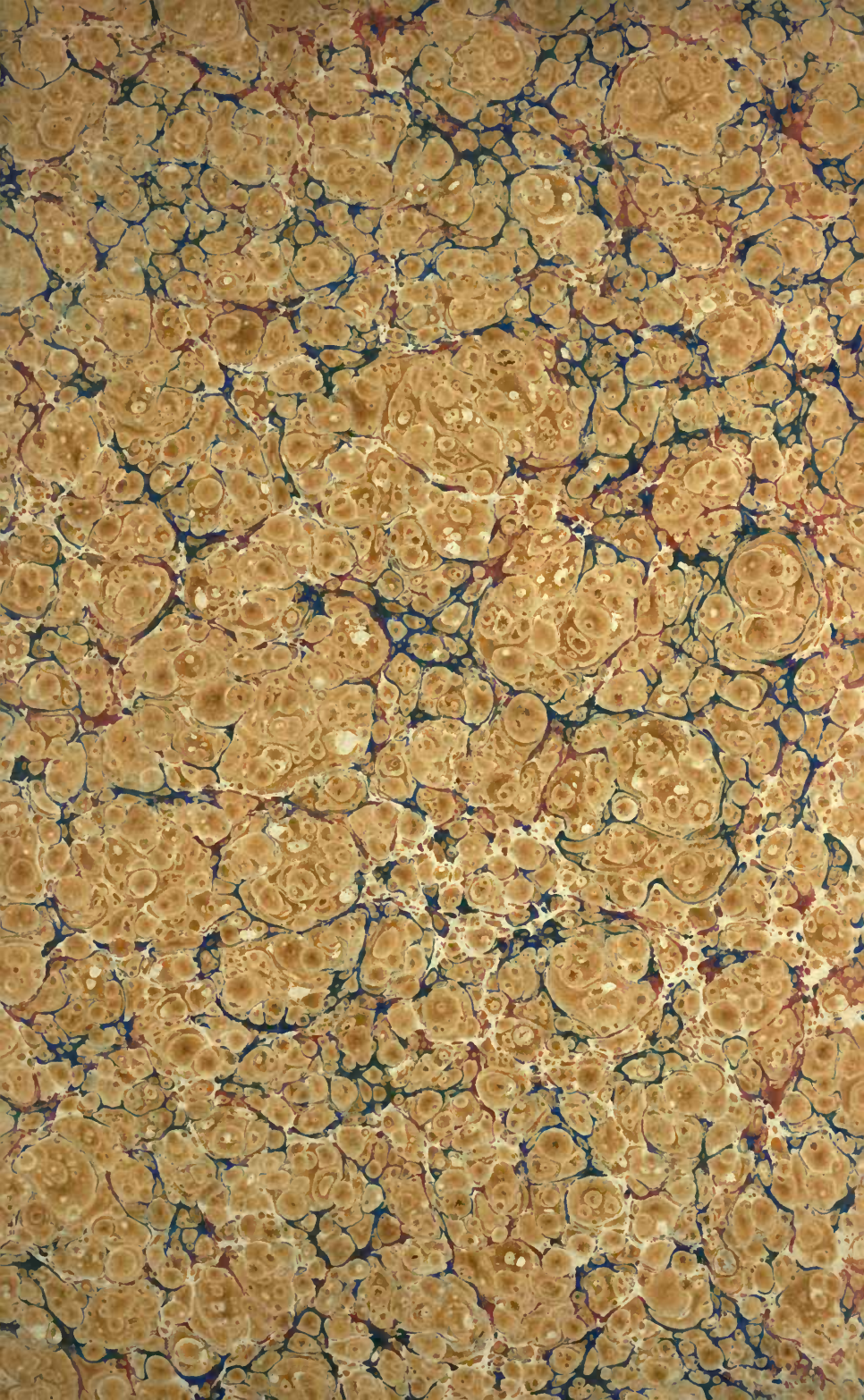


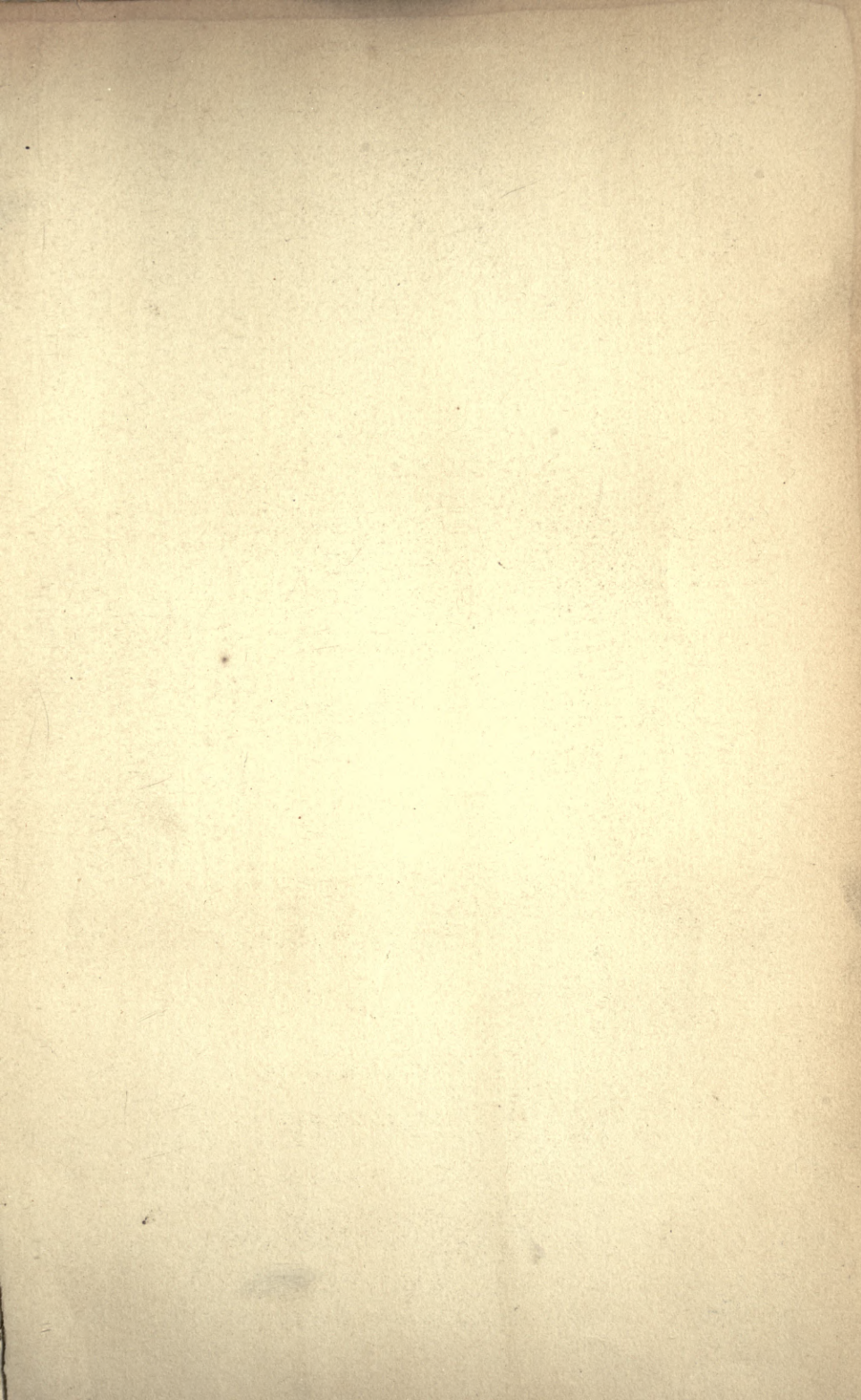
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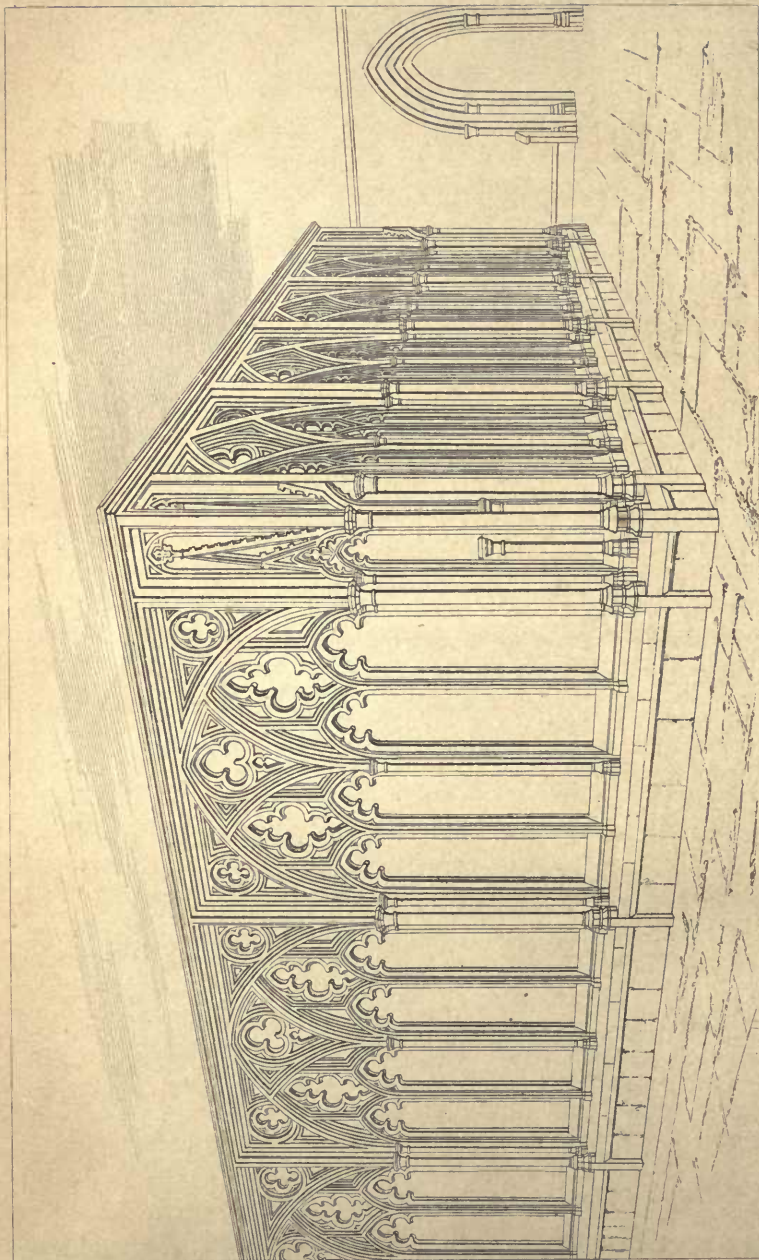












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THE CLOISTERS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

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THE
Archaeological Journal.

MARCH, 1846.

OBSERVATIONS IN DISPROOF OF THE PRETENDED MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM DE WARREN, EARL OF SURREY, WITH A DAUGHTER BEGOTTEN OF MATILDIS, DAUGHTER OF BALDWIN, COMTE OF FLANDERS, BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY IN NORMANDY.

THE Cotton Manuscript Vespasian F. xv. contains the *Nigrum Registrum prioratus de Lewes quod fieri fecit Robertus Auncell, prior, Anno Domini 1444*, which was formerly belonging to the earls of Dorset, whose ancestor had a grant from the crown of the site of the priory of Lewes, and was subsequently in the hands of Sir Edward Byshe and Doctor Matthew Hutton, by whom it was given to Sir Robert Cotton. Being of so late a date the narrative portion of its contents is utterly unworthy of being considered as any authority, and the assertion it contains that William de Warren, the founder, was made earl of Surrey by William the Conqueror, and that he married his daughter, is disproved by the charter, copied from another register of Lewes (which was in the possession of John Selden, Esquire, in 1649, and doubtless of earlier date) by Dugdale, and printed in the *Monasticon* in 1655. In neither of these repositories is there any copy of the original charter of foundation, which had been sent to the abbey of Cluny, in Burgundy, to which this priory was a cell, by reason of the refusal of Hugh, the abbot, to send over monks until he had received the said charter, and had obtained the king's license for their admission into England.

The first endowment made during the reign of William the Conqueror is now only to be collected from the entries of its possessions in Domesday book, and from an original charter of that king, which is preserved in the Cottonian manuscript, Vespasian F. 111 fol. 1, now in part illegible, owing to decay

and the application of some chemical mixture, with a view to render the writing distinct. In the new edition of the *Monasticon* is a copy of this charter, with the words *filiae meae* after *Gonfredae*, as part of the original; but, in fact, erroneously, as they are interlined in a modern hand of the fifteenth century. In another Cotton MS., Vespasian E. 11, is an early fragment of a register of Lewes, which, under the heading *Comes vetus*, details the possessions of Lewes, which are confirmed by this royal charter in this form:—

Willelmus comes primus, concedente filio suo secundo Comite, dedit nobis pro anima Gundrade uxoris sue Waltuna cum pertinentiis suis, scilicet, dimidiam Walpolam et terram de Chenewica et terram Brunsuen. Reddit sancto Pancratio viii libras cum x solidis, quos accrevit Ranulfus Decanus quando placitavit contra Achi. Godwinus diaconus reddit xx solidos de terra sua et Stangelinus junior et Mainerus filius ejus xx solidos. Stangelinus presbiter de Limea reddit pro terra sua xvi libras. Godricus miles de Walsocha reddit xx solidos pro terra sua. Ceteri homines nostri de Walsocha pertinent ad Waltunam et hoc quod reddunt est in firma de Waltuna, et tertia pars de Anamera, que nostra est, pertinet ad Waltunam et redditus ejus est in firma de Waltuna. In Wella piscatores reddunt ix solidos et ceteri homines nostri reddunt et pertinent ad Waltunam. Waltuna et quicquid habemus infra Maresia reddunt lx et xi libras et x solidos.

The charter of William the Conqueror is apparently as follows:—

Notum sit presentibus et futuris quod ego Willelmus (gratia Dei) rex Anglorum concedo monasterio Sancti Pancratii quod si + ta est apud Leuvas pro anima domini et antecessoris mei regis eduardi et pro anima patris mei comitis + Rotberti et pro mea ipsius anima et uxoris mee Matildis regine et filiorum atque successorum meorum et pro anima + Guillelmi de uarennam et uxoris sue Gon (dra) de (pro me et heredibus meis) quandam mansionem nos + tram nomine Waltonam cum omnibus que ad eandem mansionem pertinent, que Willelmus ac illam mansionem tenet + de me. Concedo etiam ut monachi in eodem monasterio conversantes et conversaturi ea libertate pos + sideant, qua ecclesie, quas barones mei, me concedente, construunt, possident, elemosinas, quas ego eis concessi. + Et ita quod ego in ista elemosina habeam quicquid in illis habeo. Et ut donatio hec firma et inconcussa + perpetuo maneat signo sancte crucis manu propria confirmavi et manibus fidelium meorum testificandam + liberavi.

S. Wil + lelmi Regis. S. Rob + berti (filii Regis.) S. Willelmi + filii Regis. S. Hainrici + filii Regis. S. Willelmi de + Warennam. S. Tho + me archiepiscopi. S. Os + mundi episcopi. S. Wauche + lini episcopi. S. Remigii + episcopi. S. Willelmi + episcopi Dunelmensis. S. Hain + rici. S. Richardi + de Ton(ebrige) (S. Alani + comitis Britannie) S. Walteri + Giffardi. S. Eduuardi + vicecomitis. S. Milonis + Crispini.

The manor given by this charter is in Norfolk, and has now the name of West Walton or Walton Prior, and is situate in the hundred and half of Freebridge, in Marshland, on the banks of the Wisbeach river, and is thus described in Domesday, under the heading *Terræ Willelmi de Warrenna*, fo. 150—160 b. *Hund. et dim. Fredrebruge*.

Waltuna tenuit Toche liber homo tempore regis eduardi. Modo tenet Sanctus Petrus. iiii carucatæ terræ, semper ix villani, &c. Tota valet xvii libras et x solidos. Tota habet iiii leugas in longo et ii quarentenas in lato, quicumque ibi teneat, et reddit ii solidos de gelto de xx solidis. Hoc est de feudo Fedrici.

This notification applies to all the lands that were held by the Saxon Toche; and in Domesday, under *Terræ Willelmi de Warene*, in Cambridgeshire, f. 196 b, we have this statement of his degree of affinity to William de Warene.

In Trepeslav Hundredo. In Trumpinton tenet Willelmus iiii hidas et dimidiam. Terra est v carucarum. In dominio sunt ii^e et ix villani cum iiii bordariis habentes iii carucas. Ibi i molinum de xx solidis. Pratum v carucarum. Pastura ad pecora villæ et iiii socos. Valet et valet vi libras. Tempore regis Eduuardi vii libras. Hanc terram tenuit Tochi de Ecclesia de Ely, die quo rex Eduuardus fuit vivus et mortuus, nec potuit dare nec vendere, nec ab Ecclesia separare. Hanc terram postea habuit Frederi, frater Willelmi.

Domesday again furnishes us in the survey of the lands of William de Warren, in Norfolk, with the proof that this brother of William de Warren was a Fleming, and this entry is of singular importance in subverting the fabled royal descent of Gundrada, as a daughter of William the Conqueror; it occurs in vol. ii. fol. 169, b. *Hundredum de Grenehou*.

In Pagrava tenet Sanctus Ricarius i carucatam terre (de feodo Fedrici) quam tenuit quidam liber homo tempore Regis Edwardi. Tunc iiii villani et semper, modo ii bordarii. Semper in dominio i caruca et semper inter omnes dimidia caruca. Tunc valet xx solidos, modo xxv solidos.

In Acra tenuit quidam liber homo i carucatam terræ, semper vi villani et i bordarius et iii servi et i caruca in dominio. Tunc inter omnes iii carucæ, modo i. Silva ad xv porcos. Semper dimidium molinum. Tunc valet et semper xx solidos, hoc est de feodo Fretherici. Wimerus tenet.

The monastery designated by the name of *Sanctus Petrus* in these extracts from Domesday is that of Cluny, and that under the name of *Sanctus Ricarius* had anciently the Latin name of *Centulum*, and at the present day its site is the small

town of Saint Ricquier, canton of Ailly-le-haut-Clocher, arrondissement of Abbeville, Departement of La Somme, being included in the pagus Pontivus, or Ponthieu, in the diocese of Amiens. In the chronicle of this abbey, printed by D'Achery, in his *Spicilegium*, is a copy of a charter of Guy, Comte of Ponthieu, made at the solicitation of abbot Gervinus, *annuentibus Proceribus meæ provinciæ in præsentia Regis Philippi Marchionisque Balduini, necnon etiam principum regalis palatii*, granting to St. Ricquier the fourth part of a vill, called Outrebois, with these witnesses, *signum Balduini juvenis comitis, signum Frederici, &c. Actum est hoc anno Regis Philippi imperii vi. Incarnationis Dominicæ mxxvii.* In this the second year of the reign of William the Conqueror in England, Abbot Gervinus passed over to his court, and obtained from him a confirmation of the gifts made to his monastery in the days of King Edward, being present Ralph, earl of Norfolk, with his son of the same name, who joined in this petition to the king, as they themselves had been the donors. His charter has this preamble : *In nomine Sanctæ et individue Trinitatis, ego Guillelmus concessu Dei Anglorum Rex, affectu mei profectus in Domino, et prece compulsus Domni Abbatis Gervini Monasterii sancti Richarii, quod est situm in pago comitatus Pontivi, nihilominus quoque hortatu amicorum meorum, Radulfi scilicet comitis, necnon et filii ejus Radulfi, annuentibus etiam unanimiter meæ curiæ Primatibus, regio more concedo quicquid hi ambo, videlicet pater et filius, fratrum prælibati Sancti devote concesserunt usibus. Quarum igitur ecclesiarum vel mansionum, ut cunctis manifestetur cognitio, dignum duximus in præsentī denominatim manifestare scripto. Hæc est Sancti Richarii terra in Anglicis finibus sita a Radulfo comite eidem Sancto tradita.* The places named are Sporle, South Acre, Cuthorp, Cotes, Pickenham, Narford, Swaffham and Gaywode. Earl Ralph by his wife of the race of the Bretons in France had inherited the towns of Gael and Montfort in Brittany, being himself probably a Fleming, and died during the reign of the Conqueror. He was succeeded in his title of earl of Norfolk, by his son of the same name, whose conspiracy in 1074 is fully described by William of Malmesbury, in which Roger, earl of Hereford, brother of his wife, and Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, were involved. At the time of the survey his vast possessions in Norfolk were in the king's hands, and it is also probable that Frederic, brother-in-law of William de Warren, was engaged in the

same conspiracy, as the whole of his fief had been transferred to that illustrious Norman. At the same time the abbey of St. Ricquier lost the possessions of their gift, and with the single exception of the carucate of land in Little Pagrave, there is no other mention of this abbey at the time of this survey. Sporle was subsequently given to the Benedictine abbey of St. Florent at Saumur in the reign of Henry the Second, and it was the site of an alien priory, dissolved in the parliament held at Leicester 2 Hen. V. 1424, and made parcel of the endowment of Eton college by Henry VI. in the nineteenth year of his reign. Pagrave was a berewic of Sporle or Spurley, and divided between earl Ralph and Frederic, and hence the names of Great Pagrave and Little Pagrave; at which last was a chapel in the parish of Sporle, now destroyed^a.

The name of Warren was that of a river, which has its source in the commune of Omonville-sur-Varenne and falls into the canal of Dieppe below the castle of Arques, from which it has now the appellation of riviere d'Arques. Seated upon the left bank of this river was the bourg, which anciently had the same name as the river, the chief residence of the family,

^a The remaining text of this charter of the Conqueror is as follows:—"Villa vocabulo Esperlais, ubi habentur hospites xxxvii, qui persolvunt annualiter unusquisque in Nativitate Domini duos equos oneratos de brais; a festivitate Sancti Joannis Baptistæ usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis tribus diebus omne opus Domini sui: ceterum quod residuum est de anno, semel in hebdomada erunt ad omne opus, quod eis injunctum fuerit. Habentur inibi sex carrucæ, sylva optima, terra arabilis et inculta, prata omnibus nutrimentis aptissima. Est et alia villa, quæ vocatur Acræ, ubi habentur hospites ii. molendina iii, quæ solvunt xxxv oras denariorum. Præterea omnes homines villæ metent segetes tribus in hebdomada diebus et omnes carrucæ arabunt tribus diebus ad frumenta et ad avenas. Est et tertia villa, quæ vocatur Culesturpo, quæ solvit quinque oras denariorum et carrucis suis arant terras tribus ad frumenta et ad avenas diebus. Sequitur quarta villa, quæ vocatur Achotes, et alia, quæ vocatur Apicheneam, ubi habentur omnes prædictæ consuetudines carrucarum. His jungitur Merefort, ex qua viii carrucas duobus diebus ad frumenta et ad avenas; et in Augusto xxv homines duobus diebus ad messen metendam consuetudinaliter Dominus villæ habebit. Vocatur villa sequens

lingua eorum Assuafam, de qua habetur omnis decima tam annonæ quam aliarum rerum. Est et alia quæ vocatur Guenite, ubi est molendinum unum et sylva, piscatio quoque optima. Hoc autem iterum iterumque cum interdicto affirmationis affirmo, ne alicujus tyranni invasione posthac usurpetur quovis modo. Hæc itaque charta ut posteris nostris immutabilis perduret, regia nostra eam auctoritate firmamus." In Domesday this place has the name of Sparle, and it is thus mentioned under the heading *Norfolc. Terre Regis quas Godricus servat. Hundredum de Grenehov de xiiii letis. Sparle tenuit Rex Edwardus et hoc manerium fuit de regno, sed rex Edwardus dedit Radulfo Comiti. Huic manerio jacet i beruita, que vocatur Paggrova. Est etiam adhuc alter beruita, que vocatur Acræ. Alia beruita Pichenham. Hoc totum manerium simul valuit tempore Regis Edwardi x libras et quando Godricus recepit xii; modo xxiiii libras et ii solidos. Swaffham, another capital manor, had been given to Alan, earl of Brittany, the husband of a sister of the second earl Ralph, as we learn from Domesday. *Hundredum de Grenehov. Terre Alani comitis. Suafham pertinuit ad regionem et Rex Edwardus dedit Radulfo comiti.* Hence in each case a brother-in-law was benefited by these forfeitures.*

who bore the local surname ; and it was only at a period subsequent to the raising of a fair mound in the valley for the site of the castle, that another epithet derived from this structure attached to its locality, as in the name of Bel Encombe we have the literal translation of *Bellus Cumulus*. *Bellencombe* is now the cheffieu of a canton in the arrondissement of Dieppe, departement of *La Seine Inferieure*, with a population of 927 inhabitants. The cartulary of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of the Mont de Rouen, subsequently designated the abbey of *Sainte Catherine* after the acquisition of her relics, a manuscript of the eleventh century, furnishes the earliest notice of the first baron of this name in Normandy. From it we learn that *Rodulf de Warren* was a sharer and coheir with *Roger*, son of the bishop, in an extensive fief in the vicinity of Rouen, and that they had also several villis in the pays de Caux, and hence he was doubtless identical with *Radulf*, son of the bishop, whose name occurs in the following instrument, inserted in the cartulary of the cathedral church of Rouen, which regards the two communes of *Douvrend* and *Bailly la riviere*, near Dieppe.

Hoc scriptum est quomodo villa de Duuerent a dominicatu Archiepiscopatus exiit et quomodo postea rediit. Duerent fuit in dominico Sancte Marie. Hugo Archiepiscopus tulit de dominicatu et dedit cuidam militi, Odoni, in matrimonio sororis sue. Mortuo Odone dedit iterum Hugo sororem suam cuidam Henrico cum eadem terra. Postea defuncto Henrico clamat eam Walterus, comes de Medanta, propter hoc quod Henricus suus consanguineus erat, et ita ei dedit Robertus Archiepiscopus. Postea redemit eam Robertus Archiepiscopus, qui eam sibi dederat, pleno pilleo de denariis, et ita redacta est terra de Duerent in dominicatu sancte Marie. In quo Robertus Archiepiscopus dominicatu triginta annis et plus quiete tenuit ; sed postea amore captus filiorum Ricardo filio suo injuste tradidit.

Membra ipsius terre sunt hec ; Putham, Duuerendel, Puteolis, Airumesnil Hagenonmesnil, Hugonismesnil, Rainulfivallis, Le Coldret, Hupei, Cornepit ; et partes de Baslei, scilicet Montane, Muntut et Extriemontem, quas acquisivit Robertus Archiepiscopus judicio Ricardi Comititis et principum ejus in appendiciis Duuerent ; ad quarum divisionem et saisionem misit Ricardus Comes Goscelinum filium Hecdonis, Ricardum vicecomitem filium Tescelini, et Radulfum filium Episcopi, et Osbertum de Augia. Hi manducaverunt ipse die cum archiepiscopo in silva, que dicitur Blanca, et flagellaverunt ibi plures puerulos atque eos bene refocillaverunt in recordatione et memoria hujus facti. Fuerunt etiam quamplures compatriote, scilicet, Walterus et Wacelinus frater ejus de Euermo, Hagenon de Hubovilla, Ricardus de Sancto

Supplicio, Reinerus de Berengerivilla et Ricardus de Capitevallis et multi alii^b.

The cartulary of the abbey of St. Amand contains this record, proving the identity of Roger, son of the bishop, and consequently that of his brother Ralph, as sons of Hugh, bishop of Coutances :—

Cum prescriptis beneficiis illud etiam in hoc privilegio (i. e. Willelmi Regis Anglorum quinto anno regni sui) annotatur donum, quod Rogerius filius Hugonis episcopi Constancie urbis, ecclesie gloriose Dei genitricis Marie et beati Amandi Christi antistitis, que est infra muros urbis Rothomagensis, concessit quando filiam suam, videlicet, Emmam Christi obsequio mancipavit. In comitatu Talou hoc mansum, quod vulgo vocatur Herboumesnil, predictus Rogerius dedit cum uno molendino. In eodem comitatu terram que vocatur de la Mare prefate ecclesie tribuit, quam nunc tenet Walchelinus. Preterea hanc terram, quam nunc Tuoldus presbyter et fratur ejus Turchitillus tenent, cum hiis, que pertinent ad illam, donavit similiter Rogerius. In hac elemosina habeatur quedam piscaria, que de censu xv solidos solvit monachis Sancti Dionisii unoquoque anno + Signum Willelmi Normannorum comitis. + Signum ipsius Rogerii.

Aubermesnil is a commune in the canton of Blangy, arrondissement of Neufchatel, departement of La Seine-Inferieure, between Mortemer and Foucarmont, a district which had anciently the name of the comté of Talou, as comprising the territory limited by the river Bresle, anciently named Augus ; and it was doubtless parcel of the fief, of which the castle of Mortemer was originally the chief seat, and from which the descendants of Roger, as well as himself, had their surname. Hugh, bishop of Coutances, was present at the dedication of the church of Fecamp in the year 990, and survived as late as the year 1020. Also of his endowment was the priory of St. Lo of Rouen, to which he transferred seven canons, of those

^b Hugh was Archbishop of Rouen from 942 to 989 ; the son of Hugh de Calvacamp and brother of Ralph, to whom he gave the bourg of Toeni, in the canton of Gaillon, arrondissement of Louviers, departement de l'Eure, ancestor of the illustrious race who bore this surname. Walter, third of the name, comte of the Vexin Français, of Chaumont, Pontoise and Mantes, son of Dregon, comte of the Vexin and of Amiens, was husband of Biota, and with her died from the effects of poison at Falaise in 1063. Archbishop Robert was son of Richard I. and Gunnor, and succeeded to Archbishop Hugh, whose prelacy continued for forty-

seven years until 1037, when he died, leaving three sons, Richard, Ralph, and William. Of the localities named Douvrendelle, Pulcheux, Agranville, Angreville, Humesnil, Hernouval and Huppy are all hamlets in the parish of Douvrend, and Montigny, Motuy and Etrimont in that of Bailly-en-Riviere ; and the name Blanques is yet that of the wood, and of a hamlet adjoining, where the parties dined, and the boys were first flogged and then feasted in memory of this act. Envermeu, Ybouvville, St. Sulpice, Bellengreville and Capval are adjoining parishes.

who had been appointed to the cathedral of Coutances, afterwards the usual place of residence of his successors in the capital of the duchy, being inclusive of the church of Blossville-Bonsecours, in the vicinity of the Mont de Rouen, a commune, which was shared between his sons. According to the continuator of William, the monk of Jumièges, whose own history closed with the accession of Robert Courte-heuze to the ducal throne, and who from internal evidence was doubtless a monk of the abbey of Bec Herluin, the families of Warren and Mortemer derived their descent from a common ancestor, and such tradition was undoubtedly correct. In the text of Duchesne we read this paragraph of this writer, under the heading *Quomodo eadem Comitissa sorores suas et neptes nobilioribus Normannorum in conjugium tradidit et de posteritate earundem*, having reference to the countess Gunnor, wife of Richard I. Comte of Normandy, deceased in 996.

Et quoniam de sororibus Gunnoris Comitissæ fecimus mentionem, libet etiam de illis, qui secundo gradu consanguinitatis affines eidem fuere, prout ab antiquis accepimus, aliqua dicere. Habuit ergo ex fratre suo Herfasto eadem Comitissa nepotem Osbernus de Crepon, patrem videlicet Willelmi, Comitis Herefordiæ, viri per omnia laudabilis. Neptes vero plures prædicta Gunnor habuit: sed solummodo de quinque, quibus maritis nupserint, audivi. Una itaque earum matrimonio copulata est patri primi Willelmi de Warennæ, ex qua natus est idem Willelmus, postea Comes Surreiæ, et Rogerius de Mortuomari, frater ipsius. Altera Nicholao de Bascheritvilla, ex cujus posteritate natus est Willelmus Martellus et Walterus de Sancto Martino.

The memory of the aged people from whom this writer received this information, cannot be implicitly relied upon, and the lapse of time requires that we ascend a generation higher, so as to fix the marriage of this nameless niece with one contemporary with Richard I. in the person of Hugh, afterwards bishop of Coutances, and father of Ralph de Warren and Roger de Mortemer, as this contemporary charter witnesses.

Non inconsulte antiquorum ritu approbatum constat, ut quod in constabiliendis rebus concors fidelium sententia approbat, hoc fideli litteræ tradatur, quæ longiore ævo perdurat. Cujus vivaci testimonio cunctis tam presentibus quam et nostris minoribus notum facimus, nos fratres in Rotomagensi monte Sanctæ Trinitati, Deo nostro, in unum servientes, quod habita cum Rodulfo Warethnæ emptionis conventionem in perpetuum hujus nostri loci alodium, e vicino ejus centum acres silvæ triginta emimus libris, et quatuordecim acres terræ arabilis in Blovilla decem aliis libris, et item bene-

ficiū coci ejus Odonis apud villam dictam Merdeplud aliis decem libris. Item quoque pratum ponti Hunfridi subjacens decem libris. Item ab eodem Rodulfo terram unius carrucæ ad Blovillam pro sexdecim libris et terram præti Sottevillæ pro decem libris accepimus; et in ejus necessitate pallium unum pro viginti libris et xxx solidis dedimus. Item de supradicta silva centum acras emimus a Rogerio filio Episcopi, qui et particeps et coheres est ejusdem allodii, xv libris. Sed et ipsam partem de castellario, quæ nostræ emptioni est continua et ad ipsum pertinebat, emimus xxx solidis. Supradictas autem centum acras quidam noster familiaris, nomine Rogerius, suo adjutorio nos confortavit emere, quum ipse prior xv libras pro sexaginta acras dedit, et post ad centenam perfectionem aliis xv libris, quas solvimus, pervenire nos fecit. Hujus emptionis affirmatorem dominum nostrum Willelmum, Normannorum ducem, ex ejus signo subter agnoscendum constat, et Rotomagensis archiepiscopi Malgerii subsignatam auctoritatem, et hujus rei ne quis infringere presumat affirmationem.

Signum Willelmi comitis. Signum Archipræsulis Malgerii. Signum ejusdem Rodulfi de Guarethna. Signum Beatricis, uxoris ejus. Signum Rogerii filii episcopi. Signum Hubertii filii Turoidi. Signum Willelmi. Signum Hugonis. S. Hepponis. S. Rotberti. S. Warnerii forestarii. S. Erchemboldi. S. Gunfridi. Signum Snelli. Signum Willelmi filii Rogerii, heredis scilicet ipsius, qui, ut omni paternæ conventioni annueret, partem suam condonaret, xliii libras et x solidos a nobis accepit. Signum Hugonis fratris ejus. Signum Rodulfi de Cruizmara. S. Turoidi filii Osberni de Freschenes. Signum Gulberti filii Rodulfi de Cruizmara. Signum Hugonis de Flamenvilla. Ex nostra parte signum Ricardi, senescal. S. Bernardi coci. S. Ansfredi coci. S. Ascelini prepositi. S. Rodulfi filii Benzelli.

Mauger, archbishop of Rouen, was the successor of Archbishop Robert, his paternal uncle, deceased in 1037, which see he retained until May, 1055. Blosseville, Eauplet, and Pont Honfroi, are in the immediate vicinity of the Mont de Rouen, and Sotteville-lez-Rouen lies next its suburb on the south side of the Seine. The use of the word *castellarium*, in the sense of *castellanix districtus*, attests the tenure of this land of Roger to have been annexed to the castle of Mortemer, and among the witnesses are the two sons of Roger, William and Hugh, the former of whom ratified the sale made by his father. Below in the same cartulary we read :

Item Rodulfus de Warennæ, consensu uxoris suæ vocabulo Emmæ, domno Rainerio abbati et Monachis Sanctæ Trinitatis totam portionem suam silvæ montium Blovillæ et Scurræ septem libris denariorum vendidit, quarta feria ante Pascha Domini, Willelmo, inclito duce Normannorum, assensum prebente. S. ejusdem Willelmi comitis. S. ipsius Rodulfi. Signum Emmæ, uxoris ejus. S. Hugonis de Flamenvilla. S. Leudonis.

Ex nostra parte. S. Ansfredi, coci. S. Bernardi, coci. S. Warnerii forestarii. S. Alberici forestarii.

Owing to this arrangement Monsieur Deville, the editor of this cartulary, plausibly assumes that these charters were in chronological order, and consequently appended this note ; “*hic enim invenitur Rodulfus I. de Warennæ, conjux Beatrix, postea Emmæ, ex qua Rodulfus II. et Willelmus I. filios habuit. Hic Willelmus I. comitatus est Willelmum Conquestorem in Angliam, a quo recepit fere trecenta maneria, postea a Willelmo Rufo, comitatum Surreiæ,*” at the foot of the following charter :

Vir quidem, nomine Hugo de Flamenvilla, vendidit Sanctæ Trinitatis monachis decimam, quam tenebat de domino suo Rodulfo de Warethna in Amundi Villa et terram unius mansi, annuente ipso Rodulfo, qui etiam, accepto precio a monachis, dedit illis consuetudinem moltæ, quæ sui juris erat in prædicto manso ; et in Maltevilla decimam, quam ex supradicto viro et ex alio, nomine Willelmo, filio Walonæ, tenebat, et unum hortum et decimam culturæ de Ramara. Item in eadem villa, &c. In Flamenvilla quoque ipse predictus Hugo totam propriæ carrucæ decimam, necnon et omnium virorum ejusdem villa ad se pertinentium, tam vernaculorum quam rusticorum, nobis tradidit et donavit. Post modicum tempus pretaxati Hugonis dominus, scilicet supra memoratus Rodulfus et uxor ejus, vocabulo Emma, ac filii eorum Rodulfus et Willelmus, ad nostrum venerunt monasterium ; una cum eis venit ipse Hugo, rogavit eos ut harum omnium conventionum donationem in perpetuam hereditatem facerent, et coram altari sancta Trinitatis suis manibus cartam signarent, et fecerunt. Harum omnium conventionum testes multi sunt, et maxime hi, qui eodem die, quo ejus puer monachus est effectus, interfuerunt. Cum quibus ipse etiam predictus Hugo cartam manu sua firmavit, ibidem abbate Rainerio cum suis monachis astante.

S. Rodulfi de Warethna. S. Vidonis de Briothna. S. Willelmi, filii Walonis. S. Emmæ, uxoris Rodulfi de Warethna. S. Rodulfi, filii eorum. S. Willelmi fratris ejus. S. ipsius Hugonis de Flamenvilla. S. Rotberti filii ejus. S. Gisleberti filii ejusdem. S. Rodulfi de Wesneval. Ex nostra parte. S. Ricardi senescal. S. Osmundi, marescal. S. Bernardi coci. S. Ansfredi coci.

The second signature is that of Guy de Brionne, son of Rainald, Comte of Burgundy, who in another charter relating to a sale of tithes in Motteville and Emanville is styled Comte ; quam venditionem Wido comes et Rodulfus de Warethna, cum uxore sua nomine Emma, annuerunt et confirmaverunt. His mother, Adelis, was daughter of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, and had Brionne of the gift of his cousin ; but in

the year 1047, he formed a conspiracy to dispossess his benefactor of his sovereignty, and in a battle fought at Val-es-dunes in the comté of the Oximin, was defeated by the united forces of the French and Normans. Thence, having fled to Brionne, he was besieged in his castle three years, until, compelled by famine, he surrendered and implored the mercy of the duke, which he obtained, according to William of Jumièges; "*cujus dux, suorum consultu, miseriæ misertus clementer ille pepercit et recepto castello Brioci cum suis domesticis cum manere in domo suo jussit.*" This second marriage of Rodulf de Warren was subsequent to the marriage of William the Conqueror with Matilda, daughter of Baldwin de Lille, Comte of Flanders, as we learn from the following record, inserted in the cartulary of the abbey of Preaux, dedicated to St. Peter, in the vicinity of Pont-Audemer; and hence it is probable that the two sons named above were the issue of this first wife and not of the second, as conjectured by Monsieur Deville.

Eodem anno, quo in conjugium sortitus est Normannorum Marchio, Willelmus nomine, Balduini comitis filiam, dedit sancto Petro Pratelli consuetudines, quas habebat in quadam terra, que Wascolium vulgo vocatur, scilicet, hainfaram, utlac, rat, incendium, bernagium, bellum. Pro quibus abbas ejusdem loci Ansfridus nomine ei dignam dedit pecuniam, id est, x libras denariorum et orationes loci Pratelli. Eodem anno quidam miles de Warennia, Radulfus nomine, annuente conjuge sua Beatrice, dedit sancto Petro Pratelli quicquid in eadem terra, scilicet, Wascolio, habebat in plano, in aqua et silva; et ideo dedit ei predictus abbas societatem loci et quinque uncias auri et centum solidos et anulum aureum unum appendentem novem nummos et unum coclar argenteum. Huic conventioni interfuerunt testes ex parte Abbatis Rogerius filius Hunfridi, eo tempore vicecomes Rotomagi, et Girardus, comitis botellarius, et Guarnierius et Gotmundus et Gaufridus milites Abbatis et Christianus et Herbertus presbyteri. Ex parte vero Radulfi, Godefridus, frater ejus, et Hilbertus filius Turolde de Fontanis et Robertus filius Ansfridi de Ivetot.

Ansfridus succeeded as abbot of Preaux, his predecessor Einardus in 1050, and the marriage of Duke William with Matilda did not take place until 1053, so that we are able to fix this date as that of the above grant, and to add a third brother Godefridus to the issue of Hugh, bishop of Coutances. Vascœuil is situate on the river Andelle, in the vicinity of the forest of Lyons. On the other hand the cartulary of the Holy Trinity affords two specific dates as to the time of his being the husband of Emma.

Notum sit omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ filius tam præsentibus quam etiam futuris, qualiter vir quidam illustris, nomine Rodulfus de Warennæ, cum conjuge sua, vocabulo Emma, divina favente gratia, quatuor suis juris ecclesias cum omnibus appenditiis suis, videlicet, harum villarum, id est, Amundi villæ, Anglicevillæ, Flamenvillæ, Maltevillæ, domno Abbati Rainerio et monachis ejus pro xxx libris denariorum, in alodio vendiderunt et tradiderunt. Sed et unicuique ecclesiæ contiguos sex jugeres terræ, quos acres dicimus, supradicto abbati et monachis in perpetuam hereditatem tradiderunt. Hoc ergo actum est favore et auctoritate Willelmi, consulis Normanniæ, qui etiam hujus negotii donationem firmavit, et proprio adnotationis signo cartam corroboravit.

Signum ejusdem Willelmi comitis. Signum Rodulfi de Warennæ. Signum Emmæ uxoris ejus. Signum Hugonis de Flamenvilla. Ex nostra parte. Signum Bernardi coci. S. Ricardi Senescal. S. Osberni Bruncosted. S. Ansfredi coci. S. Heddonis de Chanaan. Acta sunt hæc anno ab Incarnatione Domini M.LVIII.

Omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ filiis notum sit, quod Rodulfus de Warennæ ejusque conjux, vocabulo Emma, cum filiis suis, Rodulfo scilicet atque Willelmo, post annos fere xvi, quam quatuor villarum Caletensis pagi, Maltevillæ, videlicet, Flamenvillæ, Amundivillæ et Anglicevillæ ecclesias et earum decimas nobis vendiderant, convenientes in hoc monasterio anno dominicæ incarnationis MLXIII, omnem totius Osulfovillæ ejusdem Caletensis pagi, cum ecclesia, decimam, quam a Guillelmo filio Rogerii filii Hugonis episcopi xxx libris denariorum emerant, pro redemptione animarum suarum in perpetuam hereditatem nobis dederunt, et donationem super altare Sancta Trinitatis posuerunt coram testibus.

Signum ipsius Rodulfi. Signum Emmæ uxoris ejus. Signum Rodulfi filii eorum. Signum Willelmi, fratris ejus. Signum Hugonis de Flamenvilla. Signum Rainaldi. Signum Guillelmi, filiorum ejus. Signum Gisleberti, clerici. Signum Leudonis. Ex nostra parte testes: Ricardus senescal. Bernardus, cocus; Ricardus de Appivilla; Guillelmus, sartor; Rainaldus, Anglicus; Walterius, cocus; Albericus de Blovilla; Osbernus Bruncosted.

The five churches named in these evidences are those of Mauteville-l'Eneval, otherwise Motteville-les-deux-clochers, Flamanville-l'Eneval, Emanville, Anglesqueville-sur-Saane and Auzouville l'Eneval, the affix of L'Eneval being derived from the manor of Eneval in the parish of Pavilly, which was the head of a barony, including these parishes in the pays de Caux, in times subsequent to the annexation of Normandy to the realm of France. Besides the proof thus afforded of the coheirship of these two brothers in the pays de Caux, we find that Roger, son of Bishop Hugh, sold to the monastery of the Holy Trinity and to the abbot Rainerius the multure of all his

men, both free men and husbandmen, living under his rule in Blosseville and Le Mesnil Enard and Neuville, and in Les-cure and Eauplet, as well as of his own house situate in the city of Rouen, for seven pounds, with the consent of his wife Odain, and their sons William and Hugh. In like manner Ralph de Warren sold for the same sum to the aforesaid abbot the multure of all the men belonging to him in the same villages. The last mention of this baron in the same cartulary occurs in this form, and from it we may infer that he had not been present at the battle of Hastings.

Ea tempestate qua Guillelmus, dux Normannorum egregius, cum classico apparatu ingentique exercitu, Anglorum terram expetiit, quidam miles, nomine Osmundus de Bodes, cum aliis illuc profectus, et langore correptus atque ad extrema perductus, pro animæ suæ remedio, dedit sanctæ Trinitati omnem decimam terræ suæ in alodio, quam domini sui Rodulfi de Warennæ tenebat beneficio. Unde et eidem domino suo Rodulfo, ut hoc annueret, xxx solidos dedimus; quod et fecit ante altare Sanctæ Trinitatis.

Signum Rodulfi de Warennæ. Signum ejusdem Osmundi. Signum Rodulfi heredis Osmundi. Testes, Alveredus de la Bruere; Goiffredus del Busc; Ricardus de Drincurt; Ilbertus de Longocampo, Bernardus cocus; Robertus pistor.

From these evidences we are able to deduce these facts; that Ralph or Rodulf, son of the bishop, was twice married, and that his two sons were the issue of his first wife, Beatrice, as otherwise they would not have attained sufficient age to have been in arms as early as the year 1055, the exact date of the battle of Mortemer, both according to Ordericus Vitalis, who states it to have occurred in the eighth year after the battle of Val-es-dunes, in 1047, and according to Robert du Mont, who has inserted an account of it in his additions to the chronicle of Sigebert, monk of the abbey of Gemblours in Brabant, under that year. The account of the former writer is put into the discourse, which he attributes to William the Conqueror on his death-bed, in these words; “in time past King Henry (of France) highly incensed against me dispatched a vast army of Franks in two divisions, in order to overwhelm our territories by a double invasion. He himself introduced one phalanx into the diocese of Evreux, in order that he might devastate every thing as far as the river Seine, and entrusted another to Odo his brother, and Reginald de Clermont, and to two counts, Ralph de Montdidier and Guy of Ponthieu, that they might quickly enter Normandy by the fords of the Epte, and lay

waste Bray and Talou, and the whole of the Roumois, with sword and fire, and from thence continue their ravages, until they reached the sea. I therefore, upon receipt of this intelligence, without delay set out to meet the foe, placed myself with my forces along the bank of the Seine, continually in front of the king's tents, and wheresoever he strove to depopulate my land, with arms and iron I prepared to encounter him. Meanwhile I sent Robert, comte of Eu, and Roger de Mortemer, and other most valiant knights, against Odo and his legions. Who, whilst near a castle, which is called Mortemer, they rencountered the French, the troops of both armies being ready, a terrible battle was fought with great effusion of blood on both sides. On the one party the Gauls were furious, animated with the desire of winning the land; on the other the Normans dealt blows in rage, burning with the hope of escaping defeat, and of defending themselves and their hearths. At length, by the divine aid, the Normans conquered and the French fled. This battle they fought beyond the Seine, in winter before Lent, the eighth year after the battle of Val-es-dunes. Then Guy, comte of Ponthieu, was made prisoner, and Odo, with Reginald and others, who were fleet of foot, was routed. Comte Rodulf likewise would have been in like manner a prisoner, unless Roger, the leader of my forces, had favoured him; for he had long since done homage to him. Wherefore in this his necessity he rendered to him a fair and sufficient service, in as much as he protected him for three days in his castle, and afterward conducted him safe to his home. For this offence I ejected Roger from Normandy, but soon after, being reconciled, I restored to him the rest of his honours, save the castle of Mortemer, in which he had saved my enemy, and this I took from him rightly, as I believe. Yet nevertheless I gave it to William de Warren, his kinsman, a loyal youth." The same writer also mentions William de Warren as having been present at the battle of Hastings.

The word used by this writer to denote the degree of relationship between Roger de Mortemer and his nephew William de Warren is simply consanguineus; yet the continuator of William of Jumieges describes him as son of the first William de Warren, through ignorance of his real descent, in this passage, at Rogerius de Mortuomari, filius primi Willelmi de Warrenna, monasterium sancti Victoris in proprio solo fundavit.

Robert du Mont, in his *Tractatus de Abbatibus et Abbatiis Normannorum et ædificatoribus earum*, writes at Rogerius de Mortuomari, filius Walterii de Sancto Martino, frater vero primi Willelmi de Warrenna, monasterium in proprio solo fundavit, in utter forgetfulness that it was the niece of the Countess Gunnor, married to Nicholas de Baqueville, who was mother of William Martel and of Walter de St. Martin, as we learn from the continuator of William de Jumieges, (who by many is supposed to have been this identical Robert du Mont, who was a monk and claustral prior of Bec-Herluin, before being elected abbot of Mont St. Michel in 1154,) in the paragraph cited above. The castles of St. Victor and St. Riquier-en-riviere were those which remained to Roger de Mortemer after the offence, and near the former was a priory dependant upon the abbey of St. Ouen, which upon the petition of Roger de Mortemer and Advisa his wife, in 1074, was erected into an abbey, and to which the family of Warren were benefactors^c.

^c The following charter is evidence of the extent of these benefactions, and fully corroborates the assumed descent of the houses of Warren and Mortimer from a common ancestor :

Hamelinus, Comes Guarenne, venerabili Rotomagensis Ecclesie archiepiscopo et decano ceterisque ejusdem Ecclesie personis et omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciates me concessisse et charta mea confirmasse pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Isabelle Conitisse et Guillelmi filii mei, et parentum et antecessorum nostrorum, omnes donationes, quas Guillelmus de Guarenna et Comes Guillelmus, filius ejus, et homines sui dederunt Deo et ecclesie sancti Victoris monachisque ibidem Deo servantibus, tam in ecclesiis quam in decimis, tam in terris quam in redditibus, et in aliis donationibus; scilicet ecclesiam de Bellescumbre cum decima eidem pertinente et decimam molendinorum et thelonei ejusdem ville. Quia vero ab antiquo prefati monachi in ipso redditu molendinorum videlicet et thelonei non amplius quam viginti libras habuerant, ego ex proprio dono meo concessi illis et confirmavi ut integram habeant decimam, sive minuatur redditus sive augeatur. Apud Brachetuit terram, ubi presbyter manet, et quatuor acras terre et quatuor mansuras; sed una de illis cambiata est pro alia apud Lovetot; item apud Brachetuit totam decimam ovium mearum. Concessi etiam totus nemus Rogerii de Cresseio a nemore Pasnagii

usque ad semitam de valle Hidose fovee, sicut idem Rogerius, presente comite Guillelmo et concedente, Deo et sancto Victori dedit et donum super altari cum illo posuit. Concessi etiam, sicut ipse Rogerius concessit, sequentiam ejusdem memoris in terram suam, ita ut monachi talem habeant inde justitiam, qualem ipse habebat. Habebit idem Rogerius tres charitates per annum, unam ad Nativitatem, et aliam ad Pascha, tertiam ad festum Sancti Victoris et ad festum Sancti Martini botas vel duos solidos; in unaquaque charitate erunt quatuor simenelli et unum sextarium vini. Ecclesiam quoque de Capramonte et medietatem ejusdem ville, tam in terra quam in aqua. Ecclesiam etiam Sancti Audoeni de Sylva cum decima et decem acras terre. Apud Montem David duas mansuras et unam apud Monsteriolum, datas a Radulpho de Cresseio pro anima fratris sui Hugonis. Relaxavi etiam et concessi ex proprio dono meo redditum, quem de duabus prefatis mansuris, scilicet, Montis David, habere consueveram, videlicet unam minam avene, duas bidentes et duas gallinas, quamdiu abbas et monachi easdem mansuras in suo dominio teneant. Quartam quoque partem ecclesie Sancti Helerii et decimam eidem parti pertinentem, datam a Rogerio de Wassonvilla; duas garbas de decima de Almainis et Capramonte de feudo meo datas a Rogerio et Amelio fratre ejus. Iterum apud Brachetuit duas partes decime. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi

Ordericus Vitalis in the fourth book of his Ecclesiastical History, has a paragraph enumerating the several earldoms given in England to his followers by William the Conqueror, inclusive of Walter, surnamed Gifard and William de Warren ;

Gualterio quoque cognomento Gifardo, comitatum Buckingham et Guillelmo de Guarennâ, qui Gundredam sororem Gherbodi conjugem habuit, dedit Sutregiam.

As regards both these earldoms, the writer has anticipated their grants by a few years, as the title of earl is not given to either in Domesday Book, and we know from an authentic charter that the latter owed his elevation to King William Rufus. Gorbod, the brother of Gundreda, is mentioned in a preceding paragraph by this writer in these terms :

Cestram et comitatum ejus Gherbodo Flandrensi jamdudum rex dederat ; qui magna ibi et difficilia tam ab Anglis quam a Guallis adversantibus pertulerat. Deinde legatione coactus suorum, quos in Flandria dimiserat, et quibus hereditarium honorem suum commiserat, eundi, citoque redeundi licentiam a rege acceperat ; sed ibi adversa illaqueatus fortuna in manus inimicorum inciderat, et in vinculis coercitus, mundanaque felicitate privatus, longæ miseræ threnos depromere didicerat.

This hereditary honour in Flanders was situate in Lower Picardy, and attached to it was the office of defender of the monastery of Sithiu, dedicated in honour of St. Peter ; but in later times the town of Sithiu acquired another name from St. Audomarus, (St. Omer,) as did also the monastery from its first abbot, St. Bertinus. His father bore the same name as himself, and was witness to a charter of Baldwin, bishop of Therouanne, then the capital of the pagus Tarvanensis, (le Thérœuennais ou pays des Morins,) including Picardy, Artois, and Flanders, ratifying an exchange between him and Rodericus, abbot of St. Bertin, of certain lands for three churches

habeant et teneant omnes predictas donationes bene et in pace, libere et quiete et honorifice sicut antecessores mei illas eis dederunt et chartis suis confirmaverunt et sicut alie ecclesie per Normanniam constitute melius et liberius tenent vel tenebunt tempore antecessorum meorum. Et ut etiam hec omnia firma et stabilia et inconcussa in perpetuum existant sigilli mei et sigilli uxoris mee Isabelle Comitisse, dignum duxi munimine roborari, istos adhibendo testes Guillelmum de Guarennâ filium meum, Adam de Poninges, Guillelmum de Blossévilla, Guillelmum de

Greinosavilla, Eliam de Almeisnil, Hugonem de Bellomonte, Hugonem de Angulo sacerdotem, Guarinum sacerdotem de Sancto Audoen, Gualterum sacerdotem de Bosavilla. Guarinum prepositum, Guillelmum des Estaus, Rogerum Camerarium et Hugonem fratrem ejus et Radulphum prepositum abbatis et plures alios. Bellencombres is in the vicinity of the abbey of St. Victor, and Bractuit, Louvetot, Cressy, Quevremont, St. Ouen, Montreuil, St. Helier, Bas Aumesnil, Vassonville are all parishes and hamlets in the same neighbourhood.

and their appurtenances, done in the church of the Holy Mother of God, Mary, at Therouanne, in the year of the Incarnation of the Lord 1026, reigning Robert King of the French, Balduino vero marchionatum agente tricesimo nono, to which Signum Gerbodonis, advocati. Signum Ernulfi advocati, are the only lay signatures. In 1056 a serious altercation took place between Bovo abbot of St. Bertin and Gerbod, the avoué of this house, by reason of unjust exactions levied by the latter in the town of Arques upon their servants and tenants, the settlement of which Baldwin, then Comte of Flanders, surnamed Pius, and Insulanus from Lille, a town of Flanders, the place of his birth, undertook, as we learn from his charter, made with the consent of both parties, and to which was this date :

Acta est hec confirmatio a me Balduino, Flandrensi Dei gratia marchione, anno dominice incarnationis millesimo quinquagesimo sexto, indictione nona, regnante Henrico Francorum Rege, in villa Sancti Audomari in basilica sancti Petri, die sancto Epiphanie, astantibus hujus rei testibus strenuis viris, quorum nomina subter tenentur inserta : Signum Balduini, incliti marchionis. Signum Drogonis, episcopi Taruannensis. Signum Gerardi, Cameracensis episcopi. Signum Bovonis, abbatis. Signum Leduini abbatis. Signum Eustatii comitis. Signum Rogeri, comitis. Signum Ingelramni comitis. Signum Roberti de Bethunia. Signum Rodulfi Gandensis. Signum Elgoti Attrebatensis. Signum Gerbodonis advocati. Signum Anselmi. Signum Alolfi de Hesdin. Signum Elvardi militis. Signum Huberti, militis. Signum Walteri militis. Signum Christiani, scriptoris hujus privilegii.

To another charter of the same Comte of Flanders reciting the origin and possessions of the abbey of Bergues-Saint-Winox, which having been first belonging to secular canons, was by him changed into a Benedictine abbey, with this date ; actum est hoc Bergis in solenni curia Pentecostes anno Dominice Incarnationis millesimo sexagesimo septimo, indictione quarta, adstante Drogone Teruanensi episcopo, we have these signatures ; Signum Balduini gloriosi comitis. Signum Adelæ Comitissæ. Signa Balduini atque Roberti, filiorum ejus. Signum Eustachii comitis Boloniæ. S. Rogeri de Sancto Paulo. S. Anselmi de Hesdin. S. Joannis Attrebatensis. S. Hugonis Anet. Signum Gerbodonis Advocati de Sancto Bertino. Signum Raingoti de Gant. Signum Balduini de Gant. S. Alardi Ernes. S. Cononis filii ejus. Signum

Erembaldi Castellani de Brugis. Signa Erkenberti Præpositi et aliorum multorum^d.

Gerbod the witness to these several charters, was doubtless father of Gerbod, earl of Chester, whose history is detailed by Ordericus Vitalis, and who was also a benefactor to the abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer during the time of his absence from England with leave from the Conqueror, together with his wife Ada, as appears by this charter, which has this heading in the cartulary of the abbey; *Traditio Gerbodonis et Adæ conjugum terciæ partis sui allodii ville Ostresele.*

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis. Nos seculares homines semper huic mundo dediti, nimium illecebris inservimus hujus seculi. His etiam morbidis, caducis et transitoriis commodis toti inheremus; eterna vero et magis desideranda, proh dolor! bona nichil pendimus. Unde, dum cotidie hinc exire cogimur nudi, et nichil præter peccata portantes, terribili Dei nostri judicio discutiendi representamur. Tunc queque terris habita non solum prodesse, sed obesse prevalent; elemosinarum vero bona, si qua sunt, familiariter arident. Quod ego Gerbodo et Ada, conjux mea, considerantes, atque vite perhennis sollicitudinem gerentes, nobis quod in eternum expediat providere, et aliquantulum Deum nobis debitorem cupimus efficere. Credimus enim et certum tenemus quod quicquid ecclesie servis, scilicet Dei, pro ejus amore deliberatur, non hominibus sed ipsi Deo donatur. Sic enim dictum audivimus in evangelio: Quamdiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus meis minimis, michi fecistis. Quod autem Deo nostro datur, nequaquam dando amittitur, sed denuo recipiendum sapienter ei creditur. De quo apostolus; Scio cui credidi, et certus sum quia potens est depositum meum servare in illum diem. Tunc nulla erit sollicitudo eriginis aut tineæ vel furum; nec tantumdem recipietur, sed centuplum, ut Dominus in evangelio; omnis qui reliquerit agros in nomine meo centuplum accipiet, et vitam eternam possidebit. Hec ego omnia sciens, et omnia credens, alodium meum, hoc est, terciam partem totius ville Ostreseld quod prius conjugii mee in dotulitium dederam, ea ipsa consenciente et rogante, Deo et Sancto

^d There is also a charter of Robert Frison, Comte of Flanders, concerning the vill of Arques, which contains this recital; Palustrem etiam terram que inter arabilem terram de Arkes et Elst ultra vetus monasterium, et in oriente vetus fossatum in silva ac inter Hindringeled et vetustam Mere atque in occidente novum fossatum interjacet; quam pater meus Balduinus Comes, Gerbodone advocato concedente, sancto Bertino, quia ei in corpore viventi tradita fuerit, liberam possidendam confirmavit, and has this date and signatures; Actum est hoc anno incarnationis Domini millesimo nonagesimo tercio, indictione

prima, in presentia predicti comitis Roberti et filii ejus Roberti et procerum suorum, quos ob testimonium hic annotari placuit. Signum Roberti, comitis, qui hanc cartam scribi fecit. Signum Roberti junioris. Signum Roberti, advocati. Signum Cononis. Signum Rodgeri, castellani. Signum Thumbaldi de Ypres. Signum Raingeri, dapiferi. Du Cange gives this explanation of the word *Advocatus*. "Advocati ecclesiarum, qui jura, bona et facultates Ecclesiarum tuebantur, an office, which was abolished at the council of Rheims in 1148."

Petro Sanctoque Bertino, firma do traditione, ea scilicet ratione, ut abbas ipsius loci, in omni meo anniversario, meeque conjugis, refectionem ibidem Deo famulantibus fratribus faciat, ut eo libentius ipsi fratres pro redemptione nostra ad Dei aures pulsant. Pro qua scilicet anime mee redemptione hanc traditionem facio, meorumque militum subsignatione firmo.

Signum Elvardi. Signum Huberti. Signum Rameri Halreth. Signum Odgrini.

This vill is on the sea coast, in the canton of Marquise, arrondissement of Boulogne-sur-mer, departement du Pas de Calais, and has now the name of Audresselles, and the following charter affords proof that the date of this grant was anterior to the year 1087, and is inserted next in the cartulary under the heading, Exemplar carte Johannis Abbatis de Villa Astresela.

In nomine Patris &c. Quoniam &c. Quapropter ego Johannes Sithiensium abbas notum facio sanctum Bertinum in villam, Ostrasele nuncupatam, delatum, quatinus altiori consilio mei et fratrum ibidem sui juris allodium sine aliqua contradictione sibi vendicaret, sicque ab omni controversia liberum quidem ac quietum imperpetuum permaneret; ubi inter reliqua, Arnulfus atque Gerbodo frater suus, ex conventionem utrinque facta et concessa, homines nostri manibus effecti, quatuor marchas argenti, unusquisque videlicet duas, et hoc constituto tempore, id est, in festivitate Sancti Michaelis, in beneficium singulis annis recipiunt; eo scilicet pacto atque conditione, ut nullo ingenio, nulla ratione, in predictum Sancti allodium, causa aliquid usurpandi seu eciam placitandi, se aliquatenus ingerant, nec postremo quicquam quod ad dampnum ecclesie respiciat umquam inibi agere presumant; insuper vero omnes suos liberos ac servos, quemadmodum seipsos, a simili injuria compescant. Si quando autem, placito aliquo adgravato, ministerialis et custos ejusdem boni rem suis juribus in effectum ducere nequiverit, tunc tandem, si sibi id utile visum fuerit, ab eo vocati et moniti veniant, simulque, consilio et auxilio in quantum prevalent, una cum eo, salva fidelitate ecclesie, omnia tractent atque disponent, terciumque nummum ex eodem placito proveniente, tunc tantum, ejus rei gratia, habeant, ultra hoc nil umquam, ut dictum est, de cetero intromittentes. Facta est igitur hec talis conventio in presentia nostra, cunctis super hoc assensum unanimiter prebentibus, anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo octogesimo septimo, indictione decima, regnante Francorum rege Philippo, presente Lamberto Hejaniensi abbate, multis quoque aliorum spectabilium personis. Quas videlicet in presentium subscriptione, ad corroborandum hujus rei testimonium, attitulari placuit ex nomine, hoc modo; Balduinus de Ganda. Razo de Ganera. Razo et Africus frater ejus de Moneta. Rothardus de Sotligehem et Rotneth frater suus et Sigerus de Westernhem et Rodulphus de Hervetingehem. Gerardus de Kimbresaca et aliis multis, quos longum est memorare.

Quibus expletis, astante ibidem sacrosancto corpore beati Bertini, cum aliis reliquiis, decretum est et exclamatum, ut, quicumque supramemoratam conventionem aliquando violare presumeret, eterno anathemati subjaceret, nisi digna penitencia reconciliatus, a tanto errato cito resipisceret. Fiat, fiat.

Arnulf and Gerbodo named in this charter were doubtless the sons of Gerbodo earl of Chester and of Ada his wife, the original grantors of the third part of the vill of Audreselles, and the fact of their becoming the men of the abbot is a strong proof of the truth of their father's history as told by Oderic Vitalis, which had resulted in the loss of his title of avoué of the abbey of St. Bertin. Authentic evidences, thus proving the high rank of this family in Flanders, accord with the inference suggested by the text of an excellent historian, that Matilda, the daughter of Baldwin comte of Flanders, had Gerbodo, the avoué of St. Bertin, for her first husband, and that the issue of this marriage were Gerbodo, earl of Chester, Frederic, and Gundrada wife of William de Warren. The second marriage of Matilda with William duke of Normandy, was in contemplation prior to the close of the year of the Incarnation of the Lord 1049, during which a council was held at Rheims for reforming the discipline of the Church and for the regulation of morals, under the presidency of Pope Leo the Ninth, commencing on the third day of October; for in a record of the acts of the third day of its sitting, the following passage occurs descriptive of what was done on that occasion by the Pope.

Excommunicavit etiam comites Engelrannum et Eustachium propter incestum et Hugonem de Braina, quia legitimam uxorem dimiserat et aliam sibi in matrimonio sociaverat. Interdixit et Balduino comiti Flandrensi ne filiam suam Willelmo Nortmanno nuptui daret; et illi ne eam acceperat. Vocavit etiam comitem Tetbaldum, quoniam suam dimiserat uxorem.

Such was the solemn prohibition promulgated at this council against this intended union, and which was so far effectual that until the imprisonment of this Pope, in 1053, by the Normans of Naples, none took place. In that year, according to the Chronicle of Tours, William duke of Normandy married Matilda, the divorced wife of Gerbodo, the mother of the children named above. The charter of William Warren, in the reign of William Rufus, who had created him earl of

Surrey, contains distinct evidence that the wife of King William the Conqueror was the mother of his wife, in the following paragraph :

Volo quod sciant qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, quod ego Willelmus de Warrenna Surreie comes, donavi et confirmavi Deo et sancto Petro et abbati et conventui de Cluniaco ecclesiam Sancti Pancratii, que sita est sub castro meo Lewiarum, et eidem Sancto Pancratio et monachis Cluniacensibus, quicumque in ipsa ecclesia Sancti Pancratii Deo serviunt, imperpetuum donavi pro salute anime mee et anime Gundrade uxoris mee et pro anima domini mei Willelmi Regis, qui me in Anglicam terram adduxit et per cujus licentiam monachos venire feci, et qui meam priorem donationem confirmavit, et pro salute domine mee Matildis Regine, matris uxoris mee, et pro salute domini mei Willelmi Regis, filii sui, post cujus adventum in Anglicam terram hanc cartam feci et qui me comitem Surreie fecit, et pro salute omnium heredum meorum et omnium fidelium Christi vivorum et mortuorum, in sustentationem predictorum monachorum Sancti Pancratii, mansionem Falemeram nomine, totum quicquid ibi in dominio habui, cum hida terre, quam Eustachius in Burgemera tenet et ad ipsum mansionem pertinet. Mansionem quoque Carlentonam nomine quam domina mea Matildis Regina dedit Gundrade uxori mee et mihi, et hoc concessit et confirmavit dominus meus rex Willelmus in auxilium ad fundandum novos monachos nostros ; totum quod ibi habuimus.

The entries in Domesday, as to Falmer in Sussex and Carlton in Cambridgeshire, describe them as held of William de Warene at that time by St. Pancras, and the abbot of Cluny ; but as regards the last-named place, it is there simply stated that Earl Algar had held the land. His Saxon predecessor in all his other lands in that county had been Tochi, the thane of King Edward, whence it is probable that the four hides and two acres so excepted were of the gift of Queen Matilda, as mentioned in the charter.

Pope Leo IX. was imprisoned by the Normans from the 23rd of June, 1053, until the 12th of March, 1054 ; and during this interval the marriage of William the Conqueror with the wife of Gorbod took place, not in Flanders, but in Normandy. Baldwin, her father, himself conducted her into Ponthieu, the district bordering upon Normandy, where he was met by his future son-in-law, and at the frontier-town of the duchy, Eu, the ceremony of marriage was performed. William, the monk of Jumieges, a contemporary writer, thus narrates the attendant circumstances, in chapter 21 of his seventh book, under the heading *Quod dux Willelmus duxit Mathildem filiam Balduini Flandrensis, neptem Henrici Regis.*

Jam duce juvenili robore vigente, transcensis annis adolescentiæ, cœperunt optimates ejus de successione prolis cum eo attentius tractare. Audiens autem Balduinum Flandriæ comitem quandam habere filiam regali ex genere descendente, nomine Mathildem, corpore valde elegantem animoque liberalem, hanc, suorum consultu, missis legatis, a patre petiit uxorem. Ex ejus proposito animo Balduinus Satrapa admodum gavisus, non modo petitam dari decrevit, verum etiam cum muneribus innumeris eam ad usque Oucense castrum adduxit; ubi Dux, militum stipatus catervis, advenit, illamque sibi jure conjugali despondit, et cum maximo tripudio ac honore Rotomagi mœnibus intulit. Genuit autem ex ea procedente tempore filios quatuor, Robertum, qui post eum ducatum Normanniæ aliquamdiu tenuit, et Willelmum, qui regno Angliæ tredecim annos præfuit et Richardum, qui juvenis decessit, et Henricum, qui fratribus, tam Regi quam Duci, successit et filias quatuor; de quibus omnibus, tam viris quam feminis liber subsequens, qui de gestis nobilissimi Regis Henrici inscribitur pro modulo nostro, Deo iuvante, pertractabit.

As regards these last sentences they are an obvious interpolation by the monk of Bec, as William of Junieges did not survive more than a year the decease of the Conqueror, to whom his work was dedicated. William of Poitiers, another contemporary writer, merely describes the marriage in similar terms;

Marchio hic, fascibus et titulis amplior quam strictim sit explicabile, natam suam, nobis acceptissimam dominam, in Pontivo ipse præsentavit socerus generoque digne adductam. Introductioni hujus sponsæ civitas Rotomagensis vacabat jocundans.

The Chronicle of Tours alone fixes the time of this marriage in the course of the year 1053, but no record has come down to us as to the name of the prelate or priest who, in defiance of the prohibition of the Pope, ventured to perform the ceremony. The archbishop of Rouen, Malger, uncle of Duke William, boldly launched the thunders of excommunication against the offending parties; and his pretext for so doing has been imputed to the nearness of kindred between the married couple, inasmuch as her grandmother was a daughter of Duke Richard the Second of Normandy, and aunt of William the Conqueror. But it is doubtful if this was the original motive which induced the prohibition, and the peculiarity of the birth of William the Conqueror, as being illegitimate, certainly forbids such a conclusion, coupled with the silence of the Pope at the council of Rheims. There is, on the contrary, the clearest testimony that Matilda was already a

mother, and the long delay between the time of her being sought in marriage by Duke William, when first smitten with her beauty and accomplishments, and the ceremony at Eu, was probably necessary to effect a divorce between Gorbod, her first husband, and his destined bride. In the course of the year 1055, Malger, the archbishop, was deposed from his see in a provincial council at Lisieux; and according to William of Malmesbury, the secret cause of this proceeding was owing to his steadfast opposition to the marriage, rather than to any irregularities of conduct.

Ferunt quidam esse arcanam depositionis causam; Matildem, quam Wilhelmus acceperat, proximam sibi sanguine fuisse. Id, Christianæ fidei zelo, Malgerium non tulisse, ut consanguineo cubili fruerentur; sed in nepotem et comparem excommunicationis jaculum intentasse. Ita, cum iræ adolescentis uxoriæ querelæ accederent, excogitatas occasiones quibus persecutor peccati sede pelleretur. Sed postmodum provectoribus annis, pro expiatione sceleris, illum sancto Stephano Cadomis monasterium ædificasse, illam beatæ Trinitati in eodem vico idem fecisse; utroque pro sexu suo personas inhabitantium eligente.

The reconciliation with Rome was deferred to the time of the pontificate of Nicholas the Second, crowned 18th January, 1059, deceased 21st July, 1061.

The writer of the life of Lanfranc imputes to that eminent man a like opposition to the marriage of the Conqueror on the ground of consanguinity, which brought upon him the wrath of his sovereign, who caused the monastery of La Pré de Rouen, a cell to the abbey of Bec, of which he was Prior, to be burnt down, and pronounced against him a sentence of banishment;

Hujus tam improvidæ jussionis causam aiunt, quod idem Lanfrancus contradicebat nuptiis filiæ comitis Flandriæ, quam ipse dux copulaverat in matrimonio, quia proxima carnis consanguinitate jungebatur. Unde auctoritate Romani Papæ, tota Neustria fuerat ab officio Christianitatis suspensa et interdicta.

On his road to exile he encountered the Duke, and the result of the interview was a reconciliation, on condition of his going to Rome to make peace with the Pope;

Ut ageret pro duce Normannorum et uxore ejus apud Apostolicum, pro qua re illuc perrexerat. Igitur locutus cum Papa Nicolao ostendit, quia ejus sententia illos tantum gravabat, qui eos nec coniunxerant, nec separare poterant; nam Dux puellam, quam acceperat, nullo pacto dimittere vellet. Hoc audiens et verum esse advertens summus Pontifex, dispensatione ha-

bita, coniugium concessit ; eo tamen modo quatenus Dux et uxor ejus duo monasteria construerent, in quibus singulas congregationes virorum ac mulierum coadunarent, qui ibi sub norma sanctæ religionis die noctuque Deo deservirent et pro salute eorum supplicarent. Paruit Dux Apostolicæ dispensationi et ædificaverunt duo monasteria in prædio, quod antiquitas Cadomum nuncupabat.

These two monasteries, or rather their churches, yet remain in proof of the atonement to which they were feign to submit, in order that they might merit to be admitted into the bosom of the Church, against whose precepts they had so grievously transgressed ; but no papal bull attests that this penance was enjoined merely for marrying within the degrees of kindred.

The issue of this marriage were the four sons named above, and six daughters, Agatha, Constantia, Adeliza, Adela, Matilda, and Cecilia, although Orderic Vitalis twice enumerates only five in his History, first in the fourth book in the order they are put down above, omitting Matilda, and again in the seventh book, where he places Adeliza before Constantia. Agatha, the eldest daughter, was first betrothed to Harold, king of England, and afterwards to Alfonso, king of Leon and the Asturias, in 1068, who died on her journey to Spain a virgin, and whose body was brought back to her native soil, and interred in the cathedral of Bayeux. Adeliza, the second daughter, became a nun in the abbey of St. Leger-de-Preaux, of the foundation of Humphrey de Vieilles, father of Roger de Beaumont-le-Roger. Constantia was the wife of Alan Fergant, comte of Brittany, married at Caen in 1075, and deceased, without leaving issue, in 1090. Adela was the wife of Stephen, comte of Blois, afterwards of Chartres, married at Breteuil in 1081, and by him, slain in Palestine in 1101, mother of five sons, William, Theobald, Stephen, Henry, and Humbert ; and of three daughters, Alice, wife of Miles, comte of Brai ; Matilda, wife of Richard, earl of Chester ; and Eleanora, wife of Ralph, comte of Vermanmois. Cecilia was abbess of the Holy Trinity of Caen, and according to Ordericus Vitalis, received the veil from Archbishop John, at Fecamp, in the year 1075, and, after having been abbess for nearly fourteen years, died on the 13th of July, 1127. As the truth of this assertion has been controverted by the editors of the Gallia Christiana and the recent editor of the above historian, it seems advisable that

the paragraph should be inserted in order to test its accuracy.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oLXX^oV^o. indictione xiii^a Guillelmus Rex Fiscanni sanctum Pascha celebravit, Ceciliamque filiam suam per manum Johannis archiepiscopi Deo consecrandam obtulit. Quæ cum grandi diligentia in cœnobio Cadomensis educata est et multipliciter erudita, ibique sanctæ et individuæ Trinitati dicata sub venerabili Mathildi abbatissa virgo permansit, sanctæ regulæ fideliter subjugata. Defuncta vero prædicta matre post annos xlvii regiminis sui, hæc successit, et fere xiv annis sanctimonialium regimen laudabiliter gessit, annoque Dominicæ incarnationis M^oCC^oXXVII^o iii^o idus Julii de hoc sæculo migravit. Sic quinquaginta duobus annis habitu et ordine, studioque pio laudabiliter monacha, postquam a patre oblata est Deo, servivit, annoque xxvi^o regni Henrici fratris sui obiit.

In the charter of foundation of the Holy Trinity, dated 18th June, 1066, a few months previous to the Conquest, we read—

Preterea præfatus comes gloriosissimus et uxor ejus cum filiis suis Deo eodem die obtulerunt filiam suam Ceciliam nomine, favente archiepiscopo Rothomagensi, cum ceteris presulibus, quatinus in eodem loco deifice, videlicet, Trinitatis ipsa in habitu religionis perenniter serviret, cujus munere tam prolem quam cetera bona, intelligunt se possidere.

But as the youngest daughter of the Conqueror, it is probable that she was then an infant, and hence the real time of her taking the veil was at the feast of Easter, 5th April, 1075, after attaining the age of fourteen years. At the time of the decease of the Abbess Mathildis, who had been previously abbess of St. Leger-de-Preaux during seven years, on the 6th of July, 1113, a precatory roll, called a titulus, was sent round to the several monasteries, beseeching their prayers for her, and for Mathildis, queen of the English, and for her daughters Adelidis, Mathildis, and Constantia, then deceased; and from it alone we learn the existence of this sixth daughter of the Conqueror and Queen Matilda, and it is doubtless correct, as otherwise there would have been no daughter bearing the name of her parent^e.

In conclusion of this lengthened essay, proving that Gundreda, as sister of Ghorbod and Frederic, the one the avoué

^e The Titulus Sancti Leodegarii Pratelli de morte Mathildis, primæ parthenonis Sanctæ Trinitatis Cadomensis Abbatissæ, has these verses:

Dum sic polleret, super hoc dum fama volaret,
Abstulit hanc nobis gemmam regina Mathildis,
Tradens cœnobium sibi matris jure regendum,
Quod sub honore Dei construxerat ipsa Cadomi.

of the abbey of St. Bertin, the other a benefactor to the abbey of St. Ricquier, both in a territory then ruled by the comte of Flanders, was also a native of the same province, the following charters, taken from the cartulary of the Holy Trinity of Caen, in the Bibliotheque du Roi at Paris, are now first presented to English readers, as a proper appendix to an account of this royal lineage of England's Conqueror.

Ego Robertus Willelmi Anglorum Regis filius, Normannorum atque Cenomannorum princeps, pro salute anime mei meique patris et matris atque antecessorum meorum do concessu Henrici mei fratris ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Cadomo et Cecilie mee sorori sanctisque monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus id totum quod erat mei juris extra murum Cadomi usque ad predictam ecclesiam ita solutum et quietum ut in meo tenebam dominio, Vallem Guê totam videlicet atque domos cunctas usque ad murum et usque ad aquam Olnule cum omnibus redditibus; pescationem quoque aque Olnule totam, sicut Rex habebat in suo dominio. Ad hoc autem mercatum in villa, que dicitur Oistrehan et teloneum et tantum quantum tenet territorium ejusdem ville. Hujus rei fuerunt testes et liberatores Simon de Camilleio, Savericus filius Cane, Radulfus capellanus de Airi, Rogerus Poignant, Rogerius Mala Corona dispensator, Toraldus Hostiarius. Ex parte Henrici filii regis affuerunt Rannulfus filius Ulgerii. Odo camerarius ejusdem Henrici. Ex parte Sancte Trinitatis fuerunt receptores et testes Godefridus de Caluiz, Gislebertus de Caluiz, Johannes filius Godefridi Coci. Rainaldus filius Anschitilli de Herovilla et Odo ejus frater. Godefridus filius Herberti. Radulfus de Folebec. Odo frater Durandi Boisart. Arturus filius Ermenfridi.

Signum Roberti comitis. Signum Henrici regis Willelmi filii. Signum Radulfi Capellani. Signum Rogerii de Curcella. Signum Gaufridi de Calmunt. Signum Willelmi Camerarii. Signum Roberti de Montfort. Signum Gualterii de Meduana. Signum Hugonis Brittonis. Signum Rogerii Dispensatoris. Signum Roberti Balduini filii. Signum Ricardi Paniel. Signum Symonis de Chimilleio. Signum Saverici filii Cane.

Cecilia filia regis Dei gratia Abbatisa sancte Trinitatis Cadomi presentibus et futuris ad quos littere iste pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod ego concessi Erengot molendinario ducere et facere molendinum nostrum, quod erat in Frigido Vico, super terram suam in Gamara. Et Erengot crevit nobis redditum molendini de uno modio frumenti et de uno modio ordei. Et sciendum quod molendinus non reddebat ante nisi duos modios nostre abbacie, et sic concessimus ei molendinum tenendum in feodo hereditarie sibi et heredibus suis. Ego feci molendinum de meis lignis et refacere debeo quando deterioraverit. Bladum de abbacia nostra debet moliri ad molendinum. Et Erengot et heredes ejus habebunt de nostro blado tredecimum sextarium de moutura et ei computabitur in suo redditu cum dica. Hoc totum factum est concessu Ivonis Taillebosch salvo suo redditu.

ON THE TORC OF THE CELTS.

IN returning to the subject of the torques, which want of space compelled me to abridge in the preceding number of the Journal, I would add to the funicular types there mentioned the following: a small torques of gold, fabricated of a thin lamina of metal rudely twisted, the ends terminating cylindrically, with a conical apex. This weighs 169. 3 grs. and is $5\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter. A singular bronze funicular torques, the ends terminating in points, and each having a kind of elastic springing ring over them, with two elastic armlets, and two circlets nearly of the same type, and a hatchet blade, were all found in a low tumulus at Hollingbury^a, and were formerly in Dr. Mantell's collection. The German graves have also occasionally offered specimens of this type, found at Braunfels, and Wiesbaden^b. Others from the Siebenburgen resembling those on the necks of the Pannonian reguli, Pinnes, and Bato, on the celebrated cameo of Vienna, exist in the collections at the same place^c.

Another funicular torques of sufficient diameter to have probably been a girdle, was found in a tumulus^d two miles eastward of Com Bots, weighing 2oz. 1dwt. I learn from the obliging information of Sir Philip Egerton, that another, similar to this and the Harlech torc, was found at Fridd Gilfachwydd, a turbary, near the Black Rock, under Cader Idris, in Merionethshire, and is now in the possession of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, at Wynnstay; and that a monster torc of this description was found at Yscieviog near Holywell, in Flintshire, lying on the limestone rock when the superficies had been removed. This latter was not so deeply grooved in the twist^e; it contained gold to the value of one hundred guineas; and is now in the possession of the Marquess of Westminster. The girdle, or lumbar size, is generally funicular. The British Celts, it will be remembered, according to the description of Herodian, wore iron torcs round their necks or loins, which they prized as much as other barbarians did gold; and these may be very probably the *annuli ferrei ad certum pondus*

^a Formerly in the possession of Dr. Mantell. See *Descript. of his collection*, 8vo. London, 1836, p. 39, where a woodcut of all the objects found is given.

^b Wagener, *Handbuch*, p. 147. fig. 171.

^c Das K. K. Münz-und Antiken, Cabi-

net beschrieben von Joseph Arneth, 8vo. Wien. 1845, s. 47, cf. s. 92.

^d Described by Mr. Jabez Allies, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 460.

^e *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 459, 490.

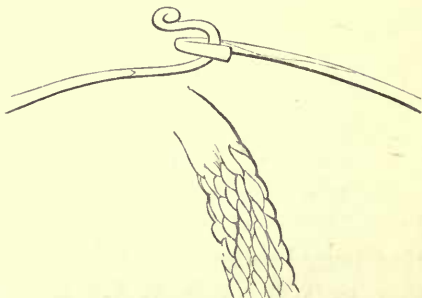
examinati, "iron rings adjusted to a given weight," of Cæsar. The evidence of the tumuli and kistvaens indeed goes far to prove the excessive rarity of iron among the Celts anterior to the Roman dominion. The lumbar or girdle torques may possibly be the torques major^f, which was bestowed as a particular military honour under the Empire, when, as I have already observed, those wearing torcs were classed as *simples*, or those who had been only once thus decorated, and *duples*, or those who had twice received the honour, sometimes conferred on the whole division, which was then called *bis torquata*^g. Now it is far from improbable that the torques major was large enough for the girdle, while the torques minor was that for the neck. All these torcs are of the same epoch and style, and have the usual Celtic peculiarity of terminating in projecting ends.



Another funicular ornament was found at the so-called Danes' Forts at Connemara^h, probably twisted out of its proper form; and I would refer to this type, the straight funicular wire described and engraved in the *Archæologia*ⁱ, perhaps intended as a fibula or pin to secure the garment.



The funicular type probably continued for a long time in Britain, and was the last extinct; for the Saxons seem to have adopted it from the Celto-Romans. One of silver, slightly differing from the Roman torques, but distinguished by the body being composed of many small chains, and having the upper part ornamented with



Saxon Torques, of Silver, from Halton Moor.

^f Scheffer. l. c. Gruter Corpus, Inscr. xcvi.

^g Orellius, Inscr. Lat. Sel. Col. 2, 8vo. Turici, 1828, p. 142, no. 516, *alæ Petrianæ* Milliar, c.r. *bis torquata*, cf. Hagenbuch to

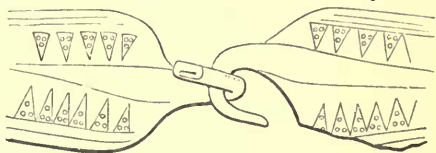
the same, and Fabretti, p. 140, 149. *Præfectus alæ Mœsicae Felicis torquata*.

^h *Archæol.*, vol. xv. pl. xxiv. No. 5, p. 394.

ⁱ *Ibid.*, vol. xvi. pl. xlii. fi 1.

triangular stamped ornaments with pellets, was found at Halton Moor with coins of Canute^k.

This torques is evidently to be referred to the Saxon or Danish period, from the character of the art, the punched ornament being unknown to Roman works of the kind, and certainly not seen on any of those solid torques or armillæ which can be decidedly referred to the Celtic races. On the Scandinavian antiquities found at Christiana^l, and on the various specimens of armlets and other objects found at Cuerdale, such a mode of ornamentation is common.



Saxon Torques. of Silver. Details of Clasp.

Torques Brachialis. In describing the ordinary funicular torques, mention has been made of some of a diameter so large as to allow of their passing round the waist; a much rarer variety of this type is when the torques was adapted for the thick of the arm, by twisting it into a spiral, with one hook at each end. It seems a later adaptation, as if by a race wearing armillæ or making their torques for the neck into a trophy. There are three examples^m of this type: two found in excavating for a cottage, in 1831, between Egerton and Hampton, in the parish of Malpas, county of Chester, on the estate of Sir Philip Egerton. They are of native gold; one is perfect, and of the value of 29*l.* 5*s.*, it is engraved in the *Archæologia*; the other, which is broken, and of slighter proportions, is worth 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The third is in the possession of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and was found at Trumpington.

This species of torques was given as a military honour; it is as a reward of military ambition that Aurelian speaks of it in his lettersⁿ. Similar armlets occur among the Scandinavian remains^o.

Annular torques. I would apply the term annular torques to those in which a number of rings have been twisted or placed on a string. They are of much rarer occurrence than the solid or funicular, and generally of more recent origin.

^k *Ibid.*, vol. xviii. p. 202. A similar gold ornament, apparently an ear-ring, belongs to Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Society of Northern Antiquaries, viii. 2, 3.

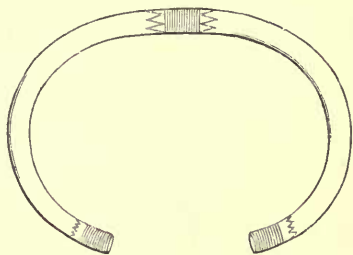
^m *Archæol.*, vol. xxvi. p. 47.

ⁿ Vopiscus, vit. Aurel. c. 7.

^o Cf. one engraved. *Sjöberg Samlingar* fur Nordens fornalskare, tom. ij. 4to. Stockholm, 1824. Pl. 43, 44. fig. 146.

A torques found on the Polden hills, Somersetshire, much resembles the annular, although it is strictly funicular, consisting of an iron ring, round which were twisted five bronze wires. It was found with ornaments, probably Anglo-Saxon^p.

Solid torques. The form of the solid torques differs considerably from the funicular or twisted type, and may be considered more recent than the earliest funicular type, from its not appearing on the earliest monuments, and its occasionally presenting traces of funicular origin, and also its decoration with ornament, which are wanting in the funicular type.



Solid Torques, Karnak.

The solid torque is generally an incomplete ring, and seems to be the type alluded to by Polybius^a under the name of *μανιάκης*, who aptly designates it a *ψέλλιον χρυσοῦν*, or golden armlet, and by Diodorus^r as *κρίκοι παχείς ὀλόχρυσοι*, "the thick solid gold circlets" of the Gauls. It is the *mun-torc* of the Celts. Its earliest appearance in art is upon the uncertain Gaulish coins, but it has been always found amidst remains of an unequivocally Celtic origin, both in this country and elsewhere. It is generally elliptical. The open part was placed towards the neck in front. The ornaments are of the simplest description, engraved on the body and edges in outline, and generally consisting of lines concentric to the axis of the ornament, and vandyked lines at the edge. They have been occasionally found with dots, and the ends occasionally with a kind of cross and pellet in each quarter.

They do not appear to have been found in this country, but occasionally occur in the sister kingdom. The greatest discovery made of them was at St. Quentin, near Karnak^s, in Bretagne, under an upright stone of a semicircular druidical temple, where torques and bracelets to the amount of above a thousand pounds were obtained. From the immense amount found they are supposed to have been the national religious or sepulchral deposit of some tribe, for one alone, as Mr. Deane

^p Archæol., vol. xiv. pl. xix. b.

^a Lib. ii. Cf. Suid. voce *μανιάκης*. Schol. adv. Theocr. xi. *μάννος*. Hesych. voce *δρ-μοι*. The *μανιάκης* was used as the border

of a garment.

^r V. 17.

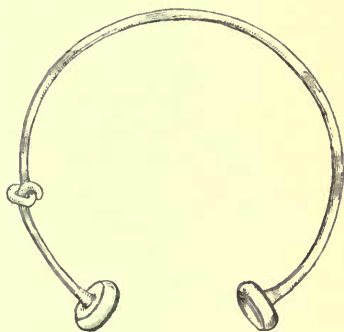
^s Deane in Archæol., vol. xxii. pl. ii. p. 1—7; vol. xxviii. p. 31.

remarks in his elaborate description, was double the weight of that presented by the Gauls to Augustus.

The heaviest there found was plain, open at each end, on which was engraved a cross and pellet in each quarter, weighed 4 lb. 10 oz. 16 dwts. = 209½ 5s. 6d. Another, more elliptical and decorated at its centre, with concentric and vandyked pattern, weighed 1 lb. 6 oz. 1 dwt. 9.89 grs. = 75½ 17s. 8d.

Some varieties have been also found in Germany^t: a thin torques, with circular ornaments; another, not cylindrical throughout, but flat inside, to fit better to the arm, with concentric and vandyked engraved lines on the exterior edge, and another with circular ornaments on the same place. A solid torques of this type, of gold, and another with a quadruple row of pellets, were found near the castle of Trimleston, county Meath, Ireland^u. A singular object, resembling a solid torc, but in its ornamental decoration bearing much resemblance to Anglo-Saxon ornaments^x, probably one of the very latest of the class, was found on the Polden hills, Somersetshire.

A second variety of the solid torc, but decidedly of the earlier age, is in the collection of the British Museum. The body is plain but thin, the bulbs oblong, slightly concave, and decorated at the side with an engraving. This has been anciently twisted into a knot, probably in order to fit a younger or female wearer, or perhaps intended for an armilla, since two more of these were found with it.



Torc, contracted.

So much conjecture has prevailed with respect to the bulbous termination of the torques, that some observations seem due here to this part of the subject. The earliest torques are undoubtedly penannular and bulbous: in Persian, Greek, and Roman art, these bulbs were fashioned into the heads of serpents, probably from their shape artistically suggesting the idea. In an inscription relative to a torques dedicated to

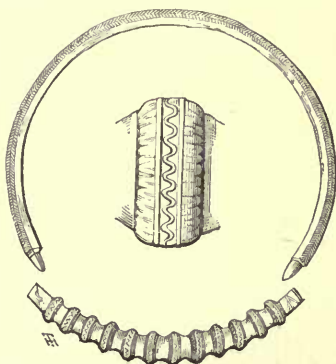
^t Emele, Dr. Joseph, Beschreibung Römischer und Deutsche Alterthümer, long fo. Mainz, 1825. pl. xx. fig. 1—4.

^u Dublin Penny Journal.

^x Archæol., vol. xvi. pl. xix.

Æsculapius this form is particularly mentioned; in this case probably adopted because the serpent was the living emblem of the god. Among the Celts, who never adopted animal forms for their ornamentation, the bulbous termination undergoes several changes. It is found solid and massive, probably to act as a counterpoise, and retain the torques on the neck. Now it is peculiar to the progress of all art, that massive forms, either for the sake of structural beauty or economy of material, are gradually succeeded by lighter ones retaining all the essentials of the type. Hence the bulb became either reduced in size to a mere termination, or else, when preserved, exhibited a form varying from a concave hemisphere to a hollow cone^y. I would propose this explanation of the motives of a simple people with due deference to the more recondite and learned hypotheses hitherto given. The hollow conical termination is Celtic, but not peculiar to the torques.

Beaded torques. Some of the torques found in England and Ireland are evidently imitations of a row of coarse or large beads threaded upon a thick string and tied round the neck. It will be remembered that the most primeval barrows occasionally contain rude beads of opaque glass with undulating lines, commonly called serpents' eggs, or else of a thick rough porcelain, sometimes reeded externally. When a transition took place to a higher degree of civilization among the Celts, and the art of smelting metals became known, the stone weapons and ruder decorations of those races seem to have been replaced by metallic ornaments, still preserving their original type. The most remarkable torc of this kind is that belonging to Mr. Sedgwick of Skipton, and found lying upon two upright stones under a horizontal stone at the side of the hills between Embsay and Barden. This torc, which was exhibited on the



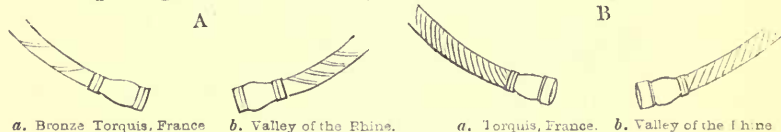
Bronze-headed Torques, found near Embsay.

^y Some varieties of the solid torques exist on the consular coins; see those of the Manlian family already cited; on a reverse of the Papian family, inscribed *LPAPI*, with the type of a Gryphon, and on another of the Calpurnian family, inscribed *L.PISO FRVGI*, we find a solid and penan-

nular torques. All these differ much from the solid Celtic torques hitherto found, and indeed rather resemble earrings. Denarii of these types exist in the collection of the British Museum, as well as in that of Mr. Nightingale, who has forwarded me impressions of his coins.

10th November last, before the Archæological Institute, consisted of twelve globular beads, the part representing the string being slightly elastic, and capable of being detached by two conical pins inserted into corresponding sockets at the beaded ends. Like other Celtic decorations, it was ornamented with a rude pattern of hatched marks and an undulating line: this was of bronze. Another torc of the same class was found at Rochdale, in Lancashire, in 1831². The beaded portion consisted of eleven wreathed globular beads united by a cord, while the string or hinder portion which went behind the neck represented a squared cord, ornamented with a double vandyked line. This measured $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. dr., was like the preceding of bronze, and weighed 4.75. oz.

The solid torques, although rare in this country, is not uncommon in the Celtic graves, and tumuli in France, and in the district of the Lower Rhine. The specimens found by M. de Ring of this class^a on the necks of skeletons exhibit some peculiarities not found in Bretagne or Ireland. The terminations become more bell-shaped, and the wire of the body is engraved with a spiral groove, crossed by double bands at equal distances,



a. Bronze Torquis, France

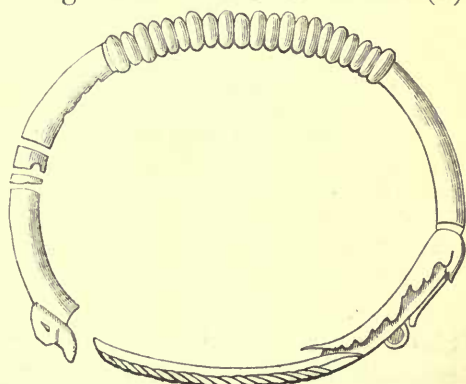
b. Valley of the Rhine.

a. Torquis, France.

b. Valley of the Rhine

the whole intended to represent a twisted funicular band secured in its place by crossing bands. These are bronze (A).

Other specimens are without the crossing bands (B). A bronze ring of this class, found at Helmstadt in Brunswick^b, Germany, is evidently referable to the same class, partly imitating beaded work: the leaf ornament at one side much resembles the workmanship of some bronze



Beaded Ring, Helmstadt.

² Archæologia, vol. xxv. p. 595—597. Now in the possession of Mr. Dearden of Rochdale.

^a Etablissements Celtiques. 8vo. Fri-VOL. III.

bourg, 1842.

^b Wagener, Handbuch, &c. No. 593, s. 819.

ornaments found on the estate of Lord Prudhoe at Stanwick, and the phaleræ and weapons discovered on the Polden Hills^c.

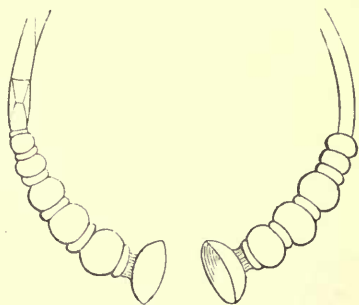
A very singular penannular beaded torques, presenting in some respects a vertebrated appearance, found at Worms, is figured in the handbook of Wagener^d.



Bronze Beaded Armilla.

Another penannular object of the same class, found in the German graves at Ranis, exhibits a series of beads gradually larger towards the opening^e.

I shall class with these torcs the one discovered at Perdeswell, near Worcester^f, described by Mr. Jabez Allies. It consisted of twenty bronze pulley-shaped beads, each alternating with a curiously twisted



Bronze Beaded Torquis, Ranis.

and tooled bead, the two exactly resembling the vertebra of an animal, and the whole like the spine of an animal or fish: this necklace was probably copied from one made of strung vertebræ. Considerable light on the nature of the Worcestershire torc was afforded by the drawing of another discovered in Lancashire in 1831. It will be remembered that the other half of the Rochdale torques is a square band with a kind of vandyked ornament; this other half represents the cord, and passed behind the neck. Some such cord, or

^c Archæologia, vol. xiv. pl. xix. b.

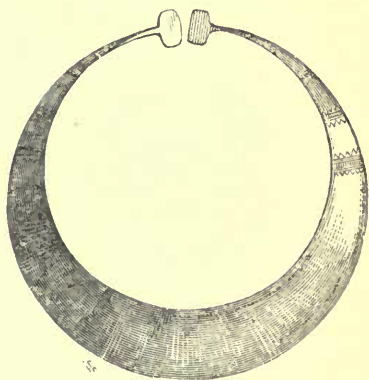
^d Page 747, No. 328.

^e Ibid., fig. 999.

^f Archæologia, vol. xxx. p. 554.

probably the continuation of the iron wire on which the vertebrated beads are strung, must have been attached to the Perdeswell torc. That the British Celts were accustomed to wear similar decorations is evident from the testimony of Herodian, that the Britons wore the teeth of the seal or walrus strung as beaded torces.

Gorget. This is a peculiarly Celtic ornament, and is almost limited to Ireland, where they are frequently found, and some have occasionally been discovered in Cornwall. It is always of gold, and consists of a thin lamina of metal, terminating at the ends in two round plates. Several notions about the adaptation of this object, more fanciful than correct, have been advanced. It has been supposed that it was worn as the Roman ladies wore the *sphen-doneg*, on the top of the head, with the circular ends behind the ears; or that the ends may have been tied round the neck, so as to use them as a gorget. One with the ends not terminating in circles has been supposed to be the ornament of the Hibernian Druids, representing the moon in the first quarter, and hence called by Vallancey the *cead raire*^h. Another, rather more massive, with the cup-shaped terminations visible on several Celtic decorations, has been called by the same authorityⁱ the *iodhan morain*, or collar of the celebrated judge of that name, which closed round the throat when the wearer gave wrong judgment, a virtue which would rather belong to a solid torques.



Gorget from Dublin.

From its greater delicacy and comparative lightness, the gorget appears to have been an article of female attire, rather than an ornament worn by Druids. They all bear marks of having been hammered, and their open shape and circular termination is evidently suggested by the bulbous torques or armilla, which would, if hammered out, produce the gorget. As the armilla and torques were worn with the bulbous ends down, and as the

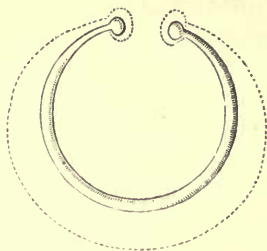
^g Archæol., vol. ii. pl. ii. p. 36, 37. As on coins of Sihtric, Ethelred and others.

^h Coll. Hib. Gough's Camden, vol. iv.

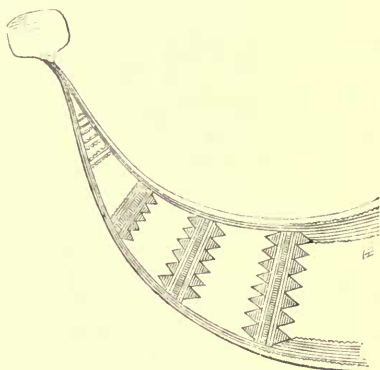
pl. x. p. 230.

ⁱ Idem in Archæol., vol. viii. p. 166.

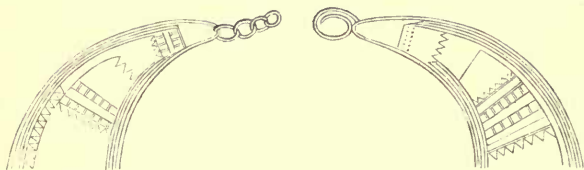
open portion was originally intended to obviate the necessity of a clasp or tie, it is probable that they would be fixed with the open part in front. The orifice is well adapted to a moderate-sized female neck, and the material is too thin and delicate to admit of being worn vertically on the head, without great liability to injury and difficulty of fitting. They are generally more ornamented towards the ends, with a single pattern slightly engraved with a point or chisel, with square compartments, lines crossing the upper surface like parts of radii vandyked, and zig-zag lines. I think that they were worn on the neck, although whether they are the actual *asn* or *asian* I do not attempt to decide. Some illustration of the manner in which the plain examples of this type were fastened is afforded by the torc found at St. Ay, near Cotentin: one extremity terminated in a wire bent into a spiral hook, and the other had a small chain of four links attached to it, into which the hook might be fastened.



Supposed manner of making Gorget.



Details of Gorget.



Gorget from Cotentin.

Gorgets are more commonly discovered in Ireland than in England. One published by Bishop Percy was found^k in that country. Three of similar shape were discovered in the townland of Cairn Lochan, parish Magheramesk, county Antrim, in digging under a fallen puldan, or so called Druid's altar, at a depth of five feet, rolled up together^l; a

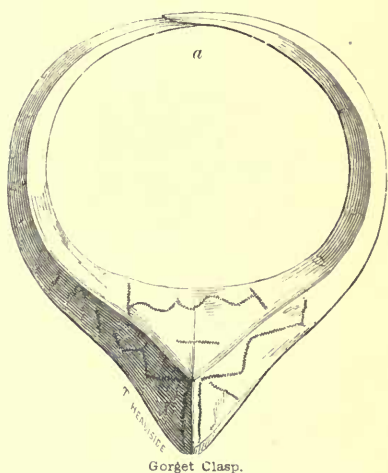
^k Archæol., vol. ii. pl. ii.

^l Dubl. Penny Journal, vol. iv. p. 295.

fifth in a ditch near Reyhole, county Clare^m; a sixth in a bog, county Tyroneⁿ; a seventh in a bog at Castlereagh^o; another, which, through the kindness of Major Moore, I was enabled to lay before the Committee of the Institute, was procured by him in Dublin; a ninth at Ardragh, county Donegal; a tenth at Penwith, in Cornwall, weighing 2 oz. 4 dwts. 6 grs.^p; and an eleventh in a circular earthwork near Penzance, in the parish of Madden, Cornwall, weighing 4 oz. 4 dwts.^q Of those found in France the most remarkable is that edited by Caumont and Gerville, already noticed, found at St. Ayr, near Cotentin, in Normandy, between Alauna and the Roman camp at Montebourg^r. Two others were found east of Mont Roule, in ground said to be evidently Roman; and two other plain collars of gold, without ornament, at Tournlaville^s. The weight of these collars is generally about two ounces.

The varieties of this type are—1. the *iodhan morain*, which more resembles the corslet from Mold, and which weighed only 22 grs., with raised bosses in grooves, and deep grooved pattern, with radiated central cups, seven-eighths in diameter; and 2. the crescent wanting the circular ends, called the *cead raire*.

In immediate connection with these are two gold ornaments found in Ireland, and now in the British Museum, rather more heart-shaped than any of the preceding. These are about large enough to pass over a child's wrist, and the ends join at *a*. They may possibly have been used for the garment or the shoes^t, both being occasionally attached by



Gorget Clasp.

^m Gough, Camden, vol. iv. pl. x. p. 230.

ⁿ Campbell, Philosoph. Survey of Ireland.

^o Dubourdieu, Survey of Down, p. 331.

^p Minutes of Soc. of Antiq., 1783, Gough loc. cit., now in British Museum, Add. 9462, and a drawing, Cat. MSS. fol. 8*.

^q Now in the British Museum. Lysons' Magn. Britannia, vol. ii. pl. ccxxi. Cat.

MSS. Add. 9462. fo. 8, b, for a drawing.

^r Cours d'Archéol., pl. x. p. 4. Mém. de la Société des Antiq. de Normandie, 1827—1828, p. 275.

^s Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie, p. 275.

^t For the shoes being so fastened see Maen de Ring, Etablissements Celtiques dans la Sudouest Allemagne, 8vo. Fribourg, 1842.

this kind of brooch or buckle. Like the torques, they are not found in the primeval barrows, and are the decorations of a people more refined than the simple tribes, whose flint weapons and amber beads are discovered in the barrows. The corslet found at Mold, in Flintshire, and the remains of the northern hordes before the introduction of Christianity, bear much resemblance to them. At the same time they do not manifest any trace of Roman or Scandinavian art; and from the localities where they have been found, under the upright puldan or supposed Druids' altars, are contemporaneous with the solid *maniakæ* or collars^u.

The excellency of workmanship, allied with the total absence of art, cannot fail to strike the mind of the enquirer who investigates this most important and distinctive ornament of the Celtic and Teutonic races. A few concentric or zig-zag lines, or hatched marks, constitute all the varieties of decoration; nor is there any example of the adaptation of animal forms which distinguishes the ornamental design of the Greek and Roman races. The torcs of the Celts are evidently productions of a rude, simple, and unartistic people, and are evidence of their intellectual inferiority to the other great nations of antiquity. Reserving for another occasion, when I treat on the armilla and fibula of the Celts, the question whether the torcs were circulated as money, I shall conclude by remarking that they formed the most esteemed ornaments, and along with armlets, bracelets, and shoe-rings, completed the personal attire of the warrior, and with a few beads of glass or amber, the embellishment of the female; they were much employed for presents, and are mentioned by Strabo^x as one of the principal exports into Britain from Gaul, which then, as now, was the emporium of fashion.

^u They are perhaps the segments of Isidor. Origin. et Gloss. ad eund. whence called Baen. Scheffer Tor. s. 18.

^x Falconer, vol. i. p. 276. He calls them

περιανχένια; they were imported with ivory bracelets, amber, and glass ornaments. Cf. Solin. c. 22. Strabo calls them all rubbish goods.

ON THE CROMLECHS EXTANT IN THE ISLE OF ANGLESEY.

A GREAT step has been made in the history of Celtic Monuments by the researches of antiquaries among the traditions and the monuments of ancient Britain, as well as by those acute observers, who, like Mr. Lukis and some of his contemporaries, have had the good fortune to find cromlechs almost untouched by the hands of the vulgar, and who have shewn them, by their contents, to have been places of sepulture, not of barbarous sacrifices and ceremonies. The quantity of conjecture and of guess work, that was issued during the latter end of the last century upon this subject, was astonishing: no antiquary of that time could be said to have fairly won his title unless he had advanced some new hypothesis, or suggested some new idea as to the destination of the cromlechs. They were *proved* to be altars, temples, houses, any thing in fact that their examiners,—or rather those that had not examined them,—thought proper to conjecture: the fact of their being in wild parts of the country went for a good deal, and the circumstance of the top stone sloping generally to one side or the other, enabled the clear-sighted to see streams of blood running off them from the quivering limbs of unhappy victims. Even bones were found *near* them—sometimes *under* them—and (the victims having been slaughtered above,—at least in the imaginations of the enquirers) they were of course the remains of the wretched creatures who had been immolated to the false gods of our heathen ancestors. Capital theories! excellent discoveries!—until in some luckless hour, an observer more far-sighted than the rest bethought himself of digging into a tumulus, and then he disinterred—not a body,—but a cromlech full of bodies:—and another dug under a cromlech divested of its original earthen envelope, and he too found bodies;—in fact they turned out to be enormous coffins, or cistvaens, or vaults, (if it were not an anomaly so to style them,) houses in good truth,—houses not of the living, but the dead:—the true *λαϊνον χιτωνον* of Homer;—the “narrow home” of a later poet. In few instances has the value of accurate searching enquiry, and of good common sense, in

antiquarian affairs been more strikingly demonstrated: and we consider the public to be most especially indebted to Mr. Lukis for his interesting researches in this line in the Channel Islands.

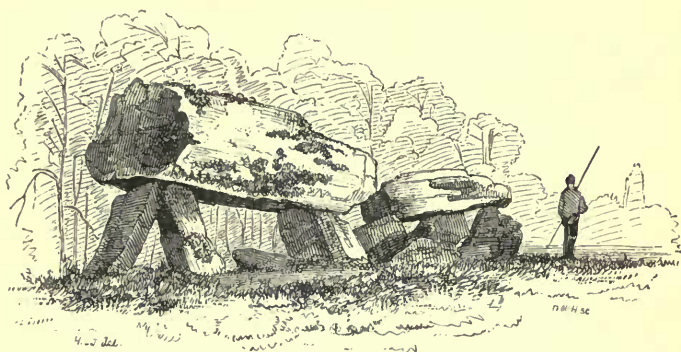
There are numerous cromlechs extant in the Isle of Anglesey, though, we believe, not so many above ground as Bingley (a second hand and superficial observer) would have us suppose. He assigns twenty-eight, according to the number furnished by his informants, for he never went near most of the localities, upon which he places them; but several of them he puts down under different names twice or thrice over:—and in some instances they have no existence. It is probable that the number of cromlechs actually visible in Anglesey may approach to twenty: but we suspect that there are many others, which have never seen light since their first interment, and we know that the ranges of the Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire mountains are full of them,—subterraneous, if not on the surface,—for we have found and seen many ourselves.

The judicious Pennant mentions none but those that he had actually seen, and hazards few conjectures as to their use and destination; all other writers follow either Pennant or Bingley.

One of the most stupendous cromlechs, if it be a cromlech, in this or any other island, is that which is commonly so called on the lands of C. Evans, Esq., at Hên Blas, not far from the Mona Inn in the middle of the county. Here there are two rocks, each about seventeen feet high, by nearly as many in thickness and breadth, standing upright; and between them, partially resting on that to the eastward, is another flattish mass, a little smaller in size, which certainly looks as if it had slid from off the tops of its neighbours. There are no other rocks within a mile or two of the place, except at a small range of rocky hills separated from it by a stream:—and we can hardly imagine how such great masses, of nearly 5000 cubic feet each, could have been moved in remote ages. We are inclined to look upon this assemblage of rocks, which however tradition calls “the cromlech,” as the disintegrated ruin of some hill which once existed here. The only thing that staggers us in this hypothesis is a further tradition of smaller stones, apparently forming a kind of avenue, having once stood close by. If this tradition be allowed to have authority,—and tradition is very often no unsafe guide,—then this

cromlech should be called the father of all others :—for it is a true giant among pigmies.

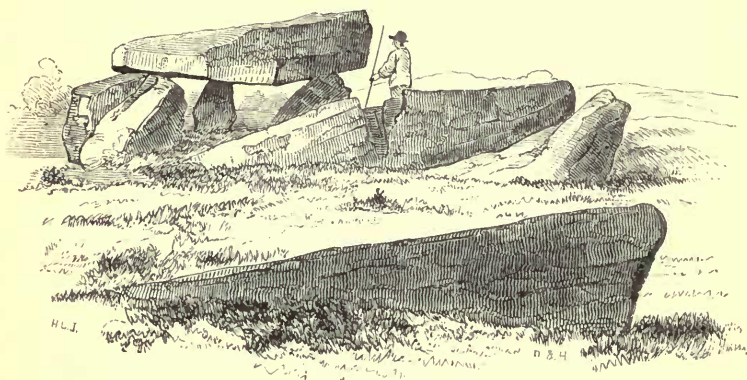
The most celebrated cromlech in the island is that of Plas Newydd, of which we have given a view. It is a double



cromlech—as about one half of these monuments always are—and is interesting from its fine preservation and highly picturesque position. We are not aware of any excavations having been made beneath it: but there is every appearance, from the formation of the ground, of its having been once surrounded by a cairn or heap of stones; what the second and smaller cromlech meant in these cases, we do not know; probably it served as the tomb of the wife, or the son, of the deceased chieftain. Rowlands mentions a large cairn or mound of stones as not far from this cromlech, but grown over, even in his days, by a luxuriant vegetation of wood. There are so many points of the undulating and richly wooded grounds of the Marquis of Anglesey's seat, corresponding to this description, that we do not know how to fix upon the precise locality, but we have little doubt, from the words of the author of the "Mona Antiqua," that, could this mound be excavated, we should find in it a sepulchral chamber constructed in the true cromlech fashion. On a farm in this immediate neighbourhood at a spot called Bryn Celli, is a tumulus with a passage opened right through it, this passage descends towards the middle of the mound, and then again mounts to upper air: in the middle we come to a chamber, if it can be so called, which is nothing more nor less than the interior of a cromlech; Gough, in his addition to Camden, gives an account of it, and it is there mentioned as having

been found to contain human bones ; at present it is a refuge for sheep in wet weather.

A remarkably fine remain of this nature is the cromlech at Llanfaelog of which we append a representation ; the cromlech



still standing is composed of one flat on several upright stones ; the flat top being about 12 ft. by 9 ft. in breadth, and from 2 ft. to 3 ft. in thickness. By its side lie the fallen remains of a much larger cromlech, the upper stone of which is not less than 15 ft. in length ; underneath the upright one are still to be seen numerous small stones, and the ground rises gently toward the upright supports on all sides ; but on referring to Pennant, vol. ii. p. 238, we find him saying (in speaking of cromlechs) “ others again are *quite bedded* in the Carnedd or heap of stones, of which instances may be produced in Llanfaelog, in this island, in that of Arran, and in the county of Meireonedd.” If then this cromlech could have been so stripped of its covering since the end of the last century, what may we not expect to have taken place in other instances ?

Another cromlech, we have been informed, quite surrounded with stones and earth, has been found in the same parish by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

A smaller cromlech, on gently rising ground, is still standing at Bodowyr, a few miles south-west of Plas Newydd.

The next in size and importance to that on the Marquis of Anglesey's grounds, are those at Presaddfed near Bodedern.

Of these too we give a view, by which it will be seen that one of very large size is still erect, while another close to it is partially fallen down ; the former offers a shelter of at least

12 ft. square to the farmer and a party of six or eight labourers, whenever they are overtaken in their work by a



sudden shower; the cattle commonly take refuge under it, and it is surrounded by a great number of small stones, affording a strong presumption that here too there was once a carn.

A large erect cromlech occurs at Llugwy, and more than one fallen cromlech on the neighbouring elevated lands: under the former human bones have been lately found. A double cromlech, thrown down since 1800, is to be seen at Trefor; one is near Holyhead, and there are several others.

In all these cases the cromlechs are composed of stones found in their immediate neighbourhood; thus, those at Plas Newydd, Bodowyr, and one at Llanidan, are of limestone rock found there in situ: those at Llanfaelog and Presaddfed are of the peculiar porphyritic breccia which accompanies the schistose formation of those districts. The cromlechs at Llugwy and in its vicinity are of limestone, and at Trefor of chloritic schist, thus affording the inference that they could not have been brought from any considerable distance. The immense rocks at Hên Blas are of the limestone of that spot, on which indeed they stand.

On the hills of Caernarvonshire may be found numerous carns (or carneddau) opened by some previous examiners, (tradition says, by robbers in search for gold,) and in the midst are still to be seen the upright stones of the coffin or tomb, with the upper slanting stone (or cromlech) thrust off and lying by their side. We apprehend that Wales is full of such remains, and could they be exhumed, *under proper authority*, the result would be very valuable for the advancement of our archæological knowledge.

We have never heard of celts, or pottery-ware, or other articles having been found near any of these cromlechs; but the search for these matters can be said to have only just commenced, and we may yet discover them.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

ON CRANNOGES, AND REMAINS DISCOVERED IN THEM.

It is well known that it was the practice of the northern chieftains of Ireland to entrust their defence rather to water than to stone walls, in other words, they ensconced themselves rather in islands than in castles; to the latter, indeed, they appear to have had a particular prejudice, witness the old, though, I fear I must add, apocryphal, story of Mac Mahon and De Courcy, in Hanmer's Chronicle of Ireland: "Courcy had builded many castles throughout Ulster," says Hanmer, "and especially in Fern, where Mac Mahon dwelt; this Mac Mahon with solemne protestations vowed to become a true and faithfull subject, &c. Whereupon Courcy gave him two castles with their demeanes to hold of him; within one moneth after this Mac Mahon brake downe the castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir John de Courcy sent unto him to know the cause; his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couch himselfe within cold stones, the woods being so nigh."

At a later period we find further and undoubted illustrations of this custom; thus, in the year 1567, one Thomas Phettiplace states in his answer to an enquiry from the lords of Queen Elizabeth's council, as to "what castles or forts O'Neil hath, and of what strength they be?" "For castles I think it be not unknown to y^r honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin *ffreshwater loghe's* in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there, in y^e said *fortified islands*, lyeth all his plate, w^{ch} is much, and money, prisoners and gages; w^{ch} islands hath in wars tofore been attempted, and now of late again by the Lord Deputy there, Sir Harry

Sydney, w^{ch} for want of means for safe conduct upon y^e water it hath not prevailed^a.”

These *fortified islands* were generally artificial, and upon them were constructed wooden huts or cabins, called in Irish, *Crannoges*; the largest of this description in Ireland is said to have been on an island in Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; it was the residence of Mac Anaw, (now Forde,) one of O'Rourke's sub-chieftains: the following notices of *crannoges* occur, among others, in the annals of the Four Masters.

“A. D. 1246, Turlogh, son of Hugh O'Connor, escaped from the *crannog* of Loch Leisi, (in Roscommon,) in the harvest, having drowned the persons who were guarding him, viz., Cormac O'Muireadhaigh, (Murry,) and two of the O'Mearans.

“1436, The *crannog* of Loch Laoghaire, (near Clogher, in Tyrone,) was taken by the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry (O'Neill,) came to the lake there, and they sent for Maguire, (Thomas Oge,) and when he had arrived they commenced making vessels to carry them to the *crannog*, on which the sons of Brian Oge were; the sons of Brian then agreed to surrender the *crannog* to O'Neill, and make peace with him.

“1455, Turloch, son of Philip Mac Guire, went upon Loch Meilge, (between Fermanagh and Leitrim,) and took and plundered a *crannog* which Mac Flannechaidhe had upon it.

“1512, Crannag Mac Samhradhain, (Mac Gauran's *crannog* in Tullyhaw, co. Cavan,) was assaulted by Philip Mac Guire and his sons, assisted by the sons of Thomas Mac Magnus Mac Gauran, but they did not succeed in capturing Mac Gauran, who was in it.

“1560, Teige O'Rourke was drowned in the autumn, when going to sleep on a low secluded *crannog*, in Muinutir Eolais, (Mac Randall's country.)

“1601, *Crannog Meic Cnaimhin*,” (Mac Nevin's *crannog*,) is mentioned this year.

The county of Monaghan, formerly Mac Mahon's country, studded as it is with small lakes in every district, contained many of these *crannoges*; they are particularly noticed in the early maps of the county^b as “*The Island*,” with the addition generally of the name of the chief who resided in each; at Monaghan we have “*The Island, Mac Mahon's house*,” represented as a mere hut, occupying the whole site of a small

^a From an original letter in the State 15, 1567.

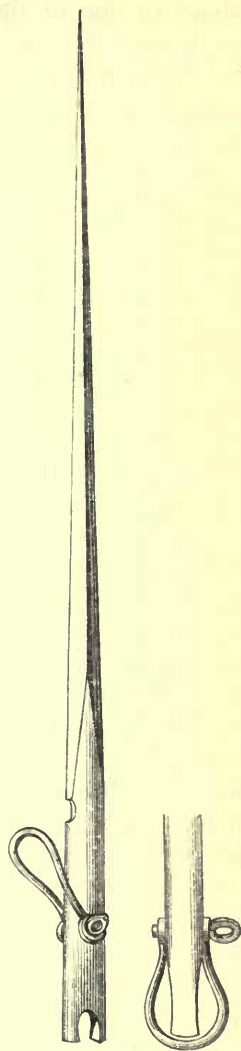
Paper Office, Whitehall, under date May ^b In the State Paper Office.

island in one of the lakes adjoining the present town. The residence of Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, chief of the celebrated district of Farney, in Mac Mahon's country, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was at Lisanisk, (close to the town of Carrickmacross,) and is marked in Jobson's map, made in 1591, as "*The Iland, Ever Mac Cooley's house*;" the foundations of this ancient residence were discovered in the autumn of 1843, seven feet below the present surface of the earth, in the little island at Lisanisk, and two feet below the present water level of the lake, a double row of piles were found sunk in the mud; they were formed of young trees, from six to twelve inches in diameter, with the bark on; the area inclosed by these piles, from which we may judge of the size of the house, was sixty feet in length, by forty-two in breadth; vast quantities of bones of various animals, particularly deer, were also found here, but I believe no ancient Irish weapons, or other remains, as in the instance of a neighbouring *crannog* discovered on the lake of Monalty, about half a mile from Carrickmacross, in the autumn of 1844. The water of this lake having been lowered a few feet for the purpose of improving the drainage of the surrounding country, a canoe or boat, formed out of one piece of oak, and measuring twenty-four feet in length, by three feet at its greatest breadth, and thirteen inches in height, was brought to light, close to a low island on the southern side of the lake; on this island, which appears decidedly to have been artificial, from the remains of piles and transverse portions of oak timber which are found there, a great variety of curious remains, though of very unequal degrees of antiquity, have been discovered. The following list comprehends not only these relics, but also another set of a similar description, which have been found on an island on the adjoining lake of Lough na Glack. The soil of this last island is mixed with stones and bones, and is evidently to a considerable depth artificial; there are also, as in the former instance, considerable remains of large piles of timber.

The objects of greatest antiquity found on these islands, are stone celts of the common type, a rough piece of flint, apparently intended for an arrow-head, and stones with indentations on either side, evidently formed for slings.

Of bronze weapons and ornaments there are numerous specimens, viz., three bronze celts with loops on the sides,

remains of the stick were found in one of them ; a very perfect small dagger of bronze, one foot in length ; two bronze arrow-heads, double pointed^c ; a bronze gouge or chisel, rarely found in Ireland ; the head of a bronze hunting spear ; part of a bronze sword or dagger ; a bronze cap, apparently the end of a wooden hilt of some weapons ; the bronze handle of a javelin or spear, with loop attached, for the purpose of a leathern thong or string being fastened to it, to recover after projection. [This thong or string is called in ancient manuscripts *suaineamain*, a name still preserved by the fishermen in the south of Ireland, as applied to the *bolt-ropes* of their nets.] The boss of a shield, of bronze ; a bronze knife, which appears to have been gilt ; a bronze knife or dagger, measuring ten inches and a half in length ; a smaller one, seven inches in length ; a bronze bolt, with loop, to which a thong is supposed to have been attached, measuring sixteen inches and a half in length ; this was found sticking in the mud, close to the island on Lough na Glack ; another, twelve inches in length, has been since found in the island itself. Walker, in his description of the weapons of the Irish, says that “ in very early times the *fiadhgha* or *crannuibh* was used in the chase, a thong was affixed to it, by which it was recovered after having pierced the wild beast^d.”



Javelin with loop.

^c Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, to whom a sketch of one of these bifid heads was submitted, remarks in a letter to Mr. Way, “ The bronze arrow-head appears to have been formed on the same principle as those of the Boisgemans, or Boschmen, i. e. Woodlanders, in Southern Africa, part of which being poisoned, on withdrawing the arrow remained in the wound, for in this way only can I account for the division at the point, and the perforation above it.”

^d Sir Samuel Meyrick observes, “ This very interesting specimen of the javelin

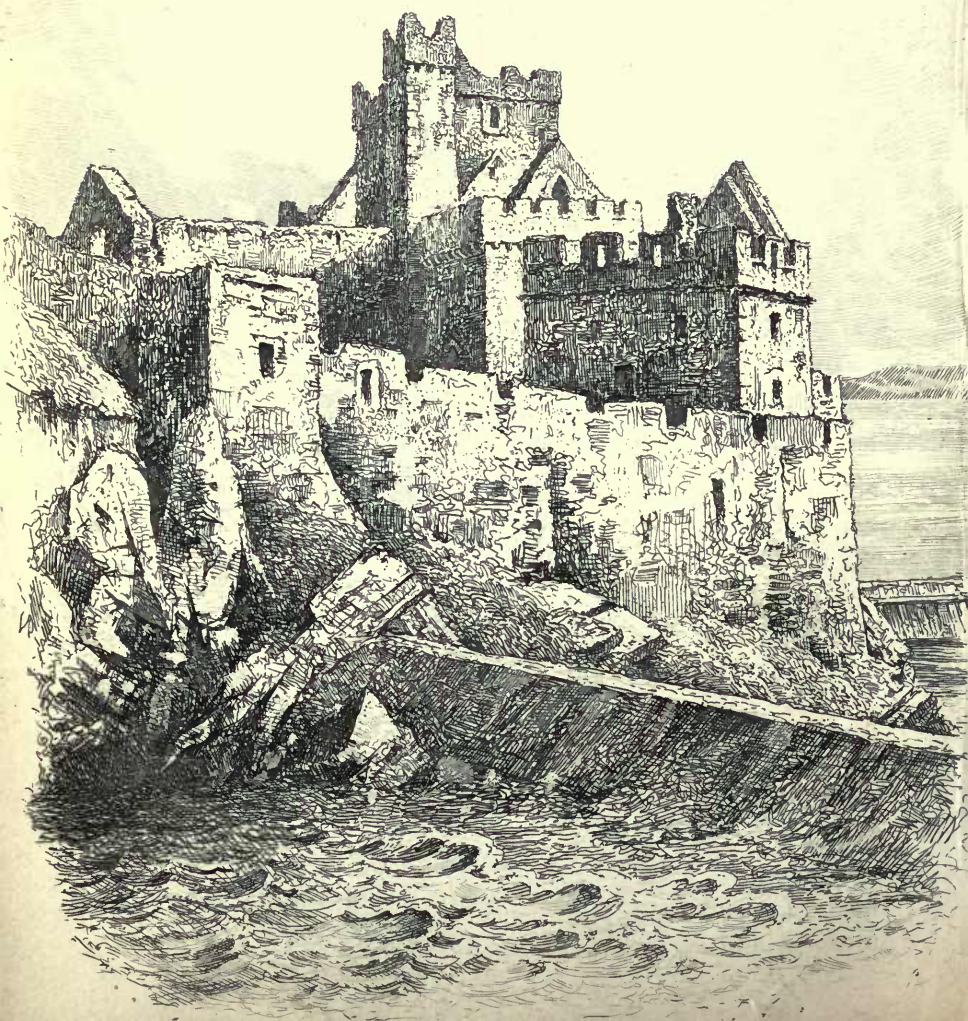
is new to me. The javelin used by the ancient Britons, either in close encounter, or to throw and recover by means of a thong affixed, was called *Aseth*, and its blade appears to have been long and slender, whence the proverb *Aseth nī flyco nid da*, ‘ the Aseth that will not bend is not good.’ It may be remembered that the javelins which the Velites in the Roman army threw, but did not recover, had their blades so flat and thin as to break in whatever they struck, that they might not be used a second time.”

Of bronze ornaments found on these islands there are the following. Several bronze rings of different sizes, two of them with transverse spring openings, others hollow, and probably parts of armour or horse trappings; two bronze needles, one of them with the eye entire; a bronze pin, the head hollowed like a cup, and bearing a striking resemblance to the ends of the golden ornaments often found in Ireland; several bronze pins like modern shirt pins, some of them ornamented, another with a hole in it to which a string was probably fastened; two large pins of the common type; parts of several bronze fibulæ or brooches, with fragments of several bronze instruments, rivets, &c.; a small circular bronze bell, like a sheep-bell; three harp keys of bronze of different sizes. Harp keys are often found associated with military remains in Ireland; in illustration of this subject I may mention an intercepted letter from Brian O'Rourke to Mac Mahon, in October, 1588, and preserved in the State Paper Office. Mac Mahon, it appears, had sent for a harp as well as some military weapons, O'Rourke answers, "We do assure you that we cannot send you the same, for that there is not a good harp in our country, but we will provide a good harp to you, and we will send two great spears and two skeins to you, of the best that is made in our country."

Of other ornaments found on the island on Lough na Glack, I may particularly mention several amber and blue glass beads, three bone pins, and a comb apparently of ivory. Of iron instruments, an iron dagger, measuring with the hilt fifteen inches; several iron coulter of ploughs, of very primitive form, seven inches in length; parts of iron instruments, the use of which it is impossible to determine; a long gun barrel, three feet eight inches in length, of that sort, I believe, formerly called a calliver; part of the lock of a pistol; many large bullets of lead were also found; I may add to this list a pair of quern stones, found in the Monalty Island, some burnt corn, the refuse probably of the primitive thrashing and winnowing of the ancient Irish, which consisted in merely setting fire to the corn when reaped; remains of coarse broken earthenware vessels, and bits of thick dark glass; an earthen pot, shaped like a hat; another of Dutch



Bronze Pin



manufacture, with the figure of a man's head below the spout, used in Ireland during the seventeenth century, and called grey-beards; some small Dutch tobacco pipes; cut oval stones, apparently intended for pounding in mortars; several circular stones, with holes in the centres, often found with ancient remains, and considered in Ireland to belong to the ancient spinning wheels; also several stones, or hones, of different shapes and sizes, for sharpening weapons and tools; a brass token, nearly defaced, probably of the reign of Charles II.

From the great variety of these remains, extending from the remote period, when weapons of stone and bronze were used, to the fire-arms of the seventeenth century, it cannot be doubted that these Islands or *Crannoges*, were for many ages the resorts of petty chieftains, probably of the Mac Mahon Sept, and afterwards, perhaps, of gangs of freebooters or *Tories*, although the traditions of the neighbourhood have not preserved the memory of the fact.

E. P. S.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. GERMAN, IN PEEL CASTLE.



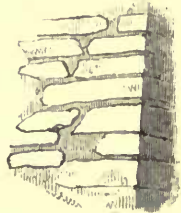
THE ROUND TOWER.

THE Isle of Man at present contains but few ancient specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. Among the churches now in repair and use, I am only acquainted with one (Kirk Mang-

hold) which exhibits any remains of mediæval work ; and ruins retaining any decided features are far from numerous ; on which account it is the more necessary to mark the peculiarities of such as still exist.

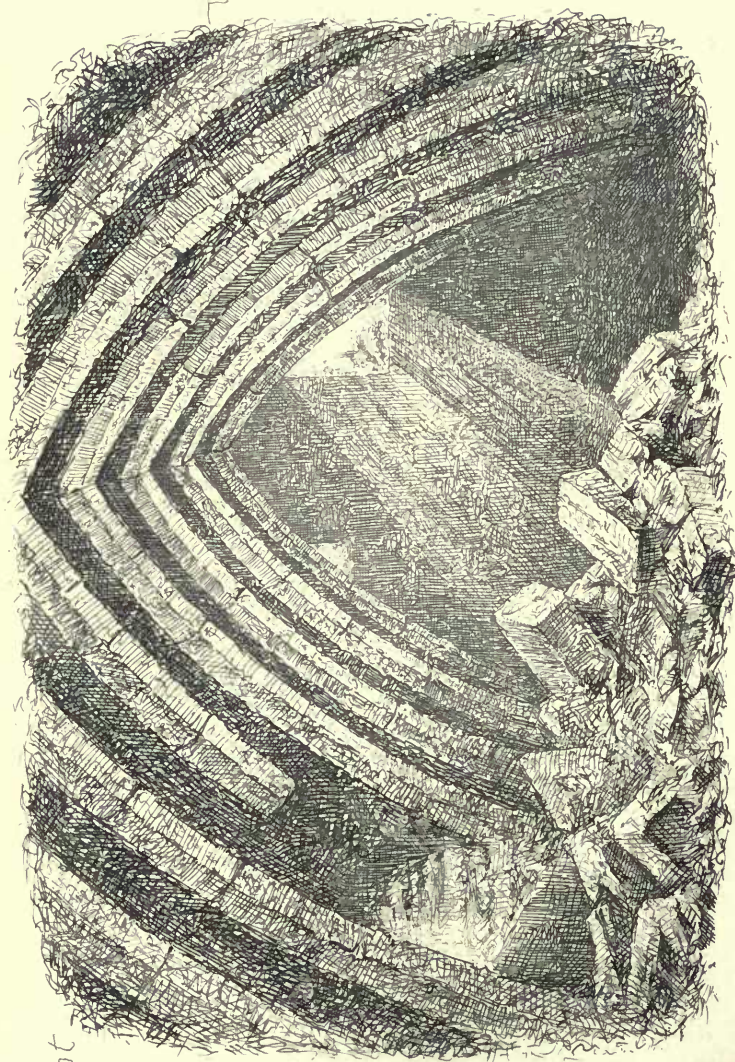
Of these the most important is the cathedral of St. German in Peel castle ; a building smaller and less ornamented than many village churches in England ; while its commanding situation, and the adaptation of its style to the castellated buildings which surround it, and of which indeed it forms a part, invest it with a grandeur not exceeded by edifices of far higher architectural pretensions.

St. Patrick's Isle, of which the whole accessible area is contained within the wall of Peel castle, forms a termination to a bold promontory, being connected with it by a causeway, lately built, not as I conceive with a view to the convenience of access, so much as the security of the harbour, the entrance into which is between the castle and the town. The rock is of rather a slaty texture, in most parts very rugged and precipitous, and pierced with several deep caverns. On the highest part of the island, not far from its centre, stands a round tower, of the same character with those peculiar to Ireland. Like them it has a door at some distance from the ground, and wider at the bottom than at the spring of the arch. There are also four square-headed openings near the top, and another lower down. The material of this tower is principally red sand-stone, laid in pretty regular courses of thin but long or wide blocks ; the jointing is wide, and filled with a hard coarse mortar, which has been less acted upon by the atmosphere than the stone itself. The door faces the east, and the top window the cardinal points, according to the orientation of the cathedral. In the round tower at Brechin, in Scotland, the door faces the west ; but I do not suppose the builders of these structures were guided by any rule on this head.



Masonry of Round Tower,
taken at the Door.

Had I been acquainted with the very interesting accounts lately brought before the public of the ancient oratories in Cornwall, I should have paid more attention to the building that stands to the south of the round tower. This has the same orientation with the cathedral, but there is now an entrance under the east window, and a partition wall from



Crypt
Peel

10 in.
4 in.
1 ft
4 1/2 in.

north to south, where the rood-screen would be placed. The material of this building is of stone, similar to that of the rock on which it stands. A very little red sand-stone is introduced. The masonry is irregular, and wide-jointed, the mortar being softer than that of the round tower, and of a wholly different texture. There are other buildings of much the same character within the area of the castle, but they retain no architectural feature which may determine their style and date. Some of the windows seem to have been circular, the voussoirs being very thin and deep, similar to those seen in Roman remains, the material being slate or schist.



Masonry of the Gabled Building on the south side of Round Tower.

C. 1 foot 2 inches long; 1 foot high.

^aOn referring to the ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Man, we shall be led to admit the probability that the remains of very ancient places of worship may yet be found in it. And I may add, that the feelings of the inhabitants who regard such ruins as marking the burial place of their forefathers, favour the success of the antiquary in his researches. St. German, whom St. Patrick left as bishop in 447, built a chapel to every district of four quarter lands throughout the island, which consisted of 771 quarter lands, each containing about 400 acres. This is referred to in a Manx ballad of the early part of the sixteenth century. "For each four quarter-lands he made a chapel, for people of them to meet to prayer. He also built German church in Peel castle, which remaineth there until this day." From the same authority we learn that Manghold, who was bishop in 498, divided the island into regular parishes.

Whether the original cathedral of St. German occupied the site of the present, or whether its remains are to be sought for among the other relics that are scattered over this interesting area, it would be difficult to ascertain, as the present building exhibits nothing earlier than the work of Simon, who succeeded to the bishopric in 1226, and began to rebuild the cathedral. His part is evidently the chancel, which is a pure and simple specimen of the then prevailing style. From its character indeed we might have pronounced it to be earlier;

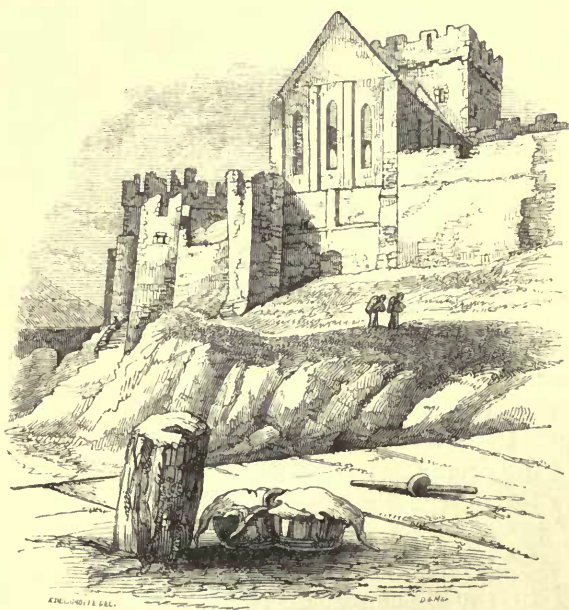
^a I have been indebted throughout for historical information, to Train's History of the Isle of Man; a work of great re-

search, and abounding with curious and valuable references.

but we must take into consideration the nature of the buildings with which it had to assimilate, as well as the remoteness of the district; besides the fact that England was not the country with which at that time the island was most intimately connected. Its dynasty was Norwegian; its sovereigns paid homage to the king of Norway at his own court, and its bishops appear generally to have received consecration from the archbishop of Drontheim. The last of the Norwegian line was Magnus, who died A.D. 1265.

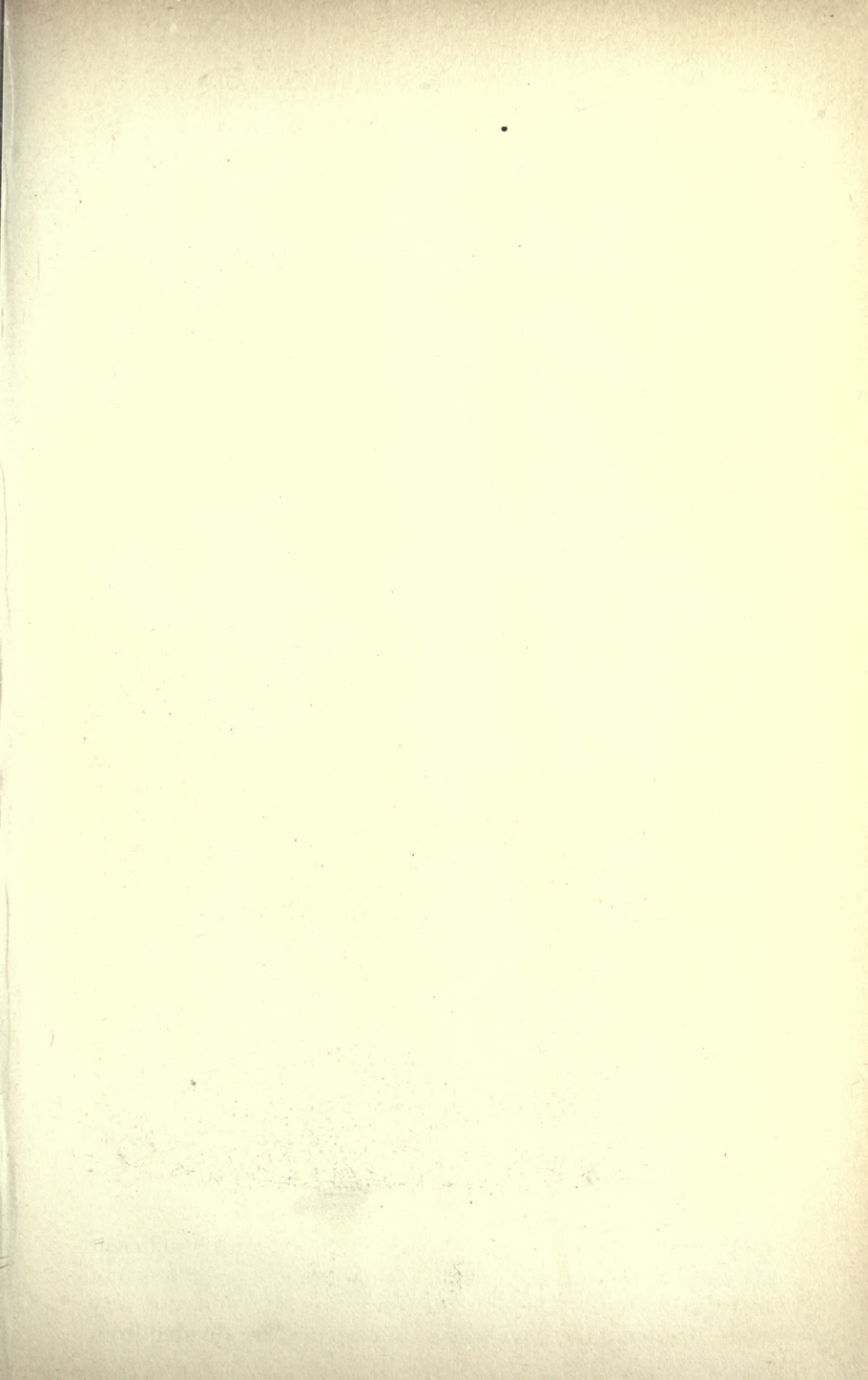
From the drawings I have seen of the cathedral at Drontheim, a great part of it seems to belong to the same period with our own Early English; it would be interesting to compare it with any specimens of that style at Kirkwall, Iona, and Peel.

The east end of St. German's ranges with, and actually forms a part of the wall of the fortress. It has a beautiful



VIEW OF EAST END

triplet, with labels in the interior, and with just sufficient mouldings to shew that architectural embellishment was not wholly neglected. The side windows are tall, and not very acutely pointed; the bays which they occupy are divided from

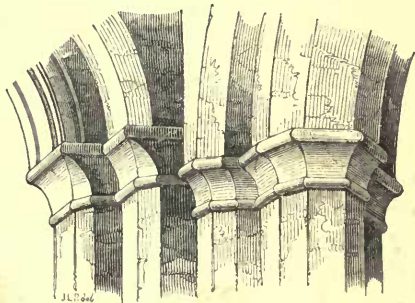




PEEL

each other by flat buttresses, of only a few inches in projection; these on the north side die into the wall itself at the distance of about five feet from the ground, the lower stage of the wall being thicker than that above it. The arrangement of the east end is similar; the chancel has consequently at a little distance the appearance of a Norman building.

The central tower is of a later date, though its eastern arch is Early English; in England we should pronounce it to be transition; the archivolt of the arch, as well as the manner in which the square abacus is fitted to the octagonal engaged pillar, indicates a peculiarity in style. The north arch of the tower has the character of the early Decorated; the moulding of the architrave has in its section a very flowing line; but from the decay of the stone it is impossible to obtain the details with any degree of exactness. The south arch has two plain chamfered orders, probably of a later Decorated. The architrave of the western arch is much decayed, but appears to have had some Decorated moulding beyond the mere chamfer.



South-eastern Pier of Central Tower.



Archivolt of the Northern Arch of Central Tower. Half the Section.

The transepts bear also a Decorated character, but have much later insertions. The annexed cut shews an alteration. The present open window stands in the centre of the transept front, and under it



Archivolt of the Eastern Arch of Central Tower

Jamb of the North Door, Transept.



End of the North Transept. (Interior)

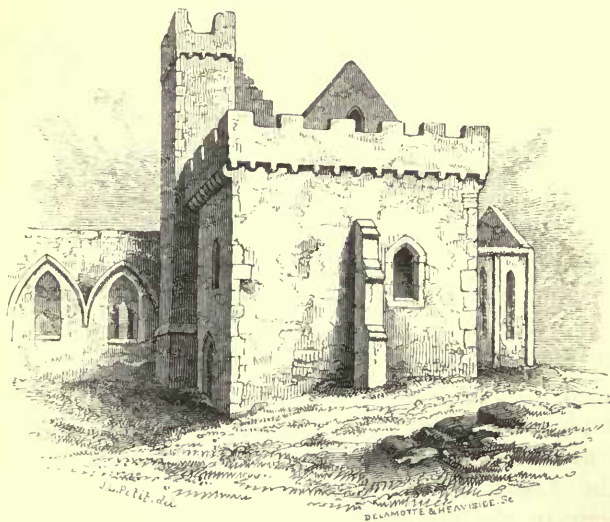
is a door with a remarkable jamb moulding. The south transept has a western door, near which is a niche for holy water; and on the opposite wall, nearly facing the door, is a bracket, probably for a figure. None of the windows have any remains of tracery to enable us to judge of their character.

The masonry of the chancel is on the whole better and more regular than that of the transepts. Both seem to have been plastered inside and out.

The nave is exceedingly rough in its masonry, except the mere dressings. It has had a south aisle, but its piers and arches are built up, openings being left in which late windows are inserted. The piers, as may be seen from a portion of one of them which has been uncovered, are massive and cylindrical; the arches of two chamfered orders, the archivolt of the inferior order being of great width. They have labels on both sides; their style might be Early English. It is remarkable that there is no arch from this aisle into the transept, the end of it being principally occupied by the staircase turret of the central tower.



Inside of Chancel

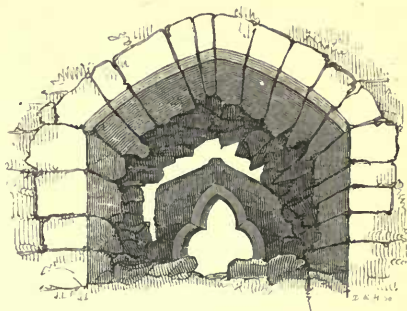


SOUTH TRANSEPT

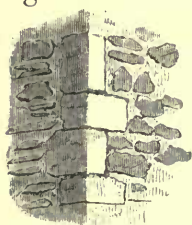
The north side has no traces of any aisle; its windows are single trefoil-headed lights, the top being cut out of one piece of stone (see next page). On this side is a small door, now walled up. The west end exhibits no feature by which we can judge of its date, all the mouldings of the window, if it has ever had any, being destroyed; and the masonry is of the roughest. On each side of the nave are remarkable blocks

or corbels at regular distances, as if for brackets to support a timber roof. They are perfectly plain, and do not seem to have been cut into their present form.

The central tower, which is square, and has a large square staircase turret at the south-western angle, is of very rough masonry, and chiefly built with the stone of the island; but with dressings of old red sand-stone, of which there is a quarry at no great distance. The annexed



Window on the North side of the Nave.



Masonry from Turret of Central Tower

cut representing part of the turret, will give a fair idea of the masonry of the whole. The belfry windows are of the rudest construction, being formed simply by four oblong pieces of sand-stone, and these



Belfry Window of the Central Tower.

not very carefully shaped. On each face of the tower there is, besides the usual belfry window, another opening near one of the angles, and at a lower level.

In England, where the tower of a church is often the most ornamented part, we do not very frequently meet with the plain rectangular belfry window. But in Scotland and Ireland this feature is more common. The tower was there probably used as a place of security^b, and consequently partook of a castellated character, and had its openings few, simple, and unadorned. In New Abbey in Galloway, a large and carefully finished church of the thirteenth century, the tower has plain square-headed windows. They also occur in the abbey of Pluscardine, near Elgin, though in this instance they are surrounded by a curious string or moulding.

The parapet to the central tower of St. German's cathedral is so much mutilated that we cannot clearly ascertain the original finish; though it is probable it had plain battlements like those of the transepts. Nor has the tower itself such architectural features as to fix its date with any certainty.

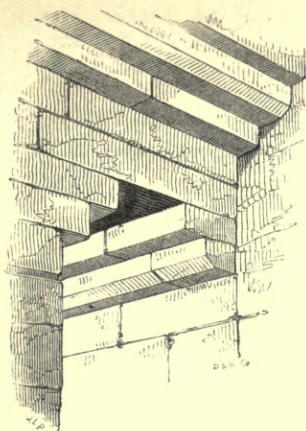
^b See Wilkins.

The eastern arch, as we have observed, is Early English, and not unlikely to be the work of Bishop Simon, or his immediate successor. But the manner in which the south aisle is stopped by the turret, leads me to doubt whether the tower, in its present form, be not altogether an insertion into the original design of Bishop Simon's cathedral, and planned and executed about a century later.

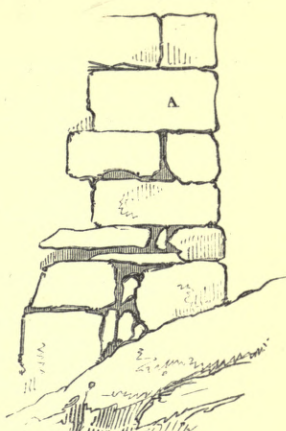
Beneath the chancel is a fine crypt; its vault is not supported in the usual manner by insulated pillars, but by arched ribs, springing from short pilasters in the wall; of these there are thirteen, at small intervals, of one chamfered order. The vault is a pointed barrel one. The entrance into this crypt is by a passage of steps within the thickness of the south wall of the chancel. The present doorway has a plain square jamb, and seems to have been square-headed.

We have in England two striking examples of the combination of military and ecclesiastical structures, Porchester, and Dover, in both which cases the church within the walls is much more than a mere garrison chapel, as was probably that in the White Tower, in London; nor was the fortress a mere defence to the church or monastery. Peel castle and cathedral offer a similar instance. That the little Isle of St. Patrick was devoted to purely ecclesiastical purposes, at the time of the first introduction of Christianity into the Isle of Man, is not impossible; but its position was too important to allow it to remain long unoccupied as a military station. The very name it bears, supposed to have been given by the Scots after their conquest of the territory, implies that it was then a fortification. On more than one occasion it was used as a state prison; and the crypt under the chancel is pointed out as the dungeon in which Eleanor, the wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned.

The tower and other parts of the castle about the entrance, which is south of the cathedral, seem to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century; the masonry is strong and careful, though not very regular, and the blocks of stone larger than those used in other parts of the building. (See engravings on opposite page.) From the difficulty of access, this part must have been very defensible before the general use of artillery. The rest of the wall is of a much later date.



Window in outer Porch of Entrance Gate.



Masonry of the Entrance Gateway.

A. 1 foot 5 inches high; 2 feet 4 inches long.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

	FT.	IN.
Length of the chancel internally, exclusive of the thickness of the tower arches	36	4
Tower from east to west, inclusive of the tower arches .	25	11
Length of the nave, exclusive of the tower arches .	52	3
Total length inside	114	6
Width of chancel internally	20	1
Nave. About the same.		
— North transept	19	10
— South transept	18	8
Length of north transept (inside)	20	4
Length of south transept	22	0
Total width at the intersection	68	0
Height of the staircase turret of the central tower, including the battlements	66	0
N.B. Something must be allowed in all the measurements of height, in consequence of the accumulation of the ground about the base.		
Height of the chancel wall inside	18	0
Nave, ditto.	17	0
Thickness of the wall in the face of the north transept .	2	11
The south wall of the chancel is nearly of the same thickness.		
Width of crypt	15	2
Length of ditto.	29	2

ROUND TOWER IN THE AREA OF THE CASTLE.

	FT.	IN.
Circumference externally near the base . . .	44	6
Diameter internally at the height of the door . . .	5	9
Height of the bottom of the door from the ground . . .	6	9
Height of the doorway from its floor to the crown of the arch	5	6
Width of the doorway at the floor	2	3
— spring of the arch	1	8

I was told that the total height of this tower is 50 feet; but from the size and number of courses I think it can hardly be so much. The tower is perfectly detached from other buildings. Its top has a parapet of later date. There is no staircase in the inside.

The present dilapidated state of these interesting and picturesque ruins demands attention. The western arch of the tower is evidently in a precarious condition. A judicious application of mortar or cement might preserve much of the rough masonry, which has probably been covered with a coat of plaster. A stone, on which is a Runic inscription, might also be extracted from among the rough stonework which blocks up one of the arches of the nave; it would perhaps be found to contain some good ancient sculpture.

I confess it was with no pleasure that I heard a report of the intended restoration of Peel castle and cathedral. Without doubt, if it had remained in a perfect state, it would have more beauty and interest than at present; yet I fear that even a judicious restoration would destroy many characteristic features, which in a building that stands in a manner alone, are the more valuable. I cannot judge what may be the importance of the spot in a military point of view, but its inconvenience of access renders it the least suitable position in which to build or restore a church for the use of the neighbouring population. The main land with which the causeway connects it, is a mere pasture. The ruins of the cathedral can be approached from Peel town only by crossing the mouth of the harbour, often a concern of some difficulty, if not of danger, or else by a bridge at a considerable distance from the town. There can be little doubt that this difficulty of access was the cause of the desertion and ruin of the church.

I conclude by heartily recommending the archæologist to study these remains well, and examine them closely, before they are swept away either by decay or restoration. J. L. PETIT.

ON SOME REMAINS OF THE WORK OF WILLIAM OF WYKHAM, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE name of William of Wykham has always been held in the highest estimation in connection with the mediæval architecture of this country, and his works are referred to and valued as forming an important era in the history of that art. This interest has been considerably increased in consequence of the recent visit of the Archæological Institute to Winchester, and the investigations which took place on that occasion with reference to Wykham and his works, under two of its most distinguished members, (Professors Willis and Cockerell,) a circumstance which will doubtless render any addition to the list of his acknowledged works an acceptable contribution to this interesting subject. Under this impression I presume to bring under the notice of the Institute what I consider to be a genuine and beautiful fragment still existing, though in a very dilapidated state, within the precincts of the castle at Windsor.

Before however entering upon the description of this fragment, I will premise, that as the great change in the style of the pointed architecture from the Decorated to the Perpendicular took place during the time this prelate presided over the royal works, there is every reason to believe that this change was owing in a great measure to his genius and instrumentality. I am induced to form this opinion from the fact of there being, I believe, no well authenticated example of the latter style previously to his period, whereas a progressive change was going on which appears to have commenced with that period, and ended before his death in the complete establishment of the new style to the exclusion of its predecessor^a. I am aware an opinion is entertained that the west windows of the nave of Winchester Cathedral are the work of Bishop Edington, Wykham's predecessor, and that documentary evidence is in favour of this opinion. To me however it appears quite incredible that windows so ultra Perpendicular in all their forms and details, and which are not supported by one single analogous well authenticated example, not only of the same period, but for a period long subsequent, can safely be referred to Eding-

^a Edington died 1366, when the Decorated style had scarcely passed its zenith. Wykham died 1404, when it had altogether

disappeared, and the Perpendicular style was fully established.

ton. I am more disposed to suspect that the evidence referred to does not convey the full truth, and that something yet remains to be discovered, which by transferring them to a period more in accordance with their style, will relieve us from a most perplexing difficulty, in judging of dates by the analogies of style; a principle which has long been established, and which in most cases we have reason to hope and believe has led to correct conclusions. Such a complete revolution however in the style of the pointed architecture, as I have above referred to, could scarcely have been effected in so short a period, had it not been encouraged by the powerful example and influence of a distinguished practitioner in the art of architecture, and we know of no contemporary whose influence was so great, or so likely to fully accomplish such a change, as this prelate.

Of Wykham's acknowledged works there remain at the present time the two noble foundations at Oxford and Winchester, and the adaptation of the style which I conceive he had introduced upon the existing Norman nave of Winchester Cathedral. It is further on record that he was largely employed on the works carried on under his patron Edward III. at Windsor: but owing to the great changes which have taken place in this royal fortress and palace, particularly within the present century, little remains of an architectural character which can be ascribed to this prelate. Some of the vaultings in the basement may probably have formed the substructions on which his more finished works rested; but beyond these almost everything has disappeared. I cannot help thinking that the north transept of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, may be safely added to the list of his works, as it certainly belongs to the same period, has some details which correspond exactly with those of his college in that University, and is beyond all question one of the most beautifully designed elevations, both in its general arrangement and particular details, to be anywhere met with. This however is mere conjecture, as we have no documentary evidence to establish the fact.

As Wykham's great works at Windsor are said to have added much to his reputation as an architect, the architectural antiquary naturally pries most anxiously into every part of this vast fabric, in the hopes of detecting some out of the way morsel indicative of the genius of its architect, but in vain; either such fragments do not exist at all, or they are so com-

pletely buried in the more modern alterations as to be beyond the reach of redemption. The cloister of St. George's Chapel, represented in the accompanying drawing, furnishes however, in my opinion, one exception. This cloister consists of a quadrangle, of four compartments on each side, looking into a court placed at the east end of the chapel, and on the north side of Wolsey's tomb-house. Each of these compartments is filled in with tracery, the general characters whereof belong to the Perpendicular style, but there are two or three touches which belong decidedly to the preceding or Decorated period, and which I conceive therefore to bring it justly within the denomination of transition work. The four solid angles of the quadrangle have on each of the internal return faces a panel filled in with a canopy of light and beautiful design; the style of these canopies belongs most unquestionably to the time of Edward III.; they abounded in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, and are rarely, I believe I might say never, to be met with subsequently to Wykham's period. These canopies taken in connection with the transition character of the tracery, and the further connection of Wykham with the buildings at Windsor, convince me that this cloister is the genuine work of the great architect. Beyond these particulars it has little to recommend it to attention, the ceiling is plain, and the doors leading into it have no particular merit considered architecturally, but the little that remains of Wykham's work gives great value to this solitary specimen at a place which is so intimately connected with his fame. In stating, however, that there was little to attract attention beyond Wykham's screen, I ought to have made an exception in favour of some arches of an earlier date, partly buried in the more recent erection of the wall of Wolsey's tomb-house, which are very good in their details, and perhaps some of the earliest work remaining at Windsor. The same observation applies also to the door of entrance from the cloister into St. George's Chapel, with its beautiful and elaborately wrought covering of iron work.

As before stated, this cloister, at least the portion of it which I have ventured to ascribe to Wykham, is in a state of great dilapidation; I fear I may add, that it is not altogether free from danger, as the foundations have in part very much given way. It is therefore most desirable that some steps should be taken before long, to preserve it from further injury and ultimate destruction.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY.



THE four vessels, of which we present our readers with an engraving in the present number of our Journal, were found in the year 1838, at a very great depth in the ground, in making an excavation for a cellar near the extreme boundary of the walls of Trinity College, Oxford, formerly Durham Hall or College, adjoining to the premises of Balliol College, inclosed for the use of scholars about the year 1290, when there was a grant of the land for that purpose from the abbess of Godstow. There is therefore every reason to believe, from this and other circumstances, particularly from a coin being found in one of the larger vessels, that they were placed there deliberately about the time of the original foundation of the walls, according to the common custom still observed on the commencement of any great undertaking of this kind. Such at that time must

have been considered the inclosure within lofty walls of several acres of arable land, for such it is described to be in the charter, with a view to the extension of academical education then contemplated, after the noble example recently set by Walter de Merton. A chapel and library, eastward from this spot, soon followed from the munificence of two successive bishops of Durham, Richard de Bury, and Thomas de Hatfield; and, before the expiration of the fourteenth century, the erection of four additional establishments for general study, within the walls of the city of Oxford, effected an entire revolution in the character of the University, elevating it from aularian poverty into collegiate magnificence. These circumstances are here briefly noticed, that we may bear in mind the rapid progress that may be supposed to have been made in every thing, since the time when these rude vessels may be presumed to have been manufactured, and even from the time when they seem to have been deposited in the earth as relics of a former period. They are of different heights and dimensions. The largest differs only in a slight degree from the sesquipedal measure of the ancient ampulla, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to a playful line of Horace; being in height about 17 inches and a quarter. It differs from the original ampulla or diota, in having only one handle instead of two.

Specimens of medieval pottery are supposed to be of very rare occurrence. The smallest fragments of Samian ware, and the minutest relics of ancient art, connected with our classical predilections, are carefully preserved; but the rudeness of the execution, or the coarseness of the material, has generally consigned to oblivion even the sacred vessels of our barbarous ancestors. Yet our Saxon forefathers had their imperfect imitations of Roman ware—such as their ampulla, lecythus, lagena, or flagon, legitha, and crocca, or crohha;—which Dr. Bosworth does not hesitate to interpret as “chrismatories.” He considers them, however, as many learned antiquaries do, to have been *small* vessels; though it is reasonable to suppose that they might have been of different dimensions, large or small, according to their intended use and application. There can be no mistake in this matter; as the smaller vessel, in the incorporation of our language with the Norman French, was properly distinguished by the diminutive word *cruette*, or *cruet*^a.

^a So amulet, from *amulette*; *amula*, and *amulula*, Latino Barb., &c.

Much may be said on the subject of chrism and chris-matories, large and small ; but we forbear to enter into the subject at any great length at present. In the mean time, whether such rude vessels as these Trinity jars and cruets were ever used for any sacred purpose, or not, as receptacles for chrism, &c., must be left as matter of opinion. No argument can be derived from their large size ; when we consider that the chrism was solemnly hallowed, or consecrated, only once a year in early times, namely, just before Easter, and by the archbishops of the provinces ; that many thousands were sometimes confirmed in a day, when the use of chrism was always a principal part of the ceremony, as also in baptism, extreme unction, &c. ; from all which we may conclude, that many vessels, and in all probability of many different sizes and dimensions, must have been required for the ordinary services and ministrations of the Church ; and some of them may have been of homely materials and rude workmanship.

William of Malmesbury^b, in his *Life of St. Wulfstan*, the Saxon bishop of Worcester in the eleventh century, having occasion to mention that, even in the latest period of his life the bishop frequently confirmed two or three thousand persons or more in a day, records it as a subject of astonishment to all, that whilst so many as eight officiating clerks sunk under their task by turns in carrying round the chris-matory during the ceremony, the prelate himself persevered to the end without the least fatigue. His journey to York before Easter is described by the same historian as a solemn embassy by command of King William I., and the archbishop Thomas, for the purpose of consecrating the chrism. The vessels, therefore, in which this whole year's consumption of chrism was preserved, and from which it was poured into smaller vessels for immediate use, must have been very different from those diminutive phials, in which a very small portion of the consecrated oil was inclosed, to be used as an amulet, or charm, like the *sainte ampoule*, to cure or guard against diseases.

J. I.

^b Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 258.

Original Documents.

THE following inventory of the effects of Reginald Labbe, an individual who belonged, probably, to the agricultural class of life, and died in 1293, is communicated by W. S. Walford, Esq., who possesses the original. It appears to have been prepared by the executors, in the usual course, after probate of the deceased's will, for the satisfaction of the ecclesiastical court; and affords a curious view of the circumstances of a husbandman or small farmer at the close of the thirteenth century.

Reginald Labbe died worth chattels of the value of thirty-three shillings and eight-pence, leaving no ready money. His goods comprised a cow and calf, two sheep and three lambs, three hens, a bushel and a half of wheat, a seam of barley, a seam and a half of fodder, a seam of 'dragge,' or mixed grain, and one halfpenny worth of salt. His wardrobe consisted of a tabard, tunic and hood, and his 'household stuffe' seems to have been limited to a bolster, a rug, two sheets, a brass dish, and a tripod, or trivet, the ordinary cooking apparatus of those times. Possessing no ready money, his bequests were made in kind. A sheep worth ten-pence is left to the high altar of the church of Neweton, and another of the same value to the altar and fabric-fund of the church of 'Eakewode,' possibly Oakwood. His widow Yda received a moiety of the testator's cow, which was valued at five shillings, and Thomas Fitz-Noreys was a coparcener in its calf to the extent of a fourth. It is worthy of note, that the expenditure of the executors upon the funeral, the 'month's-mind,' and in proving the will of Reginald Labbe, consumed something more than a third of all he left behind him, being in the relation of 11*s.* 9*d.* to 33*s.* 8*d.* Some of the items are curious. One penny was paid for digging his grave, two-pence for tolling the bell, sixpence for making his will, and eight-pence for proving it 'with the counsel of clerks,' in other words, under legal advice. We may safely multiply these sums by fifteen, perhaps by twenty, to arrive at the value of money in the thirteenth as compared with the nineteenth century, and by this process we shall find that the lawyer or clerk who prepared the will received a fee not greatly disproportioned to the modern charge for such professional assistance. The mourners bidden to the funeral, some of whom probably bore Reginald's body to its resting place, were refreshed with bread and cheese and beer, to the amount of six shillings: the same homely fare at the 'month's-mind' cost the estate two shillings and eight-pence. The scribe who prepared this account for the executors was remunerated with three-pence, a large sum having regard to the brevity of the document.

T. H. T.

Inventarium bonorum Reginaldi Labbe defuncti anno domini M.^o CC. nonagesimo tercio die quo obiit.

Imprimis j. vacca precii v.s. Item j. vitulus precii iij.s. Item ij. oves et iij. agni precii xlj.d. precium capitis x.d. Item iij. galline precii vj.d. Item, j. busellum. di. frumenti precii xv.d. j. summa ordei precii v.s. iiij.d. Item, j. summa di. pabuli precii vj.s. Item, j. summa drag. precii iiij.s. Item, j. taberd et j. tunica precii xij.d. Item, j. collobium precii xij.d. Item, j. bolster. precii xij.d. Item, j. tapetum et ij. linteamina precii x.d. Item, j. patella enea precii iij.d. j. tripod. precii. ob. Item, sal precii ob.

Summa xxxiij.s. viij.d.

Walterus Noreys et Yda relicta dicti defuncti, executores testamenti ejusdem defuncti computant in expensis die sepulture ipsius. In bella pulsanda, ij.d. In cera, x.d. In j. . . . j.d. ob. In sepulcro ejus fodiendo, j.d. In pane, iiij.s. ij.d. In cervisia, xvj.d. In caseo, vj.d. In testamento faciendo, vj.d.

Summa vij.s. viij.d. ob. Ecclesie

Est porcio dicti defuncti, xvj.s. x.d. ob. qa.

Expense } Iidem computant in expensis die mensis dicti defuncti. In
[redd.] } pane, xvj.d. In servisia, viij.d. In caseo, viij.d. In expensis de probacione testamenti, cum consilio clericorum viij.d. In oblationibus ad vj. missas, vj.d.

Summa iij.s. x.d.

Legata soluta] Iidem computant solum secundum legata, videlicet ad Summum altare Ecclesie de Newe[ton]^a j. ovis precii x.d. Item, solum altari et fabrice Ecclesie de Eakewode^b j. ovem precii x.d. Item, vicario de Neweton, vj.d. Item, clerico suo, ij.d. Item domino Simoni capellano, vj.d. Item, solum Yde uxori mee^c totam partem ipsius unius vacce precii [v.s.] pro medietate. Item, solum Thome filio Noreys quarta pars j. vituli precii . . . Item, solum Yde relicte dicti defuncti pro residuo, iij.s. ob. q^a. Summa vj.s. j.d.

Summa, ix.s. ij.d. ob.

In stipendio clerici pro compoto isto faciendo, iij.d.

^a Perhaps Newton-Valence, near Alton, Hants.

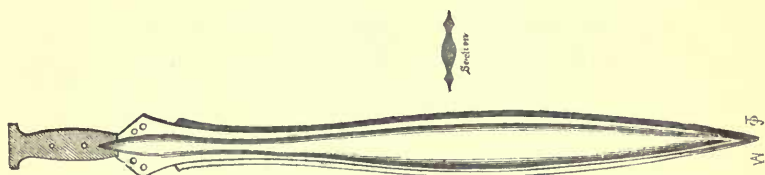
^b Oakwood, near Dorking, Surrey.

^c Sic in orig.

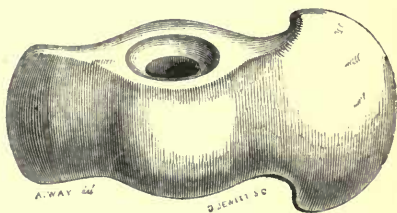
Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

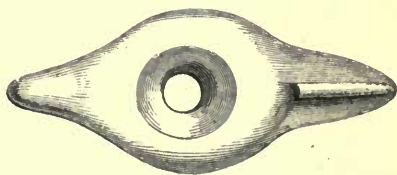
Mr. George Grant Francis sent for exhibition several weapons of the early British period, found in South Wales, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Swansea. Amongst these was a fine bronze



sword, discovered in Glamorganshire, of the kind termed by Sir S. Meyrick, cleddyv, the hilt of which, as he observes, was commonly formed of horn, hence the adage, "he who has the horn has the blade." It measures in length $23\frac{3}{4}$ in., the widest portion of the blade measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the weight is 23 oz. A similar weapon, of precisely the same length, found at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, is to be seen in the armoury at Goodrich Court^a.



Mr. Francis sent a stone axe from the same collection, the form of which is rather unusual; it was found at Llanmadock, in Gower; its length is 6 in., and weight 23 oz.



Other interesting specimens of Celtic weapons have been recently exhibited at the meetings of the Institute by Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, from his extensive collection of remains discovered in the

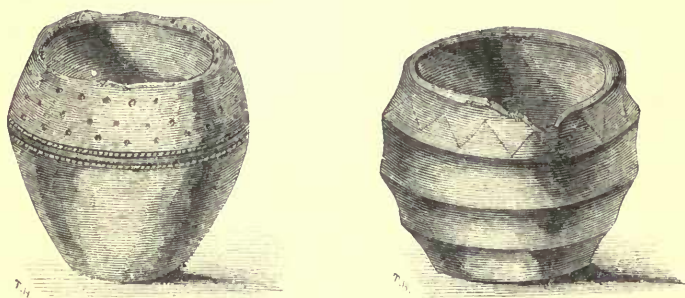
^a Skelton's Goodrich Court Armoury, pl. xlvii. See other examples in Gough's Camden, iii. pl. 34; Pennant's Scotland,

ii. pl. xlv.; Leitfaden zur nordischen Alterthumskunde, p. 45, where the form of the hilt is shewn.

eastern counties. Sir Philip Egerton also sent several examples found on his property in Cheshire.

To the series of torcs described in Mr. Birch's paper, may be added one found at Wraxall, which must be considered as presenting a new type. From the cast of it exhibited by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, it appears to be wrought with a waved pattern, and to have been originally ornamented with jewels, or vitreous pastes.

The Rev. John Baldwin transmitted through Mr. Beck, Local Secretary for Lancashire, two small earthen vases of unusual fashion, discovered



Vases discovered in Furness.

under a cairn near Roose, a hamlet at the southern point of the peninsula of Furness. No description of the cairn itself has been preserved, but it was evidently a place of sepulture, as the remains of a body which had been burnt on the spot, and small pieces of charcoal, were found in it. One of these vases appeared to present some features of general resemblance to the vessels discovered by Sir Richard Hoare in the barrows in Wiltshire, and considered by him to have been used as *thuribula*. The other was of ruder fabric and shape, the only ornament on it being a scratched zig-zag or chevron pattern round the upper edge of the vessel. These vases had been placed at the head of the body, which was towards the west, and contained nothing but earth. After cremation, earth to the height of a foot or more had been heaped over the remains, which again was covered with stones to the quantity of between two and three hundred cart loads.

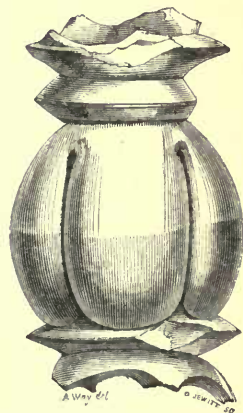
ROMAN PERIOD.

Mr. Tucker, Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited six tessons of brick, which were found in digging the foundations of the union workhouse at Colchester in 1837. Mr. Birch observed that these subjects were evidently modern fabrications, and that he had no doubt an ingenious system of deception and forgery was practised in respect of them. It was quite certain they were neither Roman nor medieval; indeed, an inscription or cartouche on one of them was copied from Champollion's *Letters from Egypt*, published in 1833, before whose time it was unknown. A sword and dagger, with iron blades, and hilts of horn, with Latin inscriptions on them, said

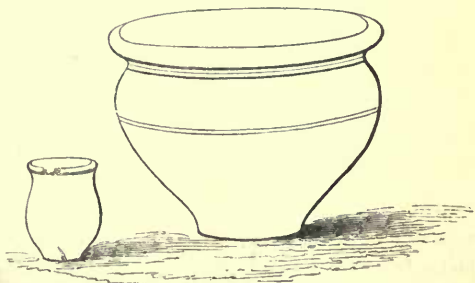
to have been found at the same place, were also exhibited by Mr. Tucker. Mr. Birch considered these to be the work of the same forger.

Extensive excavations are now in progress on the site of the Roman town of Segontium, at Caernarvon, under the direction of the Rev. R. R. Parry Mealy. Foundations of buildings, coins, and other Roman remains, have been discovered, of which we hope to give a more detailed account, after they have been submitted to the inspection of the Committee.

Mr. Samuel Tymms, of Bury St. Edmunds, communicated for examination a fragment of a glass vessel, supposed to be of Roman date, discovered at Lavenham in Suffolk. The annexed representation shews its dimensions; in the central part was enclosed a small quantity of liquid, half filling the cavity; it was slightly tinged with a pinkish colour, and seemed to deposit a whitish sediment. The glass was of a pure white crystalline texture. Stow relates that amongst numerous Roman remains found when the field anciently called Lolesworth, now Spittlefield, was broken up about the year 1576 to make bricks, "there were found divers vials, and other fashioned glasses, some most curiously wrought, and some of chrystall, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearnesse, taste, or savour from common spring water, whatever it was at the first. Some of these glasses had oyle in them very thick, and earthly in savour^b." In the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen a small glass vial, accounted to be Roman, is preserved, hermetically sealed and half full of liquid.



Among the specimens of Roman pottery recently submitted to the Committee may be noticed a fragment found at the camp at Winklersbury, near Basingstoke, Hants, stamped with the name *ALBINVS*, exhibited by the Rev. E. Hill, student of Christ Church, Oxford; and two vases of late Roman manufacture, found in the parish of Tubney, Berks, near a barrow in the vicinity of the old church. They were transmitted by the Rev. Dr. White, of Magdalene College, Oxford. We may also here mention a Roman brick found in digging the foundations of the Post Office, St.



Vases found at Tubney

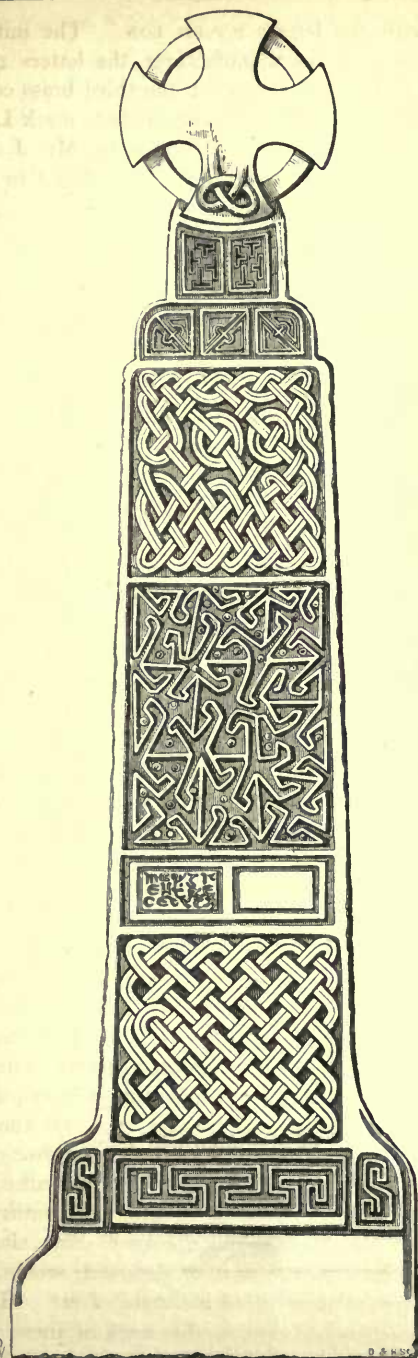
^b Survey of Lond., b. ii. c. 5. p. 177, ed. 1633.

Martin's-le-Grand, impressed with the letters P.P.BR. LON. The initials P.P.BR. probably indicate the name of the manufacturer, the letters LON. the place of manufacture, Londinium, as the LON. on the third brass coins of Constantine the Great has been thought by numismatists to mark London as the place of mintage. This brick was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Burgon, and others similarly stamped have, we believe, been found in the soil of London.

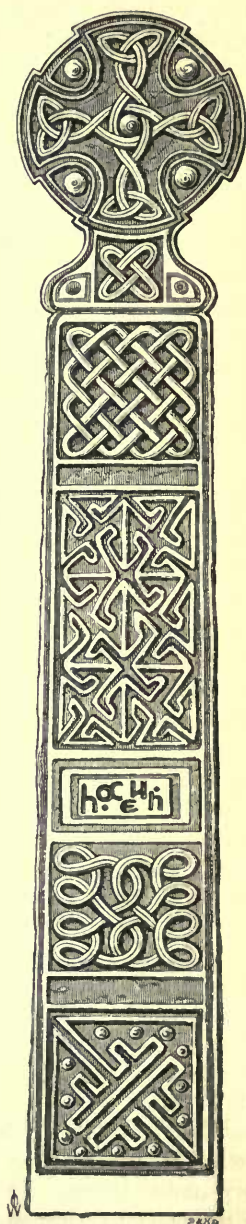
SAXON PERIOD.

Mr. J. O. Westwood exhibited drawings of two remarkable crosses. One represented, in full dimensions, the west side of the Great Cross now standing by the road side in the village of Carew, Pembrokeshire; it has lately been placed on a solid stone foundation, and as the adjoining road has been lowered, and is rather narrow, the cross appears quite gigantic. Mr. Westwood stated that the east side of this monument had been inaccurately figured by Fenton and Donovan, but that he could not learn that the west side had ever been represented. The letters of the inscription are incised, but the patterns are in relief. The space on the right of the inscription has never been inscribed. The ornament on the summit of the cross is defaced on the west side, but appears, from a slight portion remaining, to have been of an interlaced ribbon pattern: on the east side, it is inscribed with a cross, each limb being formed of three incised lines.

The other drawing represented, also of the full size, the east side of the Great Cross at Nevern, which, with the kind assistance of the Rev. I. Jones, Mr. Westwood had been enabled to rub and delineate on all its sides, which are equally ornamented. The east, south, and north sides have not been figured: the inscription, however, is given in Gibson's and Gough's Camden, but unexplained. The west side also presents an inscription within a narrow central fascia. The errors in some of the patterns, as represented in the annexed cut, are rather curious, and shew the manner in which the workman executed his design. Mr. Westwood observed that these crosses exhibited only two of the principal types, characteristic of ancient British and Irish work: the spiral pattern and the interlaced dragon design being never found in Wales, where, also, all the crosses, unlike those of Iona, the Isle of Man, and Ireland, are almost invariably destitute of figures. It is extremely difficult to assign a precise date to these two crosses, either with reference to the very unintelligible inscriptions upon them, or the style of their ornamental work, because it is well known, that in places but little influenced by external circumstances, the same conventional forms have subsisted for many centuries: as, for instance, in Ireland, where the hand-writing of the fourteenth or fifteenth century is very similar to that of the eighth or ninth, or, to approach more closely to the point in question, in the isles on the west of Scotland, where the crosses retained till a very late period their primitive style of art. However, as there is so near a resemblance between the work of these two crosses, and that on some of the stones in South Wales, which can be well



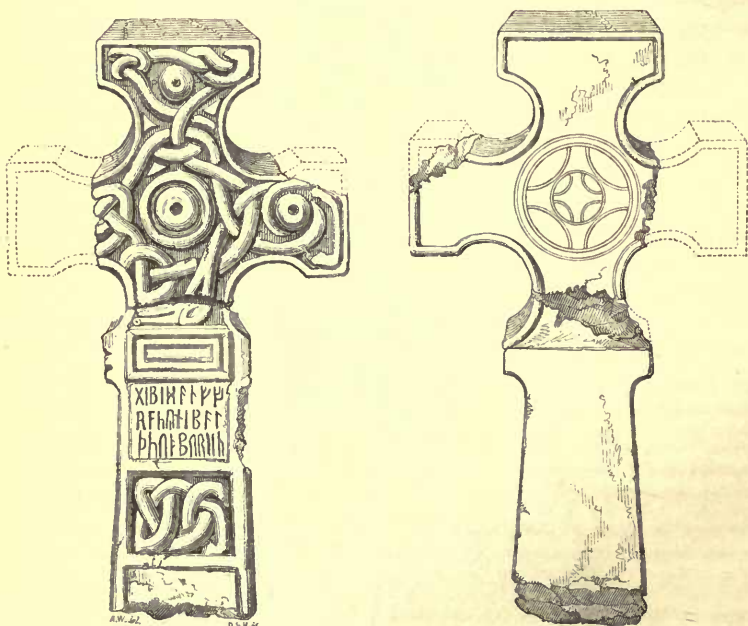
Cross at Carew. West side.



Cross at Nevers.
East side.

determined to be of the fifth or sixth century, and as there is a remarkable difference in several important respects between these and the Penally crosses, which clearly exhibit a Norman influence in their design and workmanship, there may be some reason for believing that the Nevern and Carew crosses are not more recent than the ninth or tenth century.

The purpose with which these early sculptured crosses were erected, has not been clearly ascertained; in some instances they may have been sepulchral memorials, but this does not appear to have been invariably their intention. The curious inscribed memorial found at Lancaster in 1807, bears a striking resemblance to the crosses noticed in South Wales. A representation of this monument, somewhat deficient in accuracy, has been given in the *Archæologia*, and it will suffice to refer our readers to the learned dissertation by Mr. Kemble which accompanies it. For the sake of comparison with the sculptured crosses of Wales, the annexed represen-



Runic Cross at Lancaster.

tations are presented to the readers of the *Journal*: they are taken from accurate sketches, and a cast from the Runic inscription, which have been communicated to the Institute by Mr. Michael Jones. This cross was found in 1807, in digging a grave in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Lancaster: the portion thus rescued from oblivion measures 3 feet in height, and the breadth of the cross when the arms were perfect, appears to have been 1 foot 9 inches. The inscription is in Runes, and in the Anglo-Saxon dialect; it was explained by Mr. Kemble as signifying, "Pray for Cynibald

and Cuthbert, or for Cynibald son of Cuthbert." Mr. Jones stated that he had sent a cast from this remarkable inscription to Professor Finn Magnussen of Copenhagen, who had proposed the following reading and interpretation of the Runes. "GIBIDON FA RO CYNIBALD CUP (or CUTH) BURMN; Oremus nancisci quietem Cynibaldum celebrem Castellatum." He supposed that the person commemorated had been the



XIBIMFÞ FNRRE HATIBENY HNBMRNT

Saxon Burghman, or Governor of the town of Lancaster. The Professor also expressed his opinion that this memorial had been sculptured in the eighth or ninth century.

Several Northumbrian stycas of Ethelred and Eanred were communicated by Mr. John Richard Walbran; they were discovered near the Elshaw, or Ailcey Hill, a large tumulus not far from the cathedral of Ripon, where a considerable number were found in 1695, according to Thoresby^c.

^c Ducatus Leodiensis, 56. It is believed that the stycas found in 1695 were preserved in Thoresby's Museum, respecting which and its dispersion Mr. Walbran has communicated these interesting particulars. "It is impossible to discover the majority of the articles that composed Thoresby's Museum. His wife retained possession of it until her death, which occurred fifteen years after that of Thoresby; but as the articles had been chiefly stowed away in a garret pervious to the weather, many of them were spoiled and broken, others lost, and some stolen, for she was careless of their preservation. After her death in 1742, the collections in natural history were found either damaged or destroyed. Dr. Burton, the author of the 'Monasticon Eboracense,' had such of the geological specimens as were not spoiled, together with the shells. The insects were worth nothing. The botanical specimens were all thrown out. The warlike curiosities were also thrown out. The mathematical instruments were sold for 7s. 6d. Such of the curious 'household stuff,' as remained unspoiled by damp and rust, was sold for 6s. to a brazier; for Mrs. Thoresby had suffered many of these articles to be purloined. The few statues and carvings were broken and mutilated. Of the seals, Dr. Burton acquired one; others were given to Dr. Rawlinson. The amulets could not be found. Some of the engravings were lost, others stolen,

and many spoiled; Wilson got some, and Mr. Thoresby, jun., others. The valuable collection of coins, together with the manuscripts, various editions of the Bible, and the autographs, were sent to Mr. Thoresby's eldest son, Ralph, who was the incumbent of Stoke Newington. He died in 1763, and his effects were sold soon after. The coins produced above £450. I have not heard who were the purchasers, but in 1778 Mr. John White, of Newgate Street, London, had many of them. The printed books were bought by T. Payne of the Mews-gate, and retailed by a marked catalogue. Mr. White purchased a curious MS. collection of English songs; Horace Walpole, a MS. collection of Corpus Christi plays, the same, I believe, that was sold at the Strawberry-hill sale for £220. 10s., (it was lot 92, 6th day,) where there were sold several other MSS. from Thoresby's collection. Walpole also purchased at the younger Thoresby's sale the valuable case of the watch presented by the Parliament to Fairfax, after the battle of Naseby, the unique enamel work of which was executed by Bredier alone. This, it may be remembered, Mr. Bevan purchased at the Strawberry-hill sale (17th day, 1841) for 20 guineas. Many of the autographs and some MSS. came into the hands of the late Mr. Upcott; among others, Thoresby's Album, and the Diary and Letters published by Mr. Hunter; a

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The bronze matrix of the singular seal of which a representation is annexed, was discovered about the year 1812, in a ruined tower of the castle of Giéz, in Touraine. A cast in plaster was presented to Mr. Way by Monsieur Louis Dubois, one of the Conservateurs of the collection in the Louvre, who stated that a little gold figure of St. George, possibly a knightly decoration, and a small triptic of gilt brass, were found with the seal. According to local tradition, the castle of Giéz had been at one period the abode of the duke of Bedford, but the seal, which appears to be a kind of rude imitation of the mayoralty seal of the city of London, is certainly a work of a later time. This matrix can scarcely be considered as a forgery, fabricated for any illegal purpose; the assimilation is merely to be traced in the general arrangement of the design, the details being changed in many respects, which may be seen by comparison with the original mayoralty seal, made towards the close of the fourteenth century. The matrix is



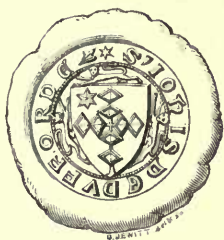
now almost wholly defaced, the most deeply sunk portions of the design being alone preserved; the annexed representation is taken from an impression in its perfect state. Stowe relates that the old seal was broken

few other MSS. were purchased of the younger Thoresby's executors by Mr. Wilson, the recorder of Leeds, and are now

in the possession of Mr. Wilson of Melton."

in 4 Richard II., 1380, by Richard Odiham, chamberlain of the city during the mayoralty of Sir William Walworth, and its place supplied by a new matrix, on which were represented St. Peter and St. Paul, with the Virgin and Child above, and a shield of arms of the city beneath, supported by two lions, and on either side a sergeant of arms, in a tabernacle surmounted by an angel^d. In the spurious seal it will be observed that besides the alteration of all the architectural details, in which no Gothic character is retained, the figure of St. Peter is changed into that of a king, and under the sergeants are introduced two escutcheons, that on the dexter side being charged with two lions, probably intended for the ancient bearing of Normandy, the other with the three lions of England, omitting altogether the quartering of France. The legend is precisely the same on both seals.

The annexed cut represents an impression from the brass matrix of a personal seal of the fourteenth century, discovered in a field at Newnham Murren, near Wallingford. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. G. Payne, of Wallingford, who forwarded it for the inspection of the Committee. From the legend—*s' IOH'IS . DE . DVFFORDE.—and the armorial bearings on the shield, it seems probable that it may have been the seal of John de Ufford, who was summoned to Parliament in 34 Edward III., A.D. 1360. He was the son and heir of Ralph de Ufford, brother of Robert, first earl of Suffolk. In 27 Edward III. he had a grant in fee of the manor of Great Belstead, co. Suffolk, parcel of the possessions of the alien abbey of Aumale^e. In 33 Edward III. he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Array for the county of Norfolk^f. He died in 1361, holding at the period of his decease the manor of Great Belstead, and lands at Burgh, Glemham, and Chipenhale, co. Suffolk, and at West Lexham and Postwick, co. Norfolk^g. Mr. Davy, of Ufford, who has obligingly supplied several instances of the name having been written 'de Dufford,' selected from the Leiger Book of Blythburgh Priory, observes that the Uffords derived their arms, *sä.* a cross engrailed *or.*, in the first quarter a mullet *ar.*, from the family of Peyton, settled at Ufford, Glover in his ordinary assigning this coat to Peyton. On the other hand it is stated in Bloomfield's history of Norfolk, that the Uffords bore this device by permission of the family of Hovel. The presence of the lions on this seal can only be explained by assuming them to have been introduced as ornamental details; it does not appear that the Uffords ever used a lion as a crest or cognizance. Mr. Payne also forwarded for inspection another brass matrix, found at Clapeot, near Wallingford: the device appeared to be a badger under a bush or tree; the legend reads *s' IOH'IS . DE . GILDEFORD., date about the end



^d Survey of London, Candlewicke St. Ward, p. 237, ed. 1633.

^e Pat. 27 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 8.

^f Fœd. iii. 455.

^g Esc. 35 Ed. III. no. 87.

of the fourteenth century. A seal with a similar device is in the possession of R. Weddell, Esq., of Berwick.

Mr. Orlando Jewitt exhibited a drawing and impression of a brass seal of the fourteenth century, found near Abingdon, Berks. The device is the figure of St. Margaret, trampling on a dragon, her usual emblem, with the legend * SAVNTA MARGARETA. This seal is of pyramidal form, hexagonal, and terminates in a trefoil, precisely resembling in shape the seal of John de Ufford before described.

The curious seal, here represented, communicated to the Institute by the Marquess of Northampton, was found about five years since in a field near to the collegiate church of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk. It is now in the possession of Mr. Barton, of Woodbridge, and appears to have been used as a *secretum*, or privy seal. The device is an antique intaglio, a cornelian set in silver, with the legend IESVS : EST : AMOR : MEVS, the setting being apparently work of the fourteenth century. The device represents a genius holding in his hand a head, probably a mask, and about to deliver it into the hands of a little faun, who is seen skipping before him. It has been conjectured that this antique had been chosen as a device by one of the deans or members of the church of Stoke, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, from a supposed assimilation to the Scriptural history of the delivery of the head of St. John by the executioner to the daughter of Herodias. The legend is of frequent occurrence on medieval seals and ornaments, and possibly was regarded as a charm. Amongst the bequests of William of Wykeham, occurs a *monile*, or pendent ornament, probably attached to a pair of beads, on which were graven the same words. On the reverse of the seal there is a little ring, and an ornament chased in the form of a leaf. Two privy seals of similar fashion found near Luddesdown, in Kent, have been communicated by the Rev. E. Shepherd, both being composed of antique gems, mounted in silver of medieval workmanship. One bears the device of a lion, with his paw resting on a bull's head, and the legend SVM LEO QVOIS EO NON NISI VERA VEO, the other exhibits an eagle displayed, with the motto CONSILIVM EST QVODCŪQVE CANO. Probably the bird was considered to be the ominous raven. Another similar medieval appropriation of an antique gem, an engraved onyx, was communicated by Mr. Hansbrow, of Lancaster: it was found at "Galla Hill," in Carlisle. In every instance there was a little loop or ring on the reverse of the seal, near the upper extremity of the oval.



Several curious specimens of the ring-shaped brooch, discovered in various parts of England, may be regarded with interest by the readers of the Journal. This kind of *fibula* was worn from times of remote antiquity, it was perhaps less commonly used by the Romans than the bow-shaped

fibula, and ornaments of the like nature, contrived with an elastic *acus*, or tongue, which fell into a groove, or was kept in its place by a hook or fastening. The ring-brooch served as a fastening in a different manner; the *acus* was simply hinged, not elastic; it traversed the tissue which had been drawn through the ring, and when the portions of the garment thus connected were drawn back, the *acus* was brought back upon the ring, and kept most securely in place. Brooches of this fashion occur amongst Etruscan and Roman remains^h; they have been found in Saxon places of burial in this country, and were commonly used during the Anglo-Norman period and later times. In Gloucestershire, and, probably, other parts of England, ornaments of this form were commonly worn as late as the last century. The medieval ring-brooches are interesting chiefly on account of the legends or ornaments engraved upon them, which occasionally appear to have been talismanic, but usually express the love of which such little gifts were frequently the token. Of the former kind is the beautiful brooch, set with gems, and curiously formed with two tongues, or *acus*, formerly in the possession of Col. Campbell, of Glen Lion, and inscribed with the names of the kings of the East, CASPAR . MELCHIOR . BALTAZAR, considered, as Keysler states, to be a charm against epilepsyⁱ. In this class also the brooch in Mr. Jewitt's possession, and discovered near Oxford, may be included, which bears the name JESVS NAZARENVS, so frequently used in the preservative charms worn during the middle ages.

The curious specimen here represented was found in the neighbourhood of Rochester, and communicated to the Institute by the Rev. Edward Shepherd, Rector of Luddesdown. On one side are inscribed the words ✠ IO SVI : ICI : EN LIV : DAMI ; *Je suis ici en lieu d'ami* ; on the other a series of letters, which, at first sight, are wholly inexplicable, and appear to have some cabalistic import; when taken, however, in alternate order, the names of the donor and his mistress are found to be incorporated in this singular love-token.

✠ R O B E R D T

M A R G E E R I E : A V

The final letters may designate the surname, or possibly signify *d vous*. This ornament is of pure gold, and appears to be of the fourteenth century.

Another gold brooch, of the same period, found in St. John Zachary burial ground, and now in the possession of Mr. W. Hunt, has the following legend on one side, CELE KI VVS 'AVEZ ENCLOSE, and on the other, VVS SALV EN VMERNE LA OS.

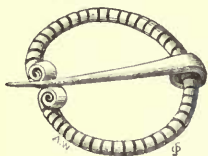


^h There are several bronze *fibulae* in the British Museum, apparently of Roman date. See also Montf. Ant. Expl., vol. iii.

pl. xxx.; and the fibula of bronze found at Cirencester, Archæol., vol. x. pl. xii.

ⁱ Pennant's Scotland, vol. i. p. 103.

A ring-brooch of bronze, in the possession of Mr. Edwards, of Winchester, is inscribed with the words **POVERT**
PERT COMT, poverty loses, or mars, respect^k.



In the curious collection of antiquities belonging to Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, there is a silver ring-brooch, contrived ingeniously so as to remedy the inconveni-



ence which attended the use of these fastenings, in drawing the tissue of the garment through a ring of small size. The ring was formed with an opening on one side, and the *acus*, which was not hinged, but moved freely to any part of the ring, having been with ease passed through the tissue, was brought through the opening between the volutes. It was then brought round until, the point resting against the ring, it was firmly secured, and the volutes prevented its slipping accidentally through the opening. The ring-brooch was an ornament worn by both sexes: it appears on the sepulchral effigy of Richard, Cœur de Lion, at Rouen, as well as on that of Berengaria his queen, at Le Mans: it served to gather up the fulness of the surcote on the breast of the knight, as shewn by one of the effigies in the Temple church, but usually was used to close the little opening on the neck, in the robes of either sex, termed the *vent*, or *fente*, which served to make the collar fit becomingly, as shewn by many effigies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A singular silver ring, of which a representation is here given, so as to shew the whole of the ornament developed, was brought for exhibition by Mr. Talbot. The interlaced plaited work seems to resemble some orna-

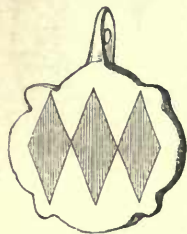


ments of an age as early as the Saxon period: but the ring is probably of a later date, and it is chiefly worthy of notice on account of the singular impress of the two feet, of which no explanation has been offered. It is probably to be regarded as one of the emblems of the Passion, or as a memorial of the pilgrimage to the Mount of Olives, where the print of the feet of the Saviour, which miraculously marked the scene of His Ascension, was visited by pilgrims with the greatest veneration.

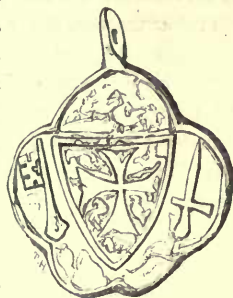
^k On a brass ring of the same period, discovered at Newark Priory, Surrey, and communicated by Dr. Bromet, are in-

scribed, in similar letters, the words **POVERT PERT**.

Amongst numerous specimens of the work of the Limoges enamellers, communicated to the Institute, the small armorial scutcheons, some of which are here represented, appear not undeserving of notice. Two discovered



among the remains of Newark Priory, Surrey, were brought by Dr. Bromet; one charged with the cross flory between five martlets, the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor, and assumed by Richard II. in conjunction with the arms of England; the other



argent, three fusils in fess gules, the bearing of Montacute. Mr. John G. Nichols exhibited several of these scutcheons, formerly in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's, on one of which was a lion passant on a field azure, within a tressure flory; on another a fleur-de-lis; on another appeared a dragon on the obverse, the reverse being paly, dimidiating a bearing semé of fleurs-de-lis. Another curious example is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd; two are in the collection of Mons. Sauvageot, at Paris, one of which, bearing the arms of France with a label of three points, each charged with three castles, is remarkable as being furnished with a loop, or attachment, at the side. Enamelled scutcheons of this fashion and dimensions are appended to the consecrated rose, presented to the Count of Neuchâtel by the Pope, in the thirteenth century, now in the possession of Col. Theubet. These ornaments appear, however, to have been appended to the trappings or harness of horses, and one specimen belonging to Mr. Nichols has preserved the adjustment by which it had been attached to the leather. In a MS. preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, there is a drawing which represents a charger thus caparisoned; the peytrell, or breast-band, has a row of these scutcheons appended to it all around the horse's breast¹.



Mr. Figg, of Lewes, sent a drawing of the effigy found February 13, within the grounds of Lewes Priory, nearly on the top of the north side of the railway slope. He stated that the mail had evidently been gilt; the surcote was covered with a white ground, and the blue coloured upon that; the armorial bearings with a black substance, and coloured a reddish yellow to receive the gilding. The belts were both coloured vermillion, with gilded ornaments, and the lining of the surcote was vermillion. This effigy much resembles that in the Temple church, as shewn in pl. 9 of

¹ The shelf mark of this MS. is R. 16. 2.

Richardson's Monumental Effigies, which is supposed to represent Robert de Ros, surnamed Fursan, who died in 1227.

Unfortunately, the head and the greater part of the legs of this effigy are missing; but what remains of it shews the legs were crossed, the left over the right. This portion of it is 2 ft. 9 in. long, of Wealden marble, and well cut. It represents a knight of the time of Henry III., and bears a general resemblance to the effigy in the Temple church, referred to by Mr. Figg. The hauberk is of what is called *ring mail*, the rings being set edgewise, and not interlaced. The courses of the rings run horizontally; those of each course inclining, as is usual, in the opposite direction to the next. The sleeve of the hauberk is somewhat loose. The surcote, which no doubt was long as well as full, retains at places, and especially about the shoulders and on the left side between the waist and sword belts, portions of blue on a white ground; and within a fold, at the lower part towards the left side, is a cross botoné 2½ in. long, probably once gilt, no portion of the gold remaining on it. The surcote is confined round the waist, but the waist belt does not appear. The shield is much broken: no colour or device is perceptible upon it. Between it and the body is the greater part of the sword; the pomel of which came nearly as high as the arm-pit. The right hand, covered with a muffer shewing a thumb but no fingers, rests on the breast. Judging from such details as remain, the execution of this effigy may be referred to the middle of the thirteenth century, or a few years earlier.



Effigy found at Lewes.

Mr. M. A. Lower has conjectured, on the authority of the blue and the cross upon the surcote, that the arms were those of the great family of Braose, "azure, crusillé or, a lion rampant crowned of the second," and that the effigy represented John de Braose, who died 1232, by a fall from his horse. The costume and supposed date would agree with this, but there is no evidence of his being buried at Lewes, and Mr. Blaauw suggests that, as he died at Bramber, he would more probably have been buried, as his father was, in the neighbouring monastery of Sele, founded by his ancestor.

The well-known arms of the Beauchamps would also account for the cross, and there was probably a Robert de Beauchamp buried at Lewes; his widow Dionysia granting the monks a yearly sum to pray for his soul; but as he belonged to the Beauchamps of Hacche, in Somersetshire,

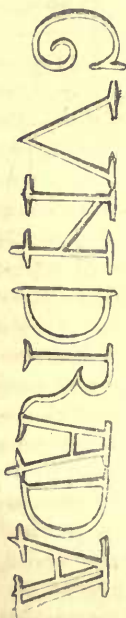
their arms were entirely different, "vairy." The effigy might be connected with the Warennes by considering it as one of the Barr family, whose arms were "azure semée of cross cross-lets, two barbles hauriant endorsed, or." John, the 8th Earl de Warrene, at the invitation of King Edward I., married in 1305, Joanna, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr, by the Princess Eleanor, the king's daughter. He died 1347, and was buried under a raised tomb near the high altar of the priory church at Lewes, not far from the spot where the effigy was discovered. This earl bore the arms of Barr on his seals; in one case surrounding his own chequers, in another on separate escutcheons. (Watson's Warren, v. i. pl. 2.) If the costume is too early to agree with the earl, it is possible that some one of the Barr family in a preceding generation may have been buried at Lewes.

Mr. Blaauw, Local Secretary, brought for the inspection of the Institute the lid of the leaden cist, recently discovered at Lewes, on which is inscribed the name of GUNDRADA, the supposed daughter of William the Conqueror. The accompanying engraving of this inscription has been executed from a drawing carefully reduced. Judging by the character of the letters, and also by the fretted cord-moulding which ornaments the cist itself, it can scarcely be referred to a date more ancient than the first half of the thirteenth century. Mr. Blaauw also exhibited a careful rubbing of the incised slab, in memory of Gundrada, which once formed part of the Shirley monument in Isfield church; it is of the same period as the cist. The expression "Stirps Gundrada Ducum" is most important; it confirms the conclusion of Mr. Stapleton, as to the parentage of Gundrada, and proves, in some degree, that when this memorial was executed, the real descent of the consort of William de Warrene was well known.

The annexed representation of an altar-tomb (see woodcut, next page,) discovered in the church of St. Stephen, Bristol, in May, 1844, is engraved from a drawing furnished by Mr. J. G. Jackson.

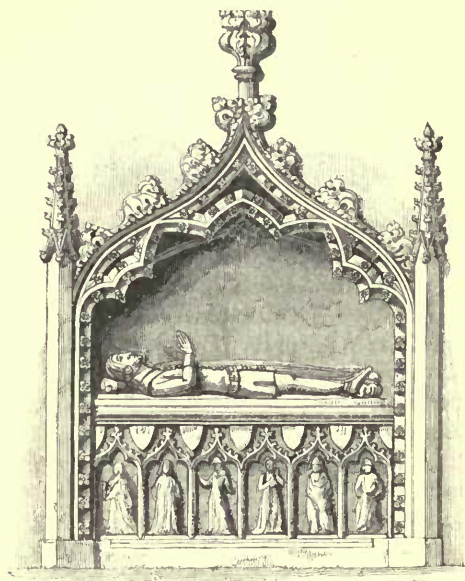
In repewing the church, and on removing the wall lining, a recessed and canopied altar-tomb was discovered under one of the windows in the north aisle. The male effigy is habited in a close tunic buttoned down the front, and reaching to the thighs. A studded belt encircles the waist, buckled,

Inscription on Leaden Cist.



Portion of Inscription on the Incised Slab in memory of Gundrada.

and the end hanging downwards towards the knee, but no sword is attached. From the right side, however, there appears to have been suspended some weapon or implement. No vesture is indicated on the thighs or legs; the markings of the toes appear, but a sandal is worn, having a button shewing between the great and first toe. The female has a square-shaped head dress, with a cloth passing round the chin. A cloak is



Monument, St. Stephen's, Bristol.

fastened at the neck, and falls across the upper part of the arms, and a flowing garment under this cloak reaches to the feet, which rest upon a dog, those of the male being placed upon a lion, the head of which is gone. The tomb is divided into six compartments by ogee-headed niches, each containing a figure so much mutilated as to allow of no certain delineation of form or dress. Four of these retain portions of their original colour, but from the two nearest the head of the figure, this appears to have been removed, as are also all the devices from the shields between the canopies. The tomb is surmounted by a large ogee-headed canopy, enriched by rosettes, which run down the jambs to the plinth. The ceiling is formed into two compartments by a single rib, having a large boss in the centre, and terminating on floriated corbels. The two figures are well executed, but the decorative part is coarsely finished. The label-finial, and angular buttresses have, it is believed, been added since the discovery. The base of the monument stands 2 feet below the present floor of the church.

It has been conjectured that the effigies on this tomb represent John Shipward, mayor of Bristol in 1455, and Catharine his wife. He died in 1473, and was buried in the church. The east window formerly contained painted glass, and under two figures was the following inscription: "Orate pro animabus Johannis Shipward et Catharinæ Uxoris ejus, qui Johannes istam fenestram fecit, et fuit specialis benefactor hujus ecclesiæ." It has however been urged, that the very existence of the above described inscription and the effigies renders it improbable that there was any other monument to Shipward; none is named by Barrett, or Camden, the former of whom gives moreover a list of monuments.

On the 1st of June in the same year, the single effigy here figured was discovered in the south wall of the church, from whence it has been removed and refixed on the north side, and westward of the above described monument. It has an inscription on the north side of the slab, but this being next to the wall is unfortunately invisible.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, of Winchester, Local Secretary, communicated an impression of a sepulchral brass, of the fifteenth century, in the church of Wyke, Hants, representing the figure of St. Christopher, a subject which is not of usual occurrence on sepulchral memorials. (See woodcut in next page.)

Dr. Bromet exhibited a rubbing from a credence-table on the south side of the chancel of Brabourne church, Kent. It is of black marble, and is sculptured with a cross inscribed in a circle, flanked with, apparently, the matrices of inscriptions on brass.

Dr. Bromet submitted also a rubbing from a brass in Godalming church to the memory of John Barker, Esq., who died in 1595. It is remarkable as shewing the form of sword-hilt and the cutlace or dagger of that period.

Mr. Gunner called the attention of the Committee to an interesting crypt, which he presumed to be of late Norman work, in the cellars of the Angel Inn, in the High-street, Guildford. Mr. Gunner stated that he was not aware that any notice of this relic of antiquity had been published, except in a local work.

This crypt is 35 ft. in length by 19 ft. in breadth. It is divided down the centre by two piers supporting the groining of the roof, which consists of cross-ribs and springers, without bosses at the points of intersection. The soffits of the arches are quite flat, with the edges plainly chamfered. The piers are without imposts or capitals: the ends of the vaulting ribs dying off in them, but resting on corbel-heads in the walls.



St. Stephen's Bristol.

Its present height is about 10 ft., the span of the arches lengthwise 9 ft. 3 in., breadthwise 8 ft. 3 in. The present height of the piers is 5 ft. 7 in. to the spring of the arch, and their circumference about 4 ft. 6 in. The bases appear to have been cased in later times with a thick coating of cement, as they are out of all proportion to the rest of the pier, both in size and height. The crypt is entered from the north (through a cellar, in which are large remains of ancient masonry) by a doorway with a pointed arch, the height of which is 6 ft. 4 in. The thickness of the wall in this part is 5 ft. Mr. Gunner was informed that another crypt, of smaller dimensions, existed under a house on the opposite side of the street, higher up the hill. The popular opinion is that this crypt belonged to the castle of Guildford, but its situation is without all the exterior defences of the castle.

Mr. Boutell, Local Secretary, and Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, communicated the discovery in the easternmost extremity of the south aisle of the abbey church at St. Alban's, of the remains of two windows, which had long been built up externally into the main wall of the church, and which appear to have communicated between the church and some lateral chapel now destroyed, in a manner similar to the arrangement of

the chapel between the buttresses of King's chapel at Cambridge. On opening the ground, now forming part of a public way, the foundations of the destroyed chapel were found, and also an enclosed vault. The windows thus restored to the abbey church are each of two lights, cinque-foiled in the head, and the stonework still retains its original colouring, the blue, green, scarlet, black, and gold, being both distinct and vivid. In the casement-molds, the legend "Domine miserere" occurs painted in a fine bold black letter, and alternating with large flowers. And in a similar molding at the eastern extremity of the remains, is a group of



Here lieth will'm Complyn
& Annes his wife y^e Whiche
will'm decessid y^e xij day of
may y^e yere of oure lord
m.c.c.c.lxxxviii. Also this be
ze dedis y^t ze said will'm hath
doun to this Church of Wyke
y^t is to say fressh Dedication
of y^e Church x^{ls} & to make
nouve bellis to y^e sam Church
xⁱ also gabe to y^e halloping
of y^e grettest bell vj^s. viij.d.
& for y^e testimoonpall of the
Dedication of y^e sam Church
vj^s. viij.d. on whos soules
thu haue mercy Amen.

Brass, Wyke Church, Hants.

five roses, with their stalks and leaves, cut in high relief, and still very perfect: these roses were evidently coloured red upon their outer leaves, their enclosed centres being white; and indeed there is a strong probability that the entire flowers were originally coloured white, the red portions appearing to have been laid over the white. This is a very curious circumstance, as the chapel was probably the work of abbot Wallingford, who succeeded to the abbacy in the year 1476, and died very shortly after the battle of Bosworth-field, having presided over this monastery from the commencement to the close of the Yorkist ascendancy. An engraving of these remains, coloured exactly after the original stonework, will very shortly be published by the St. Alban's Architectural Society.



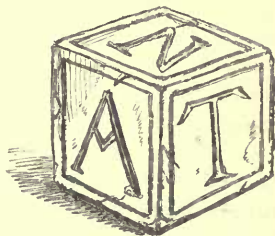
We most readily avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Boutell's interesting communication, to supply an accidental omission in the eighth number of the *Archaeological Journal*, and to acknowledge the friendly disposition exhibited towards the Institute by the recently formed Architectural Society of St. Alban's. To their liberality we were indebted for the loan of the admirable wood engraving of the fresco representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, recently discovered in the abbey church, presented to our members in that number of the *Journal*. The Committee of the Institute regard with much satisfaction the recent formation of this and similar local associations, for the praiseworthy object of preserving and elucidating antiquarian remains, and their satisfaction is greatly increased by the consideration that these societies, and first among them the Architectural Society of St. Alban's, have manifested the most kindly feeling towards the Institute, and volunteered their most cordial co-operation in promoting its views. The first anniversary of the St. Alban's Society will occur on June 17, and, being held in a place so replete with interest to the lover of Medieval Architecture, an agreeable and instructive meeting may be expected under the Earl of Verulam's presidency.

Mr. W. S. Walford communicated a letter from the Rev. C. Boys, of Wing, on the remains of coped coffin-lids on the churchyard walls of Lyddington in Rutlandshire, and Castor in Northamptonshire. As we shall recur to this subject at a future time, it will be sufficient to observe at present, that Mr. Boys found the remains of seventeen coped slabs at Lyddington, on which ornament could be distinctly traced, and two at Castor. Mr. Boys forwarded sketches of two of the coped lids at Lyddington. One of these was sculptured with an elaborate cross-flory; the other presented an example of that peculiar style of monumental effigy which occurs during the fourteenth century; a trefoiled

aperture is cut in the slab to shew the head and bust of the body supposed to lie beneath, the remaining surface of the stone being decorated, as in this case, with a cross, or with armorial bearings, as on the tomb of Sir William de Staunton, in Staunton church, Notts^m. Other examples of this fashion occur at Brampton, in Derbyshire, and at Aston Ingham, in Herefordshire.

Mr. Wykeham Archer exhibited drawings from the frescoes recently discovered in Carpenter's Hall; and from the statues of King Lud and his two sons, formerly in niches on the eastern front of Lud-gate. Sir Richard Westmacott observed, that although these statues had been considered as of great antiquity, he thought, from their pseudo-classical costume, that they were not older than the seventeenth century. But Dr. Bromet was of opinion that, from their style, their heads were as old as A.D. 1260, when Stow says, Ludgate "was beautified with images of Lud and other kings," and which, having been smitten off at the Reformation, were, in Mary's time, replaced, and so remained till 1586, in which year the gate was newly built, with the images of Lud and others, as before. He thought it probable, however, that the bodies and limbs of these statues are not older than 1666, when the gate, which had been damaged by the fire, was again repaired; and having been used as a prison until 1761, was finally taken down, and its statues deposited in the small churchyard adjoining, whence they were removed to their present situation, in the gardens of the Hertford villa in the Regent's Park.

Amongst various antiquities and curious objects, communicated by Mr. George Grant Francis, Local Secretary for South Wales, from the collection of the Royal Institution at Swansea, was a die, supposed to have been found near that town, formed of coarse whitish clay, coated with a blue glaze. Each of the six sides bore a letter, as here represented, indicating the amount of gain or loss; this object having evidently been used as a plaything in place of the te-to-tum, and thrown with the hand or with a dice-box, the T denoting turn again, the A all, N nothing, &c. It has been conjectured that this may be the plaything formerly termed a *Daly*. "*Daly or play, tessura, alea, decius.*"

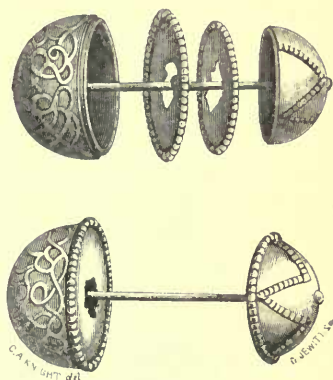


Promptorium Parvulorum. Horman says, in the *Vulgaria*, that "men play with three dice, and children with four dalties—*astragulis vel talis*. Wolde god I coude nat play at the dalyes, *aleam*. Cutte this flesshe into daleyse, *tessellas*." In the British Museum there is preserved a die, having eighteen rectangular faces, six of which are marked with the following letters, TA—LS—SZ—NG—NH—ND, and the intervening sides are marked with picks, like an ordinary die, up to the number twelve. The

^m Engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. There is an open trefoil which displays his feet also.

eight corners, being canted off, form triangular facets, which bear no marks. This object is supposed to be of German origin.

A curious, and singularly beautiful, gold ornament, supposed to be of early British workmanship, was found in the year 1836, by a peasant girl, whilst cutting turf on or near Cader Idris, Merionethshire. Nothing was discovered with it, to assist in determining its date or use. The annexed representation is of the exact size of the original, communicated to the Institute by the Rev. R. Gordon, and the ornament itself is in the possession of the Rev. J. H. Davies, Sodington, Worcestershire. It consists of two small cups, elegantly ornamented with filagree, and connected by a slender central wire, on which slide two small disks, which serve as coverings of the cups. It has been conjectured that it had been used in place of a *fibula* or fastening of some article of dress.



The Rev. John Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, exhibited several fragments of encaustic tiles, which were found with other objects, including part of an iron spur and a silver penny of Edward III., in the parish of Oddington, in Oxfordshire, upon removing some old foundations in a large pasture field on the "Grange Farm." What the buildings had been was totally unknown, but as the traces of them were visibly marked by the inequalities of the turf, the removal of part of what was left took place in consequence of the tenant's wish to use the stones for other purposes. Mr. Wilson observed, that the discovery of these fragments of tiles afforded, in conjunction with other circumstances, a clue to that which has hitherto been a desideratum—the true site of the monastery known to have existed in the parish of Oddington.

Sir Robert Gait, Knight, Lord of the manor of Hampton, now called Hampton Gay, possessed, we are toldⁿ, a fourth part of the village of Ottendun (villa de Ottendun); and going to Gilbert, abbot of Waverley, the earliest Cistercian house in England, desired and obtained leave to build an abbey, of the same order, in the village of Ottendun, which accordingly he raised at his own charge, and endowed it with five virgates of land, which made the fourth part of a knight's fee, and called it, from the name of an adjoining wood, Ottelie. The abbot and convent of Waverley added to the endowment one hide in Norton; and Editha, wife of Robert de Oyley, with her husband's consent, gave out of part of her own dowry in Weston, bordering upon Otmoor, that demesne which lay on the corner of their wood, and continued on without the intermixture

ⁿ Kennett, P. A. i. 126, and authorities there cited. Monast. v. 40f.

of any other lands; the quantity of which was thirty-six acres. The words of the grant, as given in the Monasticon, are these: "Notum sit omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, quod ego Editha Roberto de Oily conjugali copulo juncta, consilio et voluntate ejusdem Roberti mariti mei, de duario meo de Weston, dedi in perpetuam elemosinam Deo et sanctæ Mariæ et fratribus in Oteleia secundum institutionem Cistercii virentibus, dominium illud, quod extremitati nemoris illorum absque alterius terræ intermixtione continuatur^o."

We do not find the precise date of Sir Robert Gait's house; but as the foundation of Waverley Abbey was laid Nov. 24, 1128, in the twenty-ninth year of Henry the First^p, and Gilbert succeeded John, the first abbot thereof, who died within the year of his appointment^q, it could hardly be earlier than 1130; and the fraternity having been removed by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the neighbourhood of Thame, in the same county, (some ruins of their house there now belonging to the Baroness Wenman, are engraved by Skelton in his *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*,) and their church dedicated to St. Mary on July 21st, 1138^r, the monks must have dwelt a very short time at Oddington; at the utmost, not more than seven or eight years, and probably less. Their buildings would, consequently, be inconsiderable.

With respect to the situation of these, Leland^s indefinitely remarks, "in this Ottemar was the foundation of Tame abbey;" and Bishop Kennett, in quoting the observation^t, seems to imagine that the abbey was in Otmoor itself, the corner nearest to the village of Oddington; "the religious," he proceeds to say, "always affected such low places, out of pretence to the more solitary living, but rather out of love to fish and fat land; and this site upon the moor was fitter for an ark than a monastery." The spot which the Bishop indicates, is generally thought to have been by a small pond below the old rectory house, pulled down some years since; but the error in this is so obvious, that it is surprising a writer of such eminence, living, as he did, some time in the neighbourhood, should have made it; for no traces of buildings have been found there; and if we refer to the particulars of the foundation we shall discover no probability of any wood called Ottelie, or any other, having been near; and instead of the land of Weston adjoining it, that parish lies quite in another direction.

The pasture field, in which the remains were found, corresponds, on the contrary, in every point with the spot chosen by Sir Robert Gait, and referred to in the charter of Edith. It is a very large piece of ground, near the farm house, running along the edge of Weston parish, and is even now in so rough a state as to be nearly as much "a lea" as it ever was. The name of the farm, "The Grange," implies that it was once monastic property. The field itself adjoins Weston parish and wood, which latter

^o Monast. v. 404.

^p Monast. v. 237.

^q Monast. v. 237.

^r Kennett, P. A. i. 128. Monast. v. 403.

^s IV. 191 a.

^t P. A. i. 128.

may have been, and probably was, part of that anciently called Ottelie, and the dowry lands of Edith in Weston might therefore very well run up, "without the intermixture of any other lands," to the "nemus" or grove of the monks, which would be that growing about their habitation. There are also remains of buildings here, and fragments of them are of an ecclesiastical description. For all these reasons, it seems extremely probable that the site of the original monastery at Oddington was at the Grange Farm, under Weston wood, and not on the border of the moor, below the destroyed parsonage house.

One remark may, perhaps, be permitted on a point of etymology. Sir Robert Gait is said to have called his new foundation Ottelie, from the name of an adjoining wood. Of this word, the latter part, *lie* or *lea*, would probably describe the nature of the ground where the building was placed; so that we have *Otte* left for the name of the wood; and Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, interprets Otta-dini to denote the people in the woods, so that Otte would seem to be the general British term for a wood. If this conjecture be well founded, Ottelie would signify, the lea or open ground before the wood; Ottendun, now Oddington, the hill or rising ground amongst the woods, the village being, in fact, on rising ground, above the general level of its immediate neighbourhood; and Otmoor, the mere or lake of the wood, or fringed with wood, a description, which, as far as can be judged, could very correctly apply to it in former times.

The portrait of Queen Elizabeth appears to have been placed in certain churches, probably from veneration for her memory, and according to Stow it was designated in the churches of London as the Monument. It is doubtful whether this practice was sanctioned or enjoined by any authority, and it does not appear to have been generally adopted. Mr. Jabez Allies communicated a description of a portrait of the Queen, found by him in the old farm-house, called the Lower Berrow, in Suckley parish, Worcestershire; which, as he had reason to believe, had been formerly suspended in the church. It exhibits the usual magnificence of costume, and is thus inscribed, "Posvi Devm adiutorem mevm. Æt: svæ 59. Nata Gronewiciae, Ao: 1533, Septem: 6." Under her left elbow appears an open book, with a quotation from Psalm xl. 11. This portrait was painted in the year 1592. Mr. Allies remarked that great discrepancy is found in the statements of various historians in regard to the day of Elizabeth's birth, here recorded to have taken place Sept. 6.^u Mr. Allies stated, at the same time, that at a cottage in the hamlet of Alfrick, he had noticed a basin of free-stone, resembling a holy-water stoup, which, as he conjectured, had been brought from the parish church of Suckley, or Alfrick Chapel; it was ornamented with two sculptured heads, one apparently intended as a representation of the Blessed Virgin.

^u According to Sandford, Rapin, and Hume, Elizabeth was born on Sept. 7, other writers give the 8th.

BOOKS, PRINTS, AND ANTIQUITIES, PRESENTED TO THE INSTITUTE.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, The Series of their Publications, Nos. I.—XII. By the IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, The Series of their Publications, vols. I.—VIII. By the REV. C. LUKIS, Specimens of Church Plate, 4to., 1845. By W. J. THOMS, Esq., F.S.A., Anselme, Le Palais de L'Honneur, Paris, 1668, 4to. By ALBERT WAY, Esq., Tacitus Ernesti, 2 tom., Leipsic, 1772; Memoires de Philippe de Comines, 5 tom., 1723, 8vo.; Menestrier, La Nouvelle Methode du Blason, 1750, 24mo.; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, abridged edition, 1718, fol.; Camden's Remaines, 1605, 4to.; Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1831; Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary, by Howell, 1650, fol.; Hall's Chronicle, reprint, London, 1809, 4to.; Brayley's Graphic Illustrator, 1834, 4to.; Britton and Pugin's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, 2 vols., 1825-1828. By the REV. DR. HOOK, An Ecclesiastical Biography, vol. i., 1845. By EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P., Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, in the Province and Earldom of Ulster, 1845, 4to.; "Inventorie of all the Goods, Cattalls &c. of Sir Rauff Shirley," of Leicestershire, Knt., A.D. 1517, 4to. By GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., of Swansea, Some Account of Sir Hugh Johnys, Deputy Knight Marshal of England, temp. Henry VI. and Edward IV., 1845, 8vo. By JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, Esq., The Pictorial Guide to Ripon and Harrogate, 1845, 12mo. By JABEZ ALLIES, Esq., F.S.A., Essay on the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-o'-the-Wisp and the Faries, 1846, 8vo. By the AUTHOR, A Lecture on the Ancient Customs of the City of Hereford, by Richard Johnson, Town Clerk, 1845, 12mo. By JOHN MARTIN, Esq., Librarian to the Duke of Bedford, Heraldry of Fish, by Thomas Moule, 1842, 8vo. By MR. W. A. CHURCH, Patterns of Inlaid Tiles, from Churches in the Diocese of Oxford, 1845, 4to. By the AUTHORESS, The Art of Fresco Painting, as practised by the old Italian and Spanish Masters, by Mrs. Merrifield, 1846, 8vo. By the AUTHOR, Xanthian Marbles: The Nereid Monument: an Historical and Mythological Essay, by William Watkiss Lloyd, 1845, 8vo. By the REV. J. L. PETIT, Train's Historical and Statistical Account of the Isle of Man, 2 vols., 1845, 8vo. By the REV. GEORGE MOUNTJOY WEBSTER, D.D., Mona Antiqua Restaurata, by Rowlands, 1723, 4to. By J. WINTER JONES, Esq., Gorii Opuscula Varia, 2 tom. 1751, 8vo. By CHARLES NEWTON, Esq., Whitaker's Ancient Cathedral History of Cornwall, 2 vols., 1804, 4to.; Liber Psalmorum, Lat. et Ang. Sax., ed. B. Thorpe, 1835, 8vo.; Murphy's Tacitus, 1830, 8vo.; Knight's Normans in Sicily, 1838, 12mo.; The Poetical Works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, 1837, 8vo.; A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire, 1839, 12mo.; Nicolas's

Synopsis of the Peerage, 2 vols., 1825, 12mo.; Architectural Notes on German Churches, by Professor Whewell, 1835, 8vo.; Chronicon Ricardi Divisiensis, (printed by the English Historical Society,) 1838, 8vo.; Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, 1715, 8vo.; Lewis's Illustrations of Kilpeck Church, 1841, 4to.; Select Papyri, in the Hieratic character, from the Collection in the British Museum, parts I. II. and III., fol. By the AUTHOR, History of the House of D'Oyly, by William D'Oyly Bayley, pt. I., 1845, 8vo. By the AUTHOR, Avranchin Monumental et Historique, par Edouard Le Héricher, Honorary Member of the Institute; Avranches, 1845, 8vo. By MR. J. H. PARKER, Barr's Anglican Church Architecture, 1846, 8vo.; A Companion to the fourth edition of the Glossary of Architecture, 1846, 8vo. By the EDITOR, "The Athenæum" for the months of January and February, 1846. By the EDITOR, Archæologia Cambrensis, No. I.

Views of Castle Ashby Church, Northamptonshire, and of the castles of Gennezano and Tivoli in Italy. Presented by the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Cast of a portion of an inscription on a screen formerly in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Shropshire. (See Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 269.) Presented by the VERY REV. THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.

Cast of part of the armorial bearings of Sir Humphry Radcliffe, second son of Robert, first earl of Sussex, from his monument over the altar of the church of Elstow. Presented by JOHN MARTIN, Esq.

Specimens of pottery, of late Roman manufacture, discovered at Alton, Hants. Presented by the REV. BRYMER BELCHER.

Antiquities discovered in Ireland, including celts of stone and bronze, a bronze harp-key, a wooden mether, brooches and various personal ornaments. Presented by EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P.

Tracings of painted glass in the library of Queen's College, Cambridge. Presented by SEYMOUR E. MAJOR, Esq.

Numerous impressions from sepulchral brasses. Presented by JOHN BUCKLER, Esq., F.S.A.; GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A.; S. T. BRANDRAM, Esq.; Mr. W. A. STEABLER; and R. P. PULLAN, Esq.

A collection of casts and impressions of ancient seals. Presented by SAMPSON HODGKINSON, Esq.

A small collection of impressions of conventual and personal seals, chiefly foreign. Presented by W. F. VERNON, Esq.

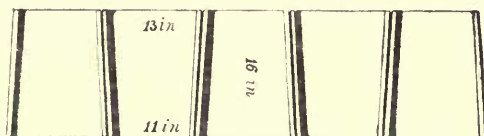
A collection of engravings and etchings of cathedral, abbey, and collegiate churches, from the drawings of John Buckler, Esq. Presented by JOHN BUCKLER, Esq., F.S.A.

Lithograph of a sculptured stone, formerly in the old chapel burying-ground at Auldbar, Brechin, mentioned by Pennant, and described in Pinkerton's Correspondence, ii. p. 412; Lithograph of the font at Auldbar. Presented by PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq.

Representations of specimens of the ancient ring-money of Ireland. Presented by EDWARD HOARE, Esq., of Cork.

A tinted engraving from the fresco painting of the incredulity of St. Thomas, recently discovered in the abbey church, St. Alban's. Presented by the REV. C. BOUTELL.

The annexed engraving is a corrected plan of the shape and arrangement of the foundation tiles, discovered during the recent excavations on the site of the Roman villa at Wheatley, near Oxford, and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 354. It has been ascertained that these tiles are certainly flat, as Dr. Buckland described them to be, the curve in one of them which deceived the experienced eye of Mr. Orlando Jewitt, being merely the result of the baking.



The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute regret, that in preparing the List of Members for the eighth number of the *Archæological Journal*, the names of the following gentlemen were inserted, contrary to the wish subsequently intimated by them to the Secretaries of the Institute.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
 THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.
 Anthony, Redmond, Piltown, Ireland.
 Ashmore, Thomas, Bishopsgate Street.
 Bateman, Thomas, Yograve.
 Bridger, Edward, Finsbury Circus.
 Burkitt, A. H., Clapham Rise.
 Culhane, Dr., Dartford.
 Edwards, Dr., Huddersfield.
 Elliott, James, Dymchurch.
 Halliwell, Rev. Thomas, Wrington.
 Hammon, Henry J., Threadneedle Street.
 Hutchins, Rev. A. B., Andover.

Jackson, Joseph, Settle.
 Keate, Edwin, Kensington.
 Lindsay, John, Cork.
 Price, E. B., Cow Cross Street.
 Rogers, S. S., Douglas.
 Rosser, W. H., F.S.A., Pentonville.
 Sandys, Charles, Canterbury.
 Smart, T. W., Cranborne.
 Stothard, H., Charter House.
 Sydenham, John, Greenwich.
 Waller, John G., Charles Street.
 Wickham, H., Strood.

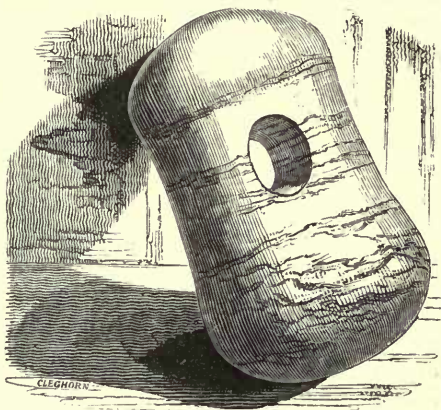
Notices of New Publications.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORY OR DOMINION OF FARNEY, IN THE PROVINCE AND EARLDOM OF ULSTER. By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Monaghan. Pickering, 4to.

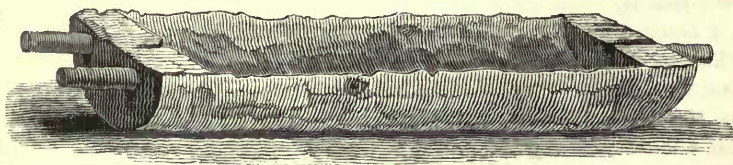
THE Barony of Farney, so termed from the ancient Irish designation, "the plain of the Alder-trees," the aboriginal growth which covered the low marshy lands and margins of standing waters in an extensive district of central Ireland, was a division of the ancient territory of Oriel, or M'Mahon's country, which was subdivided into five baronies in the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Shirley has collected from the most ancient records the annals of Donegal and of Ulster, commencing as early as the fourth century; the few scattered evidences relating to the habits of the earlier inhabitants, records which tell only of rapine and bloodshed, of internal strife and lawless aggressions. The existence of earthen forts, or *Lis*, crowning every eminence in the district of Farney, to the number of 220 and upwards, as also of the curious remains of abodes of petty chieftains, placed for security on natural or artificial islands in the numerous loughs of that country, and termed *Crannoges*, bear a striking testimony to the truth of the "Annals of the Four Masters," and other early memorials of Irish history, upon which attention has as yet been insufficiently bestowed. Amongst these a curious record exists in relation to the rights of the tribes and chiefs of the district, and the privileges claimed by the king and people of Oriel: it is found in the "Book of Lecan," compiled about the twelfth century. The subsidies payable by the monarch of Island to the king of Oriel, and other subordinate *reguli*, and their liabilities to their inferior chieftains, are therein detailed: the chief of Farney appears to have been entitled to six *loricas*, and as many cups, shields, swords, women-slaves and chess-boards. The introduction of the game of chess at so early a period, in a country torn by rapine and disorder, might have been questioned, although Mr. Petrie is possessed of two chess-men discovered in Ireland, considered to be of no less ancient a date than the eleventh century, but the fact appears to be established by the curious record now for the first time published. The indefatigable research of Mr. Shirley has brought to light many curious memorials relating to the occurrences of the period antecedent to the Norman invasion, as well as of succeeding centuries; and the history of Farney, although properly forming a monograph of a limited district, may be viewed by general readers with interest as a faithful picture of the civil strife and fatal disunion by which the prosperity of this fertile land was blasted. The *Lis* of the primeval inhabitants gave place to the more scientifically constructed fortresses of de Courcy, and the Anglo-Norman occupants, but still was each man's hand upraised against his

neighbour, and the oppression of the more civilized invader tended only to aggravate miseries which had arisen from anarchy and barbarism.

It is, however, a remarkable fact, which can only be appreciated by examination of such collections of Irish antiquities, as the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, that certain decorative arts, the craft of working in bronze and other metals, of producing elaborate ornaments of filagree or enamel, appear to have flourished in Ireland at a remote period, even amidst the aggravated miseries of that ill-fated country. These ornaments present great variety in form and design, and are for the most part marked by a peculiar character, distinguishing them from objects considered as of contemporary date, found in other countries of Europe. Several vestiges of the earliest period are yet to be traced in the barony of Farney, such as the remains of Druidical circles, trenches with a double row of great stones, about 40 feet in length, to which the popular name of the "Giants' graves" has been applied, and various stones of memorial, with which certain traditions are connected. The maul or hammer-head, formed of horn-stone, one of the best specimens which have been found in Ireland, and of which a representation, reduced to one half of the original size, is here presented to our readers, is remarkable on account of its peculiar form, and the skilful precision with which so hard a substance has been fashioned and polished. This object was found in a bog near the banks of Lough Fea^a.



In another of those great treasures of remains illustrative of the habits of the primitive inhabitants of the country, a curious boat, formed of the hol-



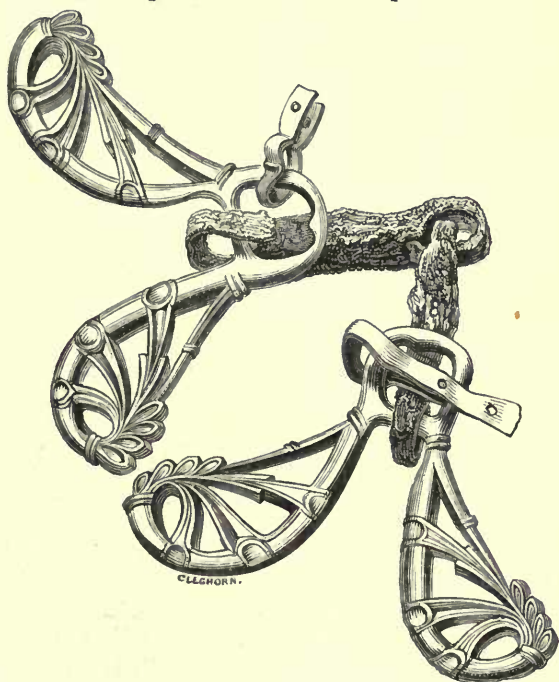
lowed trunk of an oak tree, was found; it measured 12 feet in length, and 3 feet in breadth, and was furnished with handles at the extremities, evidently for facility of transport from one lough to another, in a district where so

^a Hatchet-shaped weapons, or implements formed of flint or other hard stone, are of frequent occurrence; but the form of the specimen above represented is very

uncommon. See Remarks on Stone Axes and Hammers, by Bishop Lyttleton and Pegge, *Archæol.*, vol. ii. pp. 118, 124.

large a portion of the surface was covered by waters, which, as it has been observed, served to secure the insulated dwelling-places of the chieftains of Monaghan from hostile surprise.

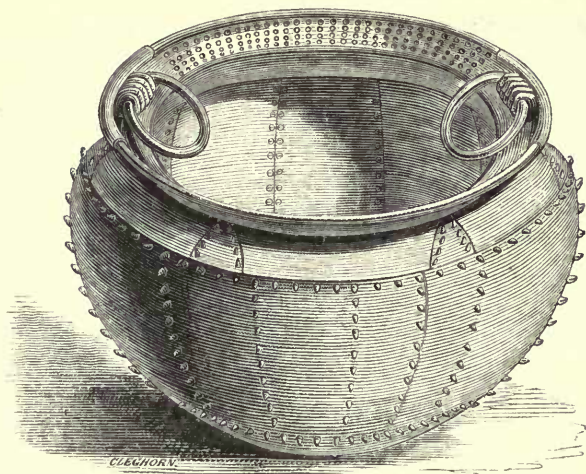
The numerous objects formed of bronze, which have been found in Ireland, display remarkable skill in the art of casting and working that metal. The beautiful specimen, of which a representation is here given,



was found at a fort in the Chase at Lough Fea; it is a bridle, the bit being formed of iron, in which respect it is unique; several bridles of bronze, with elegantly foliated ornaments of similar design, have been found in Ireland, but in no other instance in a perfect state, with the bit of iron.

Another curious specimen of skill in the working of metals was discovered in the barony of Farney, in the year 1834. It is a vessel in the form of a caldron, made of six plates of hammered bronze, riveted together with pins of the same metal, the heads of which are shaped into points, and serve to ornament the exterior surface of the vessel. Its dimensions are 60 inches in circumference, at the widest part, by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The culinary vessels found in Ireland have usually three feet, being intended for use on an open hearth; the caldron here represented was obviously adapted only for suspension over the fire. It was found twelve feet below the surface of a bog. (See woodcut in the next page.)

Amongst the ancient customs of the Irish, illustrated by Mr. Shirley's careful researches, the remarkable usage observed at the election of a chief-



Bronze Caldron found in Farney.

tain, by the ceremony of placing him on a certain stone, may deserve especial notice. This usage appears to have been retained so late as the sixteenth century^b. Spencer, in his *View of the state of Ireland*, says that "They use to place him that shalbe their captaine, upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill: in some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captaines foot, whereon hee standing, receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the countrey inviolable;—after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himself round, thrice forward and thrice backward." On the hill of *Lech*, or of "the Stone," near Monaghan, may still be seen the inauguration stone of the Mac-Mahons, under which the golden chair of the kings of Ireland is traditionally believed to have been deposited: the impression of a foot was effaced by the owner of the farm within the present century. The usages observed at the installation of chiefs are noticed at great length in "the Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," given in the valuable series of publications by the Irish Archæological Society; but this custom of the Mac-Mahon sept has not been noticed. Possibly the singular stone, marked with the print of a gigantic foot, traditionally attributed to Fingal, and still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Oban, in Argyllshire, may be the vestige of some similar inaugural custom.

We must refer our readers to the pages of Mr. Shirley's interesting work for the detailed account of the superiority assumed by the O'Neils over the Mac-Mahon sept, and the settlement of Monaghan by Sir William Fitzwilliam, in 1590, compiled from the valuable evidences which are preserved in the State Paper Office. The history of Farney, under the various measures devised during the reign of Elizabeth, for the amelioration of the distracted state of the country, the relation of the expedition of the earl of

^b Ross Mac-Mahon, as appears by Sir William Drury's despatch, Feb. 1578-9,

was chosen chief of his sept, by this customary ceremonial. See p. 73.



F. Mackenzie.

J. H. Le Kew.

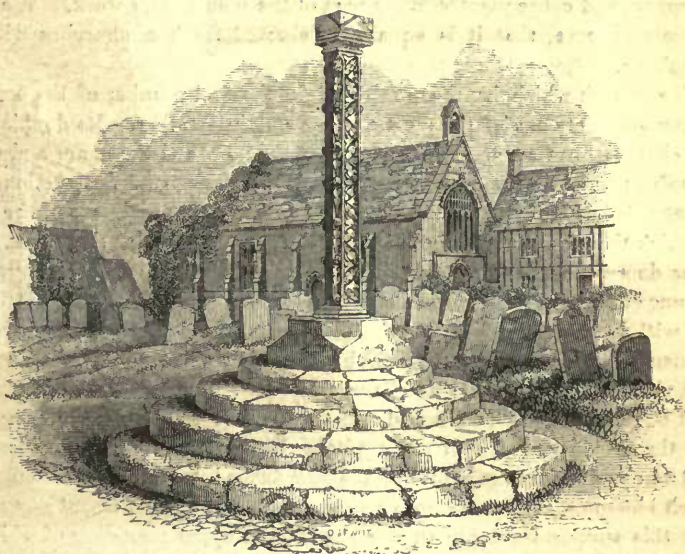
CHANCEL OF HIGHAM FERRERS CHURCH.
[LOOKING WEST]

Published by John Henry Parker, Oxford, March 1st 1846.

Essex, and events of subsequent times, are carefully detailed, and illustrated by documents drawn from sources of information hitherto almost unexamined.

At the close of the volume an alphabetical list of names of the townlands of the barony is given, which may well serve to shew the value of such minor evidences, too frequently neglected by topographers. The popular name of some close, of an ancient track-way, or of some remote dell or eminence, traditionally preserved, or noticed in the title-deeds of estates, may often supply a link in the chain of evidence which has in vain been sought elsewhere by the local historian.

THE CHURCHES OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON. Published by the Architectural Society of that Archdeaconry.—Number 1. HIGHAM FERRERS.



The Churchyard Cross, with the Bede house and Vicarage, Higham Ferrers.

THE subject of this work can hardly be considered as one of mere local interest. The county of Northampton comprises specimens illustrative of the progress of Ecclesiastical architecture in England from the rudest and earliest efforts to the last decline of the art. Within sight of each other are the supposed Saxon tower of Earl's Barton and the beautiful Perpendicular church of Whiston, of the sixteenth century; and within a short distance of these, in the district which is now undergoing the careful survey of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, are some of the finest examples known of the intermediate styles. Many of these churches are remarkable for a fine outline; and some of them have details of a richness and delicacy of execution not easily surpassed. Although they are mostly parochial,

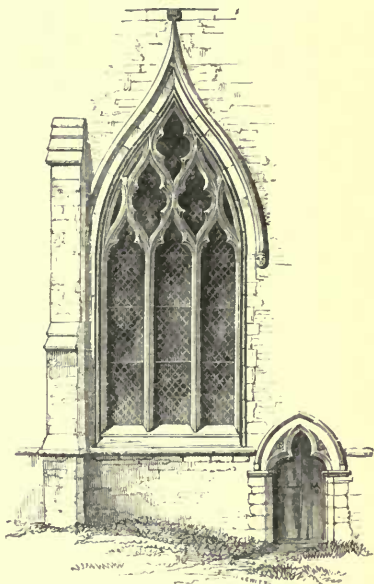
they present much variety of character. The central tower is not a common feature, but of western towers we meet with almost every variety: the broach spire, of which Raunds is a magnificent example; the steeple, with the parapet, pinnacles, and flying buttresses, as at Higham and Rushden; the octagonal lantern, seen at Fotheringhay, Lowick, and Irthlingborough; the square tower, plain, embattled, or finished with a rich capping of pinnacles, as at Tichmarsh, present themselves to the eye in succession. One of the only four round churches in the kingdom belongs to this county. As we look into the interiors, we find in some of the churches new and interesting features. The pierced straining arch occurs in more than one instance, with excellent effect. There are also a few bell-gables, which might be copied to advantage. The late Norman belfry at Northborough, and the three-arched gable at Peakirk, may be noticed. It should be remembered also, that the county of Rutland is comprised within the arch-deaconry, and consequently forms part of the plan of this work. We need scarcely observe, that it is equally celebrated for fine churches with its neighbour.

The church which has been selected for the first number of the series is in some respects one of the most curious and interesting. Its double nave and chancel form an arrangement almost unique; and the tower and spire, though restored in the seventeenth century, after partial destruction, may be regarded as authentic, and they are very beautiful specimens of the style in which they were originally built. At the entrance, under the tower, "the inner doorway is double, being divided by a shaft or pier, an arrangement not uncommon in cathedral or conventual churches in this style, but rarely met with in parochial buildings. The heads of the two openings are low segmental arches having their architraves, as well as the jambs on each side, richly ornamented with foliage and small figures: within is a small shaft or rather bowtell, with a distinct base, but running uninterruptedly into the architrave without any capital. Between the jamb mouldings of the two openings, in the centre of the pier formed by them, is a small shaft which blossoms, as it were, into a rich capital of foliage without any astragal; this supports a large square abacus, the upper moulding of which is continued as a string-course over the heads of the two arches, and supports the base of a flat trefoil-headed niche; the statue is gone, and the lower part consequently left quite bare, but the upper part is diapered. The remainder of the tympanum on each side the niche is filled with circles containing sculptures of events in sacred history, five on each side: the interstices are filled with foliage."

Mr. Freeman, to whom the description of this church has been entrusted, notices carefully the junction of the old work with that of the later restorations, and the difference of the masonry; this is a matter which, in every case, demands our strictest attention, as it may often enable us to supply tests of authenticity; and the modes of construction by which old work is made available, even in the carrying out of new designs, are not among the least interesting subjects. The researches of Professor

Willis at Canterbury and Winchester have opened a new field to the architectural antiquary. It may be doubted whether the bulging of the spire is a mark, as Mr. Freeman supposes, of the lateness of its erection. Several spires, especially in Lincolnshire, are so much sugar-loaved, that we must look upon them as so designed and constructed originally, as no possible alteration could account for their present form. Of these we may notice Caythorpe in Lincolnshire.

The Decorated windows in this church are principally of the reticulated character, which is nowhere uncommon, and is very prevalent in Northamptonshire. This kind of Decorated window is the one most successfully imitated in the present day. Some of the windows have ogree heads, a feature somewhat peculiar to this district. Of the porch, "the outer doorway has shafts with good moulded capitals, and very beautiful foliated terminations to the label; the inner doorway, though mutilated, is a good example of the style, and from the use of the square abacus, although there is no other vestige of Norman character about it, would appear to be early in the style, and therefore, in all probability, the most ancient feature of the church. It has four shafts to the jambs, and the architrave is well, although not very richly, moulded. The gable of this porch is not low, but has been higher than at present, as appears from the gablet, which is adapted to a considerably higher pitch than now exists."



Window and Priest's Door.

The church of Higham Ferrers is rich in monumental brasses, and has an example of tile-pavement, which is valuable, from the few which remain of original arrangement. "The steps which led to the High Altar remain, they are covered with indented and encaustic tiles, laid in various patterns, one of these being a lozenge formed by a square black tile, scored in squares, as a centre, surrounded by four narrow yellow bordering tiles, having a small black one at each angle. Another part of the steps is laid down with lozenge-shaped tiles.

"The tiles used here are different from those generally met with; the device or pattern is generally pressed into the soft clay, and the impression so produced is filled up with a light-coloured clay previous to the tile being glazed; but in these the *outline* only of the pattern is pressed into the clay, and the whole surface is glazed over of one uniform colour.

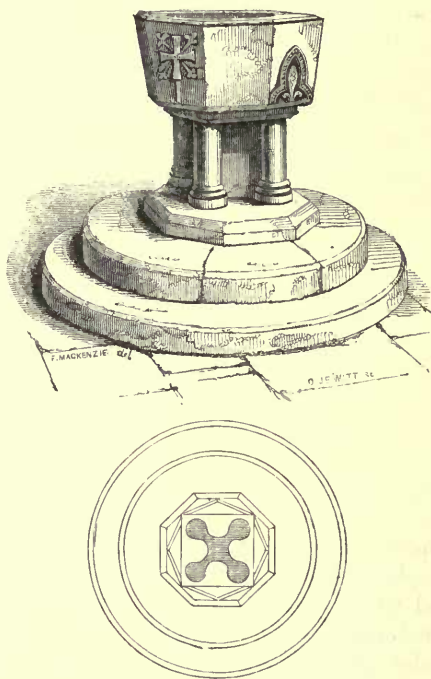
"In the upright part of the steps, or risers, as they are called, three

patterns of coloured tiles (a lion passant and two heraldick antelopes) are used, but these are formed like the rest, the outline of the figure is indented, and the figure itself painted on the surface before glazing. These tiles are used with two other kinds in a regular alternation as follows:—a painted tile, a square black tile divided with indented lines into nine squares, the centre one being yellow, a narrow yellow bordering tile with two indented flowers, the black tile as before, and lastly a painted tile.” We understand that the Society propose to give an engraving of this remarkable pavement in the next number.

“The Font, which is Early English, stands on two circular steps and an octagonal base in the north aisle. Its shaft is square, rounded at the angles, and very deeply depressed at the sides, so as to give the appearance of four shafts around a central column. Both the bases and capitals of these quasi shafts are rudely moulded, and on them rests the octagonal bason, of unequal faces, and a little wider at the top than at the bottom. Three of the faces are sculptured, that facing east with a Maltese cross, with the top of a staff attached to the lower member, and foliated rays issuing from the centre.”

The very careful and accurate description of the church is followed by three or four pages called the “Architectural History” of it, much of which must be considered as Mr. Freeman’s theory rather than as authenticated “history,” and we could have wished that some other title had been chosen for this essay. For instance, Mr. Freeman asserts as matter of “history,” that “about 1340 further alterations were made. . . . Another north aisle was added, the pointed windows of the original aisle being removed into the north wall, but to adapt them to its smaller height, they were converted into square-headed ones.” This statement is opposed to the evidence of the building itself: the sections of the mouldings of the capitals in this aisle, given in p. 15, are of earlier character than any of the others, rather than later, and the alleged alteration of the windows is very improbable.

The other buildings worth notice are the chapel, westward of the church,



The Font, Higham Ferrers.

now used as a school. The bede-house, which stands to the south of the church, and has some fine late Perpendicular work, with a beautiful bell-niche at the west end, and the college, the front of which is seen in the street. These works are by Archbishop Chichele.

We hope this first number fairly represents the future character of the work. From the beauty and variety of the subjects on which those who have undertaken it are engaged, there need, at no point, be a falling off of interest in the matter; while the names of Mackenzie, Le Keux, and Jewitt are a sufficient guarantee that the artists will do justice to the subjects. We are indebted to the Society for the specimen plate and woodcuts, which will enable the Members of the Institute to judge of their execution. The faithful and accurate description which Mr. Freeman has given of Higham Ferrers church, will be an excellent guide to his companions in the same field; and it is to be hoped that the exertions of this and other Societies will shortly enable the ecclesiastical antiquary to form a clear estimate of the local merits and peculiarities of our medieval architecture.

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ALL that we have just said in approbation of the first brochure of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, is applicable to this work, which is one of the most elaborate of the numerous publications occasioned by the present taste for and general study of Ecclesiology. The monastic ruins of Yorkshire are among the most valuable examples of art remaining in this country, and, owing to the sequestered sites of most of them, have preserved a freshness and sharpness of detail which we seek in vain among similar remains in the midland and southern counties. Although lithography is not generally successful in rendering details with clearness and fidelity, the drawings in this work, executed by Mr. G. Hawkins, are certainly equal to any specimens of that process which have fallen under our notice; the architectural features of the several buildings are represented with great accuracy and clearness, and the general views present faithful pictures of some of the most picturesque spots in the kingdom. The letter-press, written by the Rev. E. Churton, is appropriate to the subject; wisely avoiding minute antiquarian detail, which the more curious reader may find in the works of Dugdale and Burton, the Rev. author has furnished a pleasing and instructive narrative of the history of each building illustrated. We wish this publication every success, and trust the enterprising publisher will receive the encouragement he deserves.

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THE
Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1846.

ON SOME BRITISH KISTVAENS (STONE COFFINS) UNDER
THE PRESENT CHURCHYARD OF PYTCHLEY, NORTH-
AMPTONSHIRE.

BY THE REV. ABNER W. BROWN, VICAR OF PYTCHLEY.

THE village of Pytchley occupies a slight ridge about six miles northwards of the river Nen, (or Antona,) the frontier line adopted by Ostorius Scapula (c. A.D. 50) between the Romans and the Britons. It is near Wellingborough, a market town on the same side of the river, opposite to Irchester, or "Chesters," one of Ostorius Scapula's forts. The whole country of the Coritani on this their south frontier was then and long after a dense forest. Numerous Roman coins of all dates of the Christian era have been found in the parish of Pytchley, and many traces more or less distinct of human operations at early periods occur. The name also, still pronounced *Pite's-ley*, is significant: it is spelt in Domesday book *Pihtes-lea*, *Picts-lei*, and *Pites-lea*, and in old records *Pightsly*; and one cannot avoid remembering that the Welch or British name of the *Picti* was *Peithi* and *Fichti*; and their present and ancient Scottish name *Peghts*, *Peights*, and *Pihtes*.

Two ancient cemeteries occur in the parish, neither of which, so far as I can learn, has ever been publicly noticed; the one (apparently pagan) is in a field near a barrow, and about 350 yards northwards of the church and village; the other is under the present church and churchyard. The present paper is confined to the cemetery under the churchyard, and was in part read at the last October meeting of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

The venerable church of Pytchley having become much dilapidated, has within the last few years been undergoing extensive repairs; in the course of which numerous *kistvaens*, or rough stone coffins, situated in general 6 or 8 feet below the present surface of the churchyard, have been brought to light. Unconnected as they are with the modern interments, which are seldom above 4 or 5 feet deep, I have ventured to consider the place that they occupy as an ancient cemetery, which but for the recent excavation of new and deeper foundations for some of the church walls, might have remained a second thousand years unknown.

I have called them *kistvaens*: this word has been much restricted in archæology to something nearly synonymous with cromlech, but has been also used to signify those coffins or rather tombs which consist of four stones, three being placed upright on their edges, and the fourth as a covering slab on the top. The poetry called Ossian's, says, in addressing a deceased warrior, "Four stones with their heads of moss are the only memorials of thee." When these stones are large and above ground, as in Kits Cotty House in Kent, they are not graves but tombs: sometimes however they are small, under cairns or heaps of stones, and barrows or mounds of earth, and these probably are the only true *kistvaens* among them; nor does any reason appear why the name should be confined, as it has sometimes been, to that class which are constructed of only four stones. Like cairns and barrows, the larger kind were designed for memorials or sepulchres,—to be seen; and it is of this kind only that the Gaelic poem speaks, for such only as were above ground would be moss grown: but the *kistvaen* is properly the receptacle for the body, and is not intended to be seen. Some northern writers have stated that the *kistvaen* of a man had three principal or upright stones, and that of a woman only two. May not this be part of an ancient northern custom, which in the church of Icolmkill was kept up nearly to the end of last century, of burying males and females in different parts of the churchyard?

The word *kist* (spelt *cist* and *cista*) is found in Welch, Irish, and Gaelic, in Suiogothic and Saxon, as well as in Latin, Greek, and other languages of the same great western family of mankind. Its meaning is nearly identical in all except the Greek; and whilst in general it is pronounced *kist*,

in Latin it is *cista*, and in our own language has been softened into *chest*, by a process similar to that of modern Italian, and observable in many other of our words; as in *kirch*, or *kirk*, which has become *church*. In the lowlands of Scotland it is still pronounced *kist*, and retains in common use its original meaning of a *burial chest*. Among old-fashioned families in the lowlands of Scotland, that part of a funeral which precedes the removal of the body from the house is a religious service, and is still called in remote districts the *kistening*, or *kisting*, and in other places the *chesting*, or the *coffining*.

But of old, the *kisting* took place in the grave-yard, and not in the house, for coffins, in our sense of them, were not used. The body, wrapped in the shroud or grave-clothes, but not enclosed in any coffin, was carried forth upon a *feretrum* or *bier*, as is described in the history of the son of the widow of Nain (Luke vii. 11—15); and when it had arrived at the cave or place of sepulture, it was there *kisted*, or *kistined*, that is, placed in a recess or receptacle hewn from the rock, or in a constructed *kistvaen*: and after the interment was completed, and “the dead was buried out of sight,” then some monument which *was meant to be seen*, might be raised at will. Urn-burial, which presupposes burning the dead, probably only prevailed in Britain while the Romans ruled: it does not seem to have been customary here before their arrival, nor after the population had become Christian: instances have, it is said, been discovered where Saxon Christians in England must have been interred by burning; yet as a general rule, when a nation has become Christian, burning the dead has ceased. The *kistvaens* in Pytchley were therefore probably either prior to Roman dates, or subsequent to the prevailing of Christianity.

Kistvaen simply means *stone coffin*: *vaen* being, as it appears, merely the softened pronunciation of *maen* (stone), a Welch word which does not exist, in that form at least, in Irish or Gaelic: although the word *kistvaen* is in common use through Scotland to signify the rude receptacles made of several rough stones, which are there commonly found under cairns or heaps of loose stones. Those which (like Kits Cotty House in Kent) are above ground and in the nature of monuments, are in Scotland called *clach* or *clachan*, and not *kistvaens*. The Gaelic word used for ordinary coffins is *cobhain* (pronounced *coffain*), and it is usually restricted to a *wooden chest* or *ark*;

being probably identical with its kindred Greek term *κοφινος*, a hamper or basket, which is also the meaning of *κιστη*, the Greek form of *kist*. It is not improbable that when first a *loculus* (small place) or box began to be used for the dead, those first employed might be literally what the Greek words describe, wicker or wattled work: for such as were laboriously excavated from a single *trunk* of a tree, like that lately found at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, must have been far too expensive for common use.

Fosbroke (Encyc. 776, 777.) states that Pausanias considers *kistvaens* as of Cyclopean origin, and that they occur in Greece, and even in Palestine, of *four* uprights and *one* top slab. Our own medieval stone coffins are of a kind essentially distinct from what has obtained the name of *kistvaen*. They are *coffins* made of stone and afterwards removed to the grave; and from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. page 190, it appears that interments in such stone coffins took place in Le Maine so late as the 17th century.

But to recur to the subject which these observations are designed to illustrate. It was well remarked, some years since, by an anonymous writer, in a periodical, that we know little of the usual modes of burial among our countrymen in days of old, for barrows, cairns, and cromlechs, must have been far too expensive to have been within the reach of any but the wealthy or noble. I have never seen this difficulty fairly met; but possibly, what I have now undertaken to communicate may have some bearing on the subject.

The church of Pytchley, like many more in this county, consists of architecture of almost every date and style, engrafted upon an early Norman building. One cylindrical pillar, having its height and circumference nearly equal, remains in the north side of the nave, with a very rudely, though elaborately carved capital, of the first part of the 12th century, and standing between two semicircular arches, to which the pointed Early English arches that complete the row are awkwardly jointed. As this pillar, which had evidently been often repaired, was in so mouldering a condition that it might probably have caused serious injury to the whole fabric, we strongly propped up the arches and capitals springing from it, and took it down even to its foundation, (two feet below the pavement,) and excavating until we reached the solid rock, we succeeded in rebuilding a new shaft,

and replacing, without accident, the superincumbent capitals and arches, &c., upon this rebuilt shaft. But the operation had brought to light the startling fact that the original Norman builders of the pillar had laid their foundation in ignorance of a hollow kistvaen or coffin of numerous rough slabs, directly below, and at an interval of perhaps a foot of soil, which having only partially sunk in at the thorax from the weight placed upon it was by no means solid.

Pythchley church belonged, even before the Conquest, to the abbey of Peterborough; and it appears probable that the Norman edifice, of which this pillar was part, was erected during the great church building era of that monastery, while Martin, Waterville, and Benedict were successively abbots, viz., from A.D. 1133 to A.D. 1194. The existence of these kistvaens, therefore, was not then even traditionally known, and consequently they are not later than Saxon times.

We had also to rebuild the east wall of this north aisle, and in doing so we discovered that the modern window was once a magnificently Decorated one, which had been defaced by some Goths of the last century, and that this Decorated window had itself superseded two beautiful splayed lanceolate windows of Early English style: and again that the stones of these last had previously formed part of a circular window with Norman work nearly in the same part; and out of the wall we saved a curious and beautiful Norman piscina, the carving of which corresponds with the Norman capital already mentioned. The wall had formed part of the original Norman church, but had required continual repair or rebuilding; the cause of which, on sinking the new foundation down to the rock, we found to consist in three or four kistvaens, across which the Norman builders had laid their original foundation at an interval of two feet of soil, evidently unconscious that they were building on an unsound basis. But besides this corroboration of such history as the Norman pillar had already told us, we met with another significant fact: below the foundation, though above the level of the kistvaens, there were common graves; in one of which was the skeleton of a beheaded person lying at full length, the head placed upon the breast, one of the neck bones having apparently been divided. This would indicate a long period to have elapsed between the use of the *kistvaens* and the erection of the Norman building, during which the locality had been used by the villagers as a burial ground, in

ignorance of the tier of kistvaen interments below : and used so long that the Norman masons found the soil sufficiently solid to build upon, even above the second era of graves. These graves of the upper tier, which had already become solid within a century or less from the Conquest, must in a Saxon, or perhaps a British village, have been Saxon. And as when they were dug, the still deeper kistvaens were unknown or forgotten, and belonged to a mode of sepulture then passed away, we are thrown back upon the times before the foundation of the kingdom of Mercia—thrown back upon the Romanized British period for their date.

In rebuilding the Decorated chancel-arch, which had evidently been rebuilt in a bad style more than once before, and of which the north capital had sunk seven inches below the level of its south companion, we found the cause of its sinking was a kistvaen of a person about twelve years old, nearly two feet below the foundation. In underpinning various parts of the church walls which were leaning, numerous instances appeared in which the walls had been built across or along the kistvaens according to their position ; or where from any cause the foundation had been unusually deep, a kistvaen had been sometimes cut through and part left untouched. In all instances, the kistvaens had evidently been unknown or unnoticed by the Norman masons ; and yet the churchyard had been well filled at the time : for holes were found filled with large accumulations of crumbling bones, apparently made by the sides of the Norman foundations and coeval with them.

Like many other country churches it had a coating of green mould or moss for five or six feet up the walls inside, and in winter and rainy weather the water soaked in from the outside and stood in pools in the remote corners of the church floor. Possibly this constant wet may have assisted to preserve the ancient bones from entire decay. The enormous accumulations of soil outside of the walls have now been removed down to the level of the floor : and a drain (in some places nine feet deep) has been carried across the churchyard, and has effectually dried the church. But these removals and drains, narrow as they were made for the sake of avoiding graves, have sufficed to disclose numerous kistvaens ; in general so deep that the deepest modern graves were some inches, and ordinary graves two or three feet above them. Ancient

foundations also were found, of which all trace had disappeared from the surface, and which modern graves had cut through, but which had been originally laid in ignorance of the kistvaens. The whole churchyard had evidently been a populous burial-ground in the days of kistvaen interment^a: for small as the aggregate space was which we had altogether opened, twenty kistvaens at least were disclosed. We found also in the south-east corner that a narrow pathway, paved with round pebbles about the size of large apples, had crossed the churchyard about six feet below the present surface, leading from what was the ancient highway, towards the place where the chancel-arch now stands. In other places, less distinct lines, which the labourers called gravelled walks, presented themselves at the like depth, passing under the present nave. Every thing combined to prove that a cemetery, arranged with care and kept with neatness, had occupied the present churchyard so long before the Norman Conquest, that the existence of its kistvaens and its paved paths was unknown to the Norman builders.

Most of the kistvaens which we discovered were of course necessarily removed or mutilated in our endeavours to save the sacred edifice, though wherever it was possible we replaced the bones of the removed part in the part which was allowed to remain. Two however were nearly saved, one by throwing a slight arch over it, and the other by turning the course of the drain. This last, though by no means the best, or that which I should have selected for preservation, has been marked and guarded by a low sunk wall, and covered with heavy slabs, so as to be hereafter accessible without great labour, and I hope that no future churchwarden will sweep it away for the sake of the slabs.

It is a hollow, 5 feet 11 inches long, and about 10 inches deep, rudely excavated in the coarse and friable yellow limestone gault, or kale, (as it is here called,) which lies immediately over the limestone rock. The excavation is somewhat in the shape of a human body, rounded at the head, swelling at the shoulders to 13 inches, and at the elbows to 17, and contracting again to a few inches at the toes. Its sides are not upright, but incline to one another as they descend, the

^a It had probably been the cemetery of a large district; at Mont Majour near Arles were graves excavated in the rock, which

at present have no covering slabs remaining.

upper part being 13 inches wide where the lower part is only 6, and these sides are formed of the kale, except where it was not firm enough, and there they are made of rough thin stones, varying from 8 to 15 inches long, set edgewise at the general slope, and standing a little above the sides, small rough stones being laid flat along the top of those parts where the kale only is the side, in order to bring the whole to a level. Across the opening were laid five or six rough slabs of common stone to form a covering, some of which had broken in by the superincumbent weight.

Such is the general outline of the one preserved, but others were more correctly and beautifully accommodated to the shape of the body, and where the kale was firm, excavated clean and exact, without any upright stones, and having merely the large covering slabs. Some had no excavation in the kale, but were made of rough thin stones set edgewise, so much inclined as to touch at the bottom those which formed the other side, and correspondingly wide at top, each end being formed of a single transverse stone set edgewise. Some, and those such as were nearest the surface, had no covering slabs, but merely edging stones. The varying dip of the kale stratum would in some instances account for these differences, both as to depth and construction, but they evidently depended also on some other causes; and it was difficult not to believe that there existed something like a chronological series among the kistvaens, from the rudest form of rough stones, to the neatest and most finished excavation, and thence onwards to the time when the covering slabs were dispensed with, and the use of kistvaens was passing away. The cemetery had I think been very long in use.

In all the kistvaens the following points uniformly presented themselves to our notice. 1. The skeletons were lying east and west, or nearly so; the feet being to the east, as is usual in our own times. 2. They were lying on their right sides, the left shoulder and leg being considerably higher than the others; which explains why the coffins are so narrow, and especially at the bottom: the faces were thus looking at once towards the east and towards the south. 3. The arms were crossed in a peculiar way; the right arm across the breast, with its hand touching the left shoulder; and the left arm straight across, so that its hand touched the right elbow. 4. The legs were not crossed, but the feet merely touched each other.

In our various excavations many Norman coins were found, though always near the surface: one of Henry III. was the earliest. A few small, much defaced, Roman copper coins, apparently only of late and debased coinages, were turned up in the churchyard, though many, and some extremely beautiful, of all periods, (even prior to Claudius,) have been found in the fields of the parish. Fragments of coarse unglazed British and also of Roman pottery, have occurred in the deeper churchyard excavations. Close to, or within one kistvaen, was found a rude amethyst, or pink crystal oblong eardrop, about an inch long; it is perforated lengthwise, but is without metal. The kistvaen under the Norman pillar contained apparently the skeleton of a lady with an infant in her arms: about that kistvaen I myself picked up small pieces of charcoal, which no doubt had some connection with the interment, and a small fragment of peculiar pottery studded with raised dots, like some found I think on Barham downs. From another was taken a large tusk of a wild boar, much worn by whetting; it is above the average size of those now common in Germany, being a full inch broad, and of a curve which would be six inches in diameter. Probably this was the kistvaen of some celebrated hunter, and contained the treasured spoils of some huge Erymanthian boar which he had slain in the dense Coritanian forest that crossed the county of Northampton, from Whittlebury to Marham and Peterborough. But we looked in vain for traces of armour, either offensive or defensive; it was the cemetery of a peaceful nation. We saw no traces of clothing, no haircloth, such as occurs in the stone coffins properly so called, nor was there the discoloured dust of any wooden coffin or interior receptacle for the bodies. Neither did we find any thing from which to gather the existence or not of a place of worship within the cemetery; a point which would have much narrowed the difficulties of the subject.

The skeleton which we have endeavoured to preserve is that of a muscular well-proportioned young man, probably 5 feet 9 inches high; the teeth are fine, the wisdom teeth scarcely developed. The facial line in some of the skulls appeared to be very fine. In the present instance there is a deep wound over the left eye, but whether it existed before death, or was caused by the falling in of the slab covering, is not clear. A contused wound on the back of the skull is however evident,

and it almost seems that osseous granulations had been formed since it occurred. This skull exhibits the peculiar lengthy form, the prominent and high cheek bones, and the remarkable narrowness of forehead, which characterize the Celtic races, and distinguish theirs from the rounder, broader skulls, and more upright facial line of the Teutonic tribes. The same kistvaen was casually opened in 1837, in a prior unsuccessful attempt to drain, and the curious position, &c., having been noted, it was closed up: the bones have crumbled greatly since that date, and the sides are mouldering away.

But who were the occupants of these kistvaens? Here is a very ancient cemetery, densely filled, for it must be remembered that we can only have touched upon a very small proportion of the kistvaens which exist, belonging to a small village, which gives no indications of having ever been other than a village, larger or smaller. The mode of interment, though long since passed away, is simple, decent, and unexpensive; and being therefore within the reach of the poorest, yet not unbecoming the greatest, was almost certainly in its day the national mode. If so, the subject is one of great historical interest, and the mode of interment one which will doubtless be found to have been practised in many other places on a similarly large scale. Possibly others have already described it, but I have never happened to meet with any description of it.

The position of bodies and graves has varied with different nations, but I have not met with any satisfactory discussion of the whole question. The Greeks made the bodies, it is said, face the east; the Jews turned the face to Jerusalem; and most of the pagans laid the corpse so as to be towards the midday sun, the primary object of their veneration. The Christians have always buried with the face towards the rising sun, in token of their hope of resurrection at the last day; a primitive and significant Christian habit which one regrets to see occasionally disregarded, by the bodies being laid, like those of suicides, in all directions. In the tenants of the Pytchley kistvaens, the crossing of the arms, together with the east and west position, make it difficult to question their being Christians. Would it be too bold a supposition to imagine that they may have been of a date when the prior pagan habit of placing the corpse to face the midday sun had not yet been forgotten, and was retained as an addition to the usual Chris-

tian customs, by laying the body on its right side, yet with the feet to the east?

Such a date would chronologically correspond with all the other notes which have occurred in the examination. There was no doubling-up of the body; no Druidical remains. Could they be anterior to Roman dates? There are no traces of urns or of cremation—were they of pagan Romanized times? The position is *prima-facie* Christian; the scull *prima-facie* Celtic: the historical and local evidences seem to prove that they were earlier than the Saxon population, and it is impossible that they can be subsequent to the Norman conquest. Can these kistvaens belong to aught but to the Christians of Romanized Britain before the Saxon invasion?

If this were an ancient Christian cemetery, it indicates the existence of a Christian church at Pytchley^b, before, and during the Saxon invasion; as I strongly suspect was also the case at Colingtree, Brixworth, Earl's Barton, Cransley, Lamport, and many other Northamptonshire villages. We are thus carried back to an obscure but most important period in the history of the Church of England, and one which we often overlook; the time when the relics of the national Church, humbled and shattered as it had been by pagan foes, still refused to submit to any other than its own ancient hierarchy, and held earnest and fruitless controversies with Augustine and his immediate successors; one of which, an important interview with the Scottish Dagan, must, if some northern historians may be relied upon, have occurred in the immediate vicinity of Northampton.

^b Many, if not all, ancient cemeteries were merely cemeteries, and not around churches, as in later times; Pytchley

church therefore did not then occupy its present site.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT WOODPERRY, OXON.



SITE OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH, WOODPERRY.

WOODPERRY^a, a hamlet or tithing of the parish of Stanton St. John, in the neighbourhood of Oxford, appears, by the numerous antiquities of many periods there discovered, to have been a place of popular resort by successive races from the earliest times, until the church and village, as traditionally reported, were totally destroyed by a conflagration. The neighbourhood abounds with Roman remains, amongst which may be included the newly discovered villa at Wheatley, described in No. 8 of the Journal; and at the distance of about half a mile ran the line of the great road between Eboracum and Clausentum, given in the 18th iter of Ricardus Corinensis, a portion of which has been ably illustrated by Mr. Hussey^b; but there was no suspicion of any thing Roman

^a This name is so spelt in conformity with the modern usage and pronunciation; but the earlier forms give Wodebury, pire, pery, &c., with one R, which is the case also with Waterpery, a village not far

distant.

^b An account of the Roman road from Allchester to Dorchester, by the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., 8vo. 1841, Oxford, for the Ashmolean Society.

existing on this particular spot, until the discovery chanced to take place, in the course of a different, though not less interesting inquiry, the search for a church, churchyard, and village, supposed to have formerly existed there. As far as regards the objects for which they were made, these researches were completely successful, establishing the fact of the existence of a church, and cemetery around it; disclosing also some little remaining portion of the foundation of the former, with fragments of the edifice itself, uninscribed monumental stones, and encaustic tiles, nearly all of which would afford probable conjectures as to dates; while the colour and nature of the soil shewed with tolerable accuracy how far the building had extended. Around, and without it, the number of bodies, and their regular position, left no doubt as to the existence of a churchyard; while lower down in the field, the remains of buildings scattered thickly over part of it, and entering into a little close below, which itself reaches up to the Horton road, and the change visible in the quality of the soil, here naturally a cold clay, into a rich black mould of some depth, afforded convincing proofs of long continued inhabitancy. But amongst the discoveries which the spade brought to light, not the least unlooked for and curious was the fact, that the Romans had been amongst the original occupants of the spot, as was abundantly proved by the remains of their pottery in endless varieties, fragments of vessels, cinerary urns, trinkets, and coins found here. There were also evidences of what may be called a transition state; for the inhabitants of a later period had pounded the red and thick Roman tiles, appearing here in very great quantities, and worked them up with lime for their new building. These remains, it should be observed, were principally discovered, not on the site of the church, but amongst the scattered ruins of the village.

There is a passage in Hearne's Diaries, now preserved in the Bodleian Library, which is valuable as describing the state of the place in his time. He is writing on Nov. 15, 1732^c. "One Mr. Mendi," he says, "a Joyner, a good cleaver Workman, who works at Woodbury Farm by Beckley, told me last night of Foundations of old buildings, frequently dug up there, and that there is a Tradition that there hath been a Town there. He said an earthen Pot was sometime since

found there, but that 'twas broke, and nothing found in it but ashes and dust and one silver piece. From his account I took the said piece to be a *Roman Denarius*, and the Vessel to be an urn, and indeed there was a Branch of a Roman Way came along this way on the East side of Stowe Wood^d. The Foundations they find are of Stone, strangely rivetted into the roots of Trees sometimes.

“Woodbury belongs to one Mr. Morse, who hath built a new House there. He is a single man, a batchelor, about 74 years of age. He is reported to be worth three hundred thousand pounds. He hath estates in other places, and is still purchasing others.”

The result of subsequent researches has confirmed the probability of Hearne's conjecture as to what the earthen pot and coin really might have been: but it is much to be regretted, that, with very few exceptions, all objects of a fragile nature found upon this spot of late years have been broken into pieces, and these again dispersed. The cause, whatever it was, and whether an accidental fire, (as is reported,) or not, which brought destruction upon the church and village, can hardly be supposed to have effected this; it must be owing to subsequent digging amongst, and removal of, the ruins. No cottages, it is true, have sprung up to supply the place of those which once stood here; but the “new House” which Hearne mentions to have been built by a Mr. Morse, remains, and has a very considerable extent of stone wall running round the kitchen garden and pleasure grounds attached to it, which adjoin the ruins, and the materials of these not improbably may have been borrowed from “the old Town.” The trees have in a great degree disappeared, and in their removal would occasion the displacement of other stones beneath those “strangely rivetted into the roots;” while in later years recourse has been had to this spot as a general quarry for supplying materials for the roads and other purposes; so that it is no wonder if in turning over the stones, in order to select the largest and best, and in digging down for the same object, any weaker substance lying amongst them should have been injured or crushed.

^d Hearne is wrong here; not in the course of the road, but in calling it a *branch*, since it was the main line from Eboracum mentioned before. No one, however, from its appearance would conjecture it to be

more than a diverticulum; and the work of Richard, from which only we learn its extent and importance, was not printed until 1757, nor known long before.

Amongst the very few fictile articles which had wholly escaped damage was an earthen pan, (literally such,) found nearly above the spot where the Altar may be supposed to have stood, and carefully covered over with a piece of ashlar stone: it was a little injured by the workman's pick-axe, but the situation, the size, and evident care with which it had been deposited, caused much to be expected from the contents; yet upon removing the covering they were found to be nothing but earth; neither was there the slightest reason, as far as could be judged, to suspect any dishonesty on the part of those who had discovered it.

The pan was turned in a lathe, of very thin red ware, not glazed, except at the bottom of the inside, similar in shape to those now in common use, and strengthened externally towards the upper rim by nine ornaments of a fillet pattern, running upwards at equal intervals, with a greater projection towards the top, but dying into the substance of the vessel at about one third from its bottom. The diameter of the top of the pan was $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the bottom $10\frac{3}{4}$, and the depth $8\frac{1}{2}$. The stone which covered it was $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $14\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thick.

Arrow-heads of considerable variety in form and dimension, have from time to time been found at Woodperry (fig. 1.)



Figs. 2, 3. Iron Arrow-heads.

Amongst them may be noticed one of simple conical shape, measuring in length $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it was formed of bone, and rudely ornamented with incised lines, crossing each other fret-wise. Two similar arrow or bolt-heads formed of iron (figs. 2, 3), tapering gradually to a blunt point, were also discovered, and other examples of the same metal,

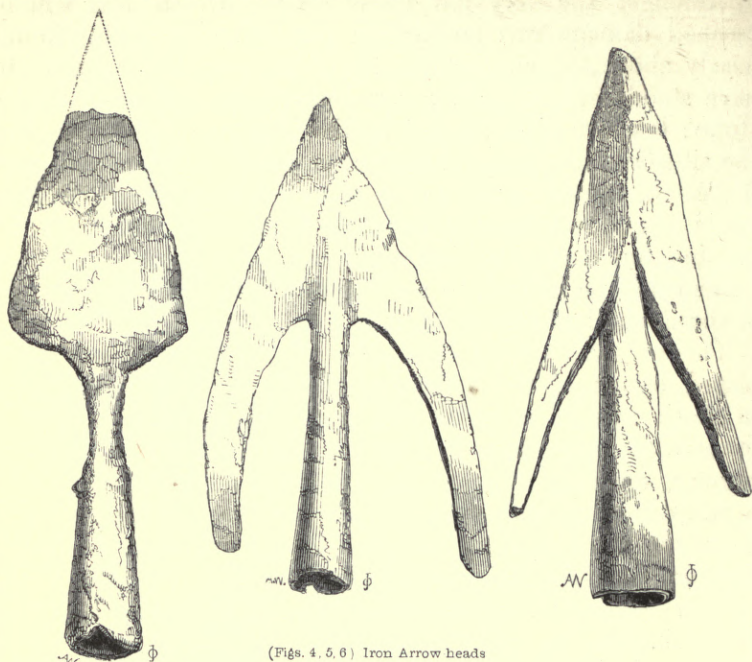


Fig. 1. Bone Arrow-head.

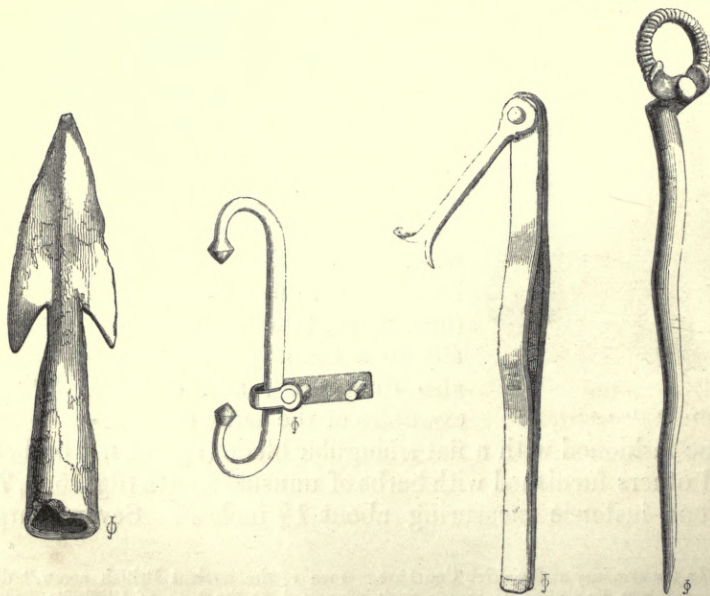
some fashioned with a flat triangular blade (fig. 4), not barbed, and others furnished with barbs of unusual length (figs. 5, 6, 7), in one instance measuring about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches*. Several large

* In the armoury at Goodrich Court are preserved two iron piles of arrows, with four-sided points, and an "unique speci-

men of the ancient British arrow," discovered at the base of Clifford's Tower, York, the head resembling in form one of



(Figs. 4, 5, 6) Iron Arrow heads

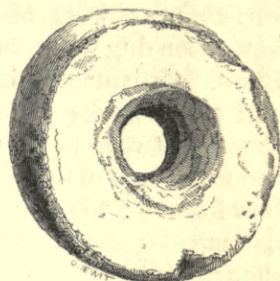
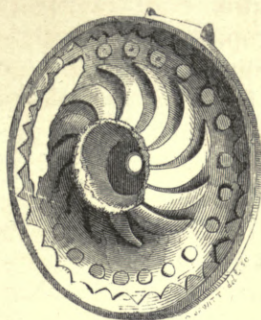
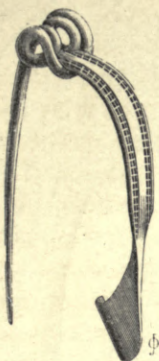


(Fig. 7.) Iron Arrow-head.

(Fig. 8.)

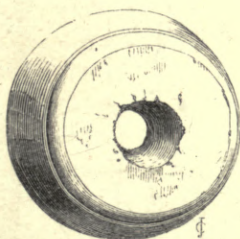
(Fig. 9.) Tweezers.

(Fig. 10.) Bronze Pin.

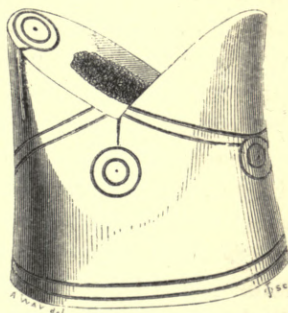


(Fig. 11.) Antiqu bow-shaped Brooch (Fig. 12.) Circular Brooch.

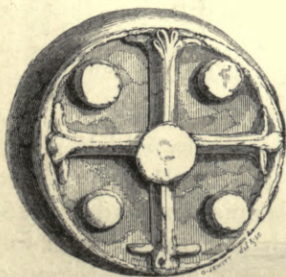
(Fig. 13.) Earthenware Bead



(Fig. 14.) Bone Bead.



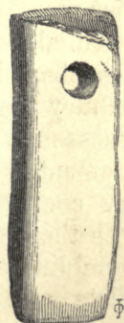
(Fig. 15.) Bone Chess-man



(Fig. 16.) Leaden Weight



(Fig. 17.) Signaculum



Pierced Stone.

iron buckles suited for strong harness, cutting or piercing implements, and a variety of objects of iron, have been dug up at various times. Ornaments (fig. 10) and small works in bronze (fig. 8), tweezers (fig. 9), brooches, both of the antique bow form (fig. 11), and of the flat circular shape (fig. 12), the *acus* being attached to the reverse side, small buckles, and tags of straps or belts, indicate the successive occupation of the site by various races of mankind. Some of these appear to be of late Roman workmanship. Three

of the rudely formed flat beads, measuring in diameter about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, two formed of baked clay (fig. 13), the other of bone turned in the lathe (fig. 14), occurred amongst these remains :

similar objects have been repeatedly found in spots occupied in early times. Another piece of bone, here represented, is formed with a mitre-shaped head (fig. 15), and may possibly have been a chess-man ; it is, however,

ornamented with the small concentric circles which appear very commonly on objects assigned to the British period. With them may be noticed a flat circular piece of lead (fig. 16), resembling a weight ; it is marked with a cross between four pellets, and weighs nearly three ounces ; also a token or



Pruning hooks.

those which were found at Woodperry. Sir Samuel Meyrick considers this missile as having been used during the wars of the

Roses. Skelton's Goodrich Armoury, I. pl. xvi, xxxiv.

signaculum of lead, on which is the inscription, AVE MARIA GRA (fig. 17). Several small vessels of earthenware have been found at Woodperry, which may be regarded as curious examples of medieval date; the ware being wholly distinct from the remains of "Samian," or Anglo-Roman fabrication, of which beautifully ornamented fragments have occurred; and some even superior, though in the same style of ornament, were discovered by the late Sir Alexander Croke, nearly six or seven years since, in the middle of a wood, now called "the New Wood," on the brow of the opposite hill, about a mile distant; but these excavations were not pursued so far as might have been desired, and the traces of buildings were in fact but faint and inconsiderable. A very common form of these medieval vessels will be found represented in the plate, page 62 of No. 9 of the Journal, being that of the two smallest of the four, though the neck in general is somewhat narrower. Very many fragments of them occur, and of different sizes, the ordinary height being about six inches, as near as can be guessed from the more perfect specimens: it is, however, to be observed of *all*, that they are tinted with green colour and slightly glazed, immediately below the neck. Of pottery, however, really Anglo-Roman, the varieties were very many, especially of the finest or Samian ware; for beginning with that on which figures had been worked in relief, fragments of plain pateræ were turned up of almost every degree of fineness, the best being composed of a highly coloured red clay, and other specimens presenting a fainter and fainter hue, precisely in proportion to their goodness, the palest being always the worst. Still, in every case, the clay had been admirably well tempered; and it should be observed, by the way, that what is found at Brill, between four and five miles distant, is considered to be of excellent quality, and this had probably been procured from that quarter. Be this, however, as it may, there certainly was a Roman pottery five or six miles to the north, at Fencot upon Otmoor¹; and if that situation did not offer the very finest materials, the establishment at least gave the opportunity of baking vessels which had been manufactured from better clay found elsewhere. In addition to what may be called, by way of distinction, the red ware, other fragments of pottery discovered,

¹ See Mr. Hussey's Roman Road, already quoted, p. 34.

presented a great variety of form and pattern, and indeed it may be almost added, of material. Very many were of dusky blueish hue, supposed to be produced by some process in the burning; some coarse, thick and pale, and painted internally in concentric circles of a red colour; others, on the contrary, very thin, dark, and glazed on the outside, and elegantly marked, as if with a graving tool, something in the style of a British urn, only infinitely better. Fragments of a cinerary urn were found, (such an one probably as Hearne's earthen pot), pieces of which being observed to correspond, have since been cemented together, and are sufficient to give an idea of what it must have been, when perfect. It appears to have borne in some degree the shape of that engraved in Tab. xv. No. 24. of Plot's Oxfordshire, but had no foot, and stood on a plain bottom, which was not less than ten inches in diameter: the height, perhaps, was nearly the same, and the mouth seven or eight inches across. It was thin, but strong; visibly marked on the outside by the action of flame, and contained red earth or ashes, mixed with many pieces of some white substance, perhaps bone, all of which had obviously been burnt. Fragments of Roman tiles, of all kinds, were very numerous; none of them, indeed, *in situ*, as they were set by the mason, but some had still mortar adhering to them; and in one spot were the traces of a circular furnace or fireplace, about four feet in diameter, which might have been used for supplying hot air to apartments. Not far above it was a well in good preservation, about twenty feet deep; which being cleared out, afforded nothing more interesting than the bones of many horses and dogs; and lower again, was a smith's shop, as was conjectured from a heap of cinders and many keys found there. Mixed up with other remains were bones and antlers of deer, horns of oxen, bones of pigs, portions of vessels turned in stone, a stone much broken appearing to have belonged to a hand-mill, and frequent fragments of iron slag, or the refuse of an iron foundry; a substance also observed at Drunshill, near Woodeaton, in the neighbourhood, where again the Romans have been, as is attested by many remains of their pottery, and by a brass coin of Vespasian, in good preservation, which was picked up there in 1841. The coins found at Woodperry have been nearly all in second, with one or two in third, brass; and were of Domitian, Hadrian, Diocletian, Maximian, Constantine,

and Claudius Gothicus. A second brass of Nero was discovered in the beginning of 1842, in a ploughed field called Upper Stafford Grove^h, near the line of the Roman road, the stones of which, the farmer, with little reverence for antiquity, was then removing. During the continuance of the same operation, and not far from the same spot, scarcely a foot under the surface of the ground, the labourers came upon a human skeleton. It lay parallel to the Roman road, about forty yards from it, and was deposited north and south, the head towards the south, but presented nothing remarkable either in size or otherwise, being that of a person of low stature.

In this part of the subject it should be mentioned, as connected with the neighbourhood, that a silver coin of the gens Plautia was picked up near a footpath, in an adjoining parish, a few months since; and very lately, a third brass of Constantine, not far from the course of the Roman road through Beckley. Holton has afforded many specimens; but the greatest discovery was made at Shotover, upon the estate of G. V. Drury, Esq., in the month of May, 1842, when 560 coins were at once disclosed by the wheel of a waggon breaking the pot in which they had been deposited. They were given up to the proprietor.

The consideration of ecclesiastical remains may not be thought to belong so properly to our pages as to a work dedicated expressly to that subjectⁱ, but having been favoured with the use of the plates, some few notices respecting the objects they represent may not be unacceptable.

Woodperry, now a hamlet of Stanton St. John, as has been already stated, appears originally to have been a distinct, though small, parish. By what means or at what period it became united to its neighbour, is unknown, nor have the records of the diocese of Lincoln, within which it was once comprised, thrown any light upon the point. It is usual to commence topographical inquiries by a reference to the Norman Survey; and a conjecture has been advanced that Woodperry may be found noticed in that record under the designation of PEREGIE, holden by Rogerius of the bishop of Bayeux^k, Waterperry being admitted to be described as PEREIVN. One reason for this idea, and that of but little weight, is, that Peregie occurs immediately after the mention of Fostel or Forest-hill; it may be more to

^h Mr. Hussey's R. Road, pp. 11, 12.

ⁱ Guide to the Architectural Antiquities

in the Neighbourhood of Oxford.

^k Fol. 156. a.

the purpose to observe, that the quantity of land (four hides) stated in Domesday Book, agrees with that assigned to Woodperry at a later period in the *Rötuli Hundredorum*¹; there is also the indirect proof, that PEREGIE has been attributed to no other place. Forming a member of the honor of S. Walery, within which Stanton St. John was not included, it was holden in capite by Richard earl of Cornwall, and afterwards king of the Romans, by the service of one knight's fee, Roger d'Aumari being sometime his tenant^m. From Richard the honor descended to his son Edmund; and on the death of the latter without issue in 1300, his manors, &c., fell to the crown; when, in the very first year of his reign, Edward II. granted the whole earldom of Cornwall (Woodperry included) to Piers Gaveston. On the death of the latter, the property reverting, was immediately granted again in 1312, to a new favourite, Hugh Despencer the elder; on whose attainder, in 1326, it came again into the royal hands.

In 1330 Edward III. granted the honor of S. Walery, including Woodperry, to his next brother John de Eltham, whom he had previously advanced to the earldom of Cornwall. He too dying without issue, the same king in 1360 granted the manor of Wodeperry to his faithful soldier John, or Sir John; Chandos. He also perished childless in the wars in France; and what became of the estate does not clearly appear, until at the beginning of the sixteenth century, it came by purchase into the hands of its present owners.

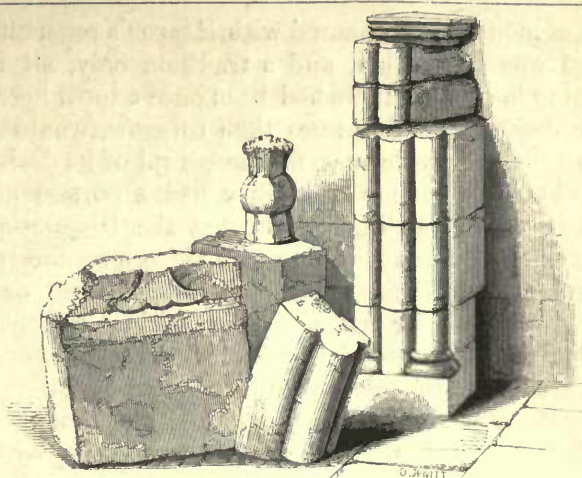
One purpose of the above notices has been to throw some little light upon the architectural history of the church. The fragments found present an extraordinary variety of dates; for, beginning with part of the arch of a Norman doorway, they terminate in a fragment of the square head-moulding of a door or window in a style apparently that of the 14th century, or possibly much later. If then the first-mentioned arch, joined with the fact of Richard's armorial bearings as earl of Poitou, (a lion rampant crowned,) and as king of the Romans, (the spread eagle,) being found depicted on the encaustic tiles, would afford a plausible conjecture as to the time the building was erected,—on the other hand, the style of the



Fragment of Ancient Cross or Pinnacle.

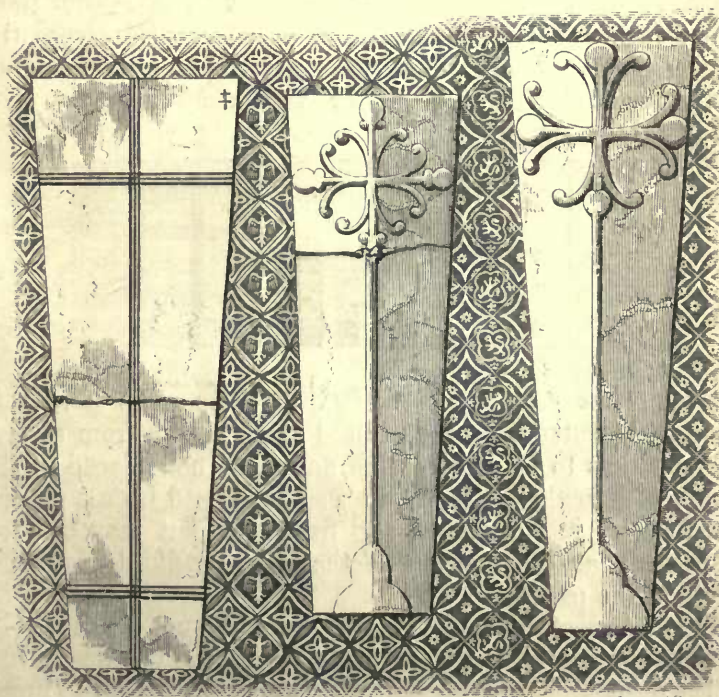
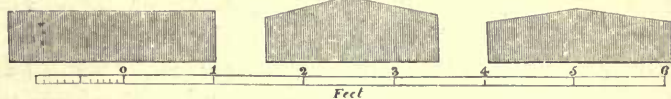
¹ Vol. ii. 38.

^m Rott. Hundd., ii. 39, 717.



FRAGMENTS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH

SECTIONS



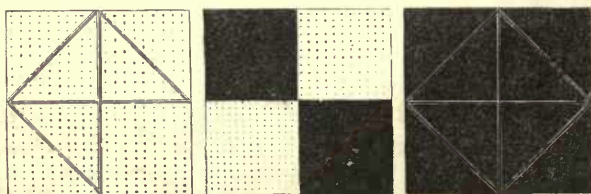
MONUMENTAL SLABS.

J. E. HITT. del. & co.

fragment of moulding, compared with Hearne's report in 1732, that there was a tradition, and a tradition only, all remembrance being lost, "that there had been once a town here," over which he describes timber trees then to grow, would give us limits, and not very wide ones, for the period of its destruction.

The abbat and canons of Oseney had a portion of tithes here, small indeed, as being worth at the Dissolution only 10s. per annum, but sufficient to give them an interest in the place, and justify their application to Richard, or a less wealthy proprietor, for assistance in raising the house of God. And as no traces of an established ecclesiastical benefice appear, it is probable that the cure was served, as was not unusual, by members of their house; and that those who rest under the three tombstones, yet remaining within the limits of the walls of the edifice, may have been chaplains who ended their days in the performance of their duties on the spot.

It should be observed that the greater part of the encaustic pavement was not set as before an altar, but between the tombstones represented; many smaller fragments being found dispersed. It had on the east side a border of similar tiles, each 5 inches square, and marked checquer-wise across the middle, so as to form four divisions, which were coloured alternately yellow and black, or very deep brown. The effect was by no means



Border Tiles

pleasing; but it is a curious fact, that the same border is found represented on some painted glass, known from several circumstances to be of very high antiquity, now placed in the church of Rivenhall, Essex. It was purchased from a church near Lisieux in Normandy, and fixed where it may be seen at present, at the expense of the Rev. Bradford Hawkins, curate of the parish.

The intersecting and diagonal lines do not seem to be merely ornamental, but were made before the tile was burnt, for the purpose, it is supposed, of enabling the mason to break off with his trowel certain portions of a prescribed shape.



TILES, FROM WOODPERRY, OXON.

NOTICES OF ANCIENT ORNAMENTS, VESSELS,
AND APPLIANCES OF SACRED USE.

THE CHALICE.



GOLDEN CHALICE FORMERLY BELONGING TO REIMS CATHEDRAL.

AMONGST the numerous sacred vessels and objects connected with the rites and ceremonies of the Christian Church, those which were appropriated to the most solemn of religious ordinances, the consecration of the Holy Eucharist, must be regarded with special and reverential interest. They may

claim attention, on account of the perfection or profuse variety of their decoration, bestowed by that unsparing liberality of former times in all occasions wherein veneration for the house of God, or the services of the Church, could be evinced. They present also the most choice examples of various decorative arts, of which such objects, preserved on account of their sacred character, now supply almost the only evidence, whilst the richest ornaments of personal and unhallowed use have been destroyed under the capricious influence of fashion. They are, however, still more interesting when regarded in connection with the successive changes in the discipline of the Church, or the modifications of ritual observance, in conformity with which, the forms of such hallowed accessories were at various times and in different countries modified or ordained. Thus it will be found that, in earlier times, whilst the communion of the faithful under both kinds was permitted, the chalice, termed *ministralis*, or *communicalis*, was of considerable capacity, and furnished not unfrequently with a handle on either side, (*calix ansata*.) so that it might be raised with greater ease and security. A curious representation of such a chalice occurs amongst the embroideries of the Imperial Dalmatic, of Byzantine workmanship, preserved at St. Peter's at Rome, as the "*cappa di S. Leone III.*" (795—816,) but probably not more ancient than the eleventh or twelfth century^a. It may likewise be seen in the missal of the abbey of St. Denis, now preserved in the Bibliothèque Royale, where the miraculous appearance of the Saviour, and administration of the Eucharist, to St. Denis are portrayed. This MS. is attributed to the eleventh century. Theophilus, who wrote his treatise about the same period, as it is supposed, gives, with detailed instructions for the fabrication of the greater and lesser chalice, a chapter on fashioning the *auricula*, or *aures*, of such vessels, a term by which the side-handles appear to be designated^b. These large chalices furnished with handles were occasionally suspended in churches with *coronæ* and other ornaments, and are termed by Agnelli *calices appensorii*; they may be seen in the illuminations of the Bible of Charles le Chauve, and other MSS. In many cases the *calices ansati* appear to have been used as receptacles for wine, in place of

^a Boissérée, Dissertation published in the Annals of the Royal Academy of Bavaria. Didron, *Annales Archéologiques*,

tom. i. p. 152.

^b *Diversarum artium schedula*, ed. L'Escalopier, p. 155.

the stoup or flagon of recent times; being ill suited, on account of their large dimensions, for the purpose of administration. A large chalice with two handles, which could not easily be raised by a man, was preserved in the treasury of Mayence cathedral^e.

The fashion of the chalice in primitive ages, was, probably, of the most simple kind. The silver chalice formerly exhibited to pilgrims at Jerusalem as the cup used by our Saviour at the last supper, was formed, as described by Bede, with two handles^d; and although the antiquity of the tradition may be questionable, it is not improbable that in many instances the shape of the *calix ansatus* may have been assimilated to such a revered model. In later times a plain cup was used, somewhat more elevated in its proportions, fashioned with a knop, or *pæmellum*, beneath the bowl, whereby it might be securely held; and it was occasionally inscribed or marked by some appropriate symbol^e. Subsequently, the bowl was made of smaller proportions, the administration of the wine to the laity being forbidden; and, as a precaution against the risk of its being overturned, the foot was made very wide, with indentations, intended, according to De Vert, to keep the chalice steady, when it was laid to drain on the paten, after celebration, in accordance with an ancient usage^f. The knop and foot were decorated in the most sumptuous manner, the bowl being usually quite plain; *nielli*, enamels, gems, and other precious objects were incrustated amongst the elaborately chased or graven ornaments of the lower parts of the chalice.

The apprehension that some portion of the sacred element might accidentally be spilled during administration, had pre-

^c It may be doubtful whether the antique vase of oriental agate, given to St. Denis by Charles III., was ever used as a chalice, the ornaments sculptured upon it being of a profane character, but the famous chalice of the Abbot Suger, formed of the same material, as likewise one of crystal, attributed to St. Denis himself, had handles. Felibien, plates iii. vi., p. 541. There were curious chalices with handles at St. Josse sur Mer, near Montreuil, and in other churches in France, noticed by De Vert, Cerem. de L'Egl. iv. 162.

^d Bede, de locis sanctis, c. 2. Adamnanus de locis sacris, lib. i. Baron. An. 34. Another chalice, formed of agate, supposed to have been used by the Saviour, was preserved at Valentia, in Spain.

^e The chalice of St. Ludgerius, founder

of the abbey of Verden, A.D. 796, was there preserved, and the Benedictines have given a representation of it. An inscription ran round both the edge of the bowl and the foot. Voyage Litt. ii. 234. Of somewhat similar form is the silver cup discovered at St. Austell, in Cornwall, with objects of Saxon date, and a coin of Burghred, king of Mercia, dethroned A.D. 874. It was subsequently used as a communion cup in a neighbouring parish church. Archæol. ix. pl. viii., and xi. pl. vii.

^f The chalice was formerly laid on its side also at the commencement of the mass. See M. Didron's interesting dissertation on the tapestry at Montpezat, representing the mass of St. Martin. Annales Archæol., iii. 108.

viously caused the use of a pipe, (*fistula, pipa, syphon, pugillaris, canna, or calamus*;) the wine was thus drawn from the chalice by suction. This custom, long retained at Cluny, St. Denis, and other monasteries, as also at the coronation of the kings of France^g, is now only observed by the Pope. It is supposed to have been of high antiquity, and was not unknown in Britain, as appears by the inventory of vessels and vestments given to the church of Exeter by Bishop Leofric, (*circa* A.D. 1046,) amongst which were five silver chalices, and one "silfrene pipe," the Anglo-Saxon term whereby the *fistula* appears to be designated in a contemporary inventory^h. Florence of Worcester likewise states that William Rufus, after his coronation, A.D. 1087, bestowed upon the chief churches in the realm precious gifts, "*fistulas*," sacred vessels and ornaments. This tube was occasionally fixed permanently in the chalice, according to the minute directions given by Theophilusⁱ. The Greek Church had adopted the usage of dipping the bread in the wine, the administration being made with a spoon, (*labida*,) a practice supposed by some to have been not wholly unknown in the Western Church^k, but the spoon, or *cochlear*, frequently named with the chalice in inventories, appears to have been used in pouring the wine and water thereinto, and in some instances to have served as a strainer^l, properly called *colatorium*, for the formation of which detailed instructions are given by Theophilus.

To enumerate and explain the various artistic processes, which, according to the curious descriptions preserved in ancient documents, were employed to enrich these accessories of the service of the altar, would extend this notice beyond the limits suitable to the *Archæological Journal*. If any of our readers should desire to ascertain the customary and appropriate character of these decorations, the inventories of St. Paul's, London, A.D. 1295, of Lincoln cathedral, York Minster, and other churches, published by Dugdale, will be found to supply abundant information. With regard, how-

^g See the History of the Abbey of St. Denis, by Doublet, p. 334. Representations of the *fistula* are given by F. de Berlendis, *Dissert. de Oblationibus*, p. 148. Martene de Ant. Rit., lib. ii. c. 4.

^h MS. Bibl. Bodl. Mon. Ang. i. 221.

ⁱ Edit. L'Escalopier, pp. 177, 291. See also Lindanus, *Panoplia Evang.* p. 342. *Voyage Litt.* ii. p. 61.

^k See Ducange, *v. Sumptorium*.

^l Doublet, *Hist. de S. Denis*, p. 334. A golden chalice, paten, and spoon, are enumerated amongst the sumptuous ornaments of the chapel of Richard II. at Windsor, A.D. 1384. In a MS. inventory of the vessels at Bayeux cathedral, occur "un calice d'argent—avec une cuillère à servir l'eau." A.D. 1476.

ever, to the material employed in the fabrication of chalices, it may be remarked, that the precious metals were always preferred, and that, in default thereof, chalices were formed of glass, horn, wood, or ordinary metals. Durandus, and other writers, have stated that the use of chalices of glass, to which allusion is made by Tertullian, was ordered by Pope Zephyrinus, at the commencement of the third century, and that on account of their fragility Pope Urban shortly after prescribed that they should be formed of gold, silver, or, in poorer churches, of tin. About the same period the use of glass was forbidden by the council of Rheims, A.D. 226. It was not, however, wholly discontinued; the ancient sculpture in the cloisters of St. Stephen's, at Toulouse, represented St. Exuperius, who died early in the fifth century, attended by a deacon presenting to him a chalice; above was seen the following inscription, in which that vessel is described as of glass:

“Sacramenta parat pia, pontificique ministrat.
Offert vas vitreum, vimineumque canistrum.”

In a will, dated A.D. 837, are mentioned a chalice of ivory, another of cocoa-nut, mounted with gold and silver, and a third of glass; “calicem vitreum auro paratum^m.” The British council of Chalcut, in the reign of Egbert, forbade the use of chalices or patens of horn, “quod de sanguine suntⁿ”; and the canons enacted under Archbishop Dunstan, in the time of Edgar, enjoined that all chalices, wherein the housel is hallowed, be of molten work, (calic gegoten,) and that none be hallowed in a wooden vessel^o. The Saxon laws of the Northumbrian priests imposed a fine upon those who should hallow housel in a wooden chalice^p, and the canons of Elfric repeat the injunction, that chalices of molten material, gold, silver, glass, (glæsen,) or tin, be used; not of horn, but especially not of wood^q. Horn was rejected, because blood had entered into its composition^r; wood, on account of its absorbent quality. Stone or marble were less objectionable^s, and precious gems were used, as in

^m Testam. Everardi Comitis, ap. Miræum, i. 21. Macer describes an ancient chalice of glass, with two handles, seen by him in the possession of the papal almoner. Hierolexicon, v. Calix.

ⁿ Wilkins, i. 147, A.D. 785.

^o Wilkins, i. 227. Ancient Laws and Instit., ii. 253.

^p Ancient Laws and Instit., ii. 293.

^q Laws and Inst., ii. 351. See also Elfric's Pastoral Epistle, ib. 385.

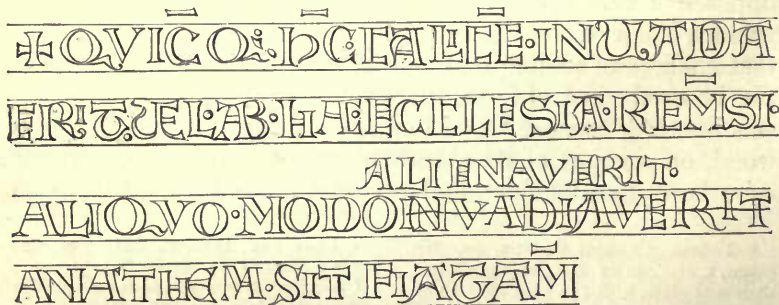
^r Bartholinus describes an ancient chalice of horn, in his possession, anciently used in Norway. Medicina Danorum domestica.

^s In the life of St. Theodore, ap. Suerium, 22 April, it is related that where vessels of marble were used, he replaced them with silver.

the case of the vessel of sardonyx, attributed to Abbot Suger, at St. Denis. The use of vessels of tin or pewter, in poorer churches, was not unfrequent: it had been sanctioned by the canons, but nevertheless was forbidden by the constitutions of Archbishop Wethershed, about A.D. 1229. Lyndwode observes that copper was objectionable, because it occasioned nausea, "quia provocat vomitum;" brass, as subject to oxidation, "quia contrahit rubiginem".

These careful precautions evince the deep reverence with which, at all times, the sacred ordinance of the Eucharist was regarded, as further shewn by the solemn benediction of all vessels or appliances of the service of the altar, which may be found in ancient ceremonials, such especially as that of the Anglo-Saxon Church, preserved in the Public Library at Rouen".

Several ancient chalices, highly interesting on account of their elaborate decoration, or traditions connected with them, exist in the treasuries of various churches, or in other depositories. One of the most remarkable, now preserved in the Cabinet of Antiquities in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, is the "calice de St. Remi," formerly belonging to the cathedral of Rheims. This incomparable example of the skill of the twelfth century is of gold, incrustated with enamelled ornaments, gems, pearls, and filigree work of the most curious character. It measures, in height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the diameter of the cup is 5 in. and seven-eighths. This precious object is described in the account of the treasury of Rheims cathedral, and distinguished from the "*calix ministerialis*" of St. Remy, noticed by Flodoard*. The inscription which forms two lines around the



* Lyndw. Provinc., pp. 9. 234.

† Mr. Rokewode considered this remarkable MS. as written late in the tenth century. See the Ordo for the benediction of the chalice, Archæol., xxv. p. 264.

* Gul. Marlot, Metrop. Rom. Hist., ii.

474. M. Didron has given a short notice of this remarkable chalice in the Annales Archéologiques, ii. 363, accompanied by a plate which exhibits various examples of its curious ornamentation.

foot of the chalice, denounces an anathema on any one who should abstract it from the church of Rheims. A singular instance is here to be noticed of the heedlessness of the artificer, who, having erroneously repeated the word *INVADIARE*, instead of effacing the blunder, drew a single line through the letters, and corrected it by engraving the right word above the line. A similar reluctance to make any erasion appears frequently in medieval MSS. The fine preservation of this chalice is very remarkable, especially as it lay for some time in the river Seine, having been part of the plunder abstracted from the Cabinet of Medals, a few years since. At the time when the author was permitted (in 1839) to make the drawing from which the annexed representation has been executed, there were still adherent to the filigree small stones and sand from the bed of the Seine.

In the beautiful publications by Mr. Shaw, the *Specimens of Ancient Church Plate*, the *Illustrations of the History of Medieval Art*, by Du Sommerard, and other similar works, representations of many beautiful chalices may be found.

Those which are preserved at Oxford, namely, one from St. Alban's Abbey, presented to Trinity College by Sir Thomas Pope, and the founder's chalice at Corpus Christi College⁷, well deserve attention. Amongst the choice collections in Mr. Magniac's possession there is a beautiful specimen of Italian workmanship, of the fourteenth century, decorated with enamels, and inscribed

✠ ANDREA PETRUCI DE SENIS ꝰECIT.

Mr. Shaw has given another, of similar character, bearing the name of another artificer of Sienna⁸; and Italian chalices, of great beauty, may be seen in the De Bruges, and other collections, at Paris. An interesting example of the form of the chalice in our own country, towards the close of the fifteenth century, is supplied by one in Lord Hatherton's possession, at Teddesley, discovered a few years since, concealed in the walls of the old Hall of Pillaton, near Penkridge. The prevalent



Corpus Christi College. Oxford.

⁷ Shaw's *Specimens of ancient furniture*, pl. lxxix. *Specimens of ancient church plate* (by the Rev. W. Lukis.) In the last publication are given representations of ancient

chalices existing at Comb Pyne, Devon, and Leominster.

⁸ *Dresses and Decorations*, by Henry Shaw.

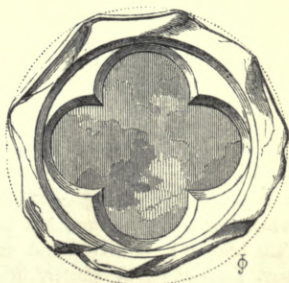
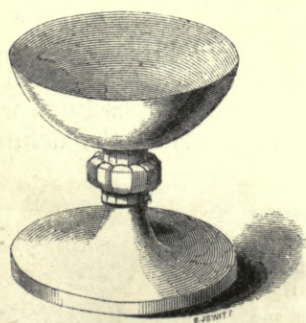
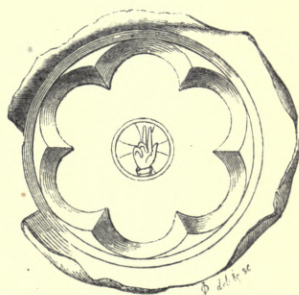
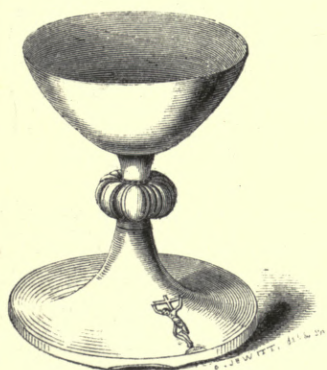
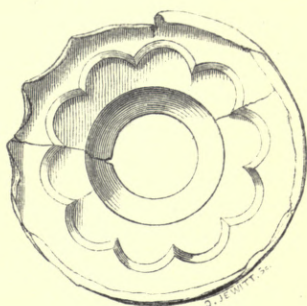
fashion of this sacred vessel, at various periods, may be ascertained by numerous examples which have been found in the graves of ecclesiastics, as likewise by their sepulchral effigies, on which the chalice is frequently represented, held reverently between the hands, or deposited upon the breast.

The usage of depositing a chalice and paten with the corpse of a priest appears to have been very generally observed; and, although no established regulation may be found which prescribed the observance of this custom, it is in accordance with ancient evidences cited by Martene, in his treatise on Rites observed at the Obsequies of Ecclesiastics. Occasionally, not only the sacred vessels, but a portion of the Eucharist was placed upon the breast of the deceased, as on the occasion of the interment of St. Cuthbert, according to the relation of Bede. This usage had been adopted from very early times, although forbidden by several councils^a. An ancient writer on ritual observances, cited by Martene, states that it was customary to place over the head of the corpse a *sigillum* of wax, fashioned in the form of a cross: that the bodies of persons who had received sacred orders ought to be interred in the vestments worn by them at ordination; and that on the breast of a priest ought to be placed a chalice, which, in default of such sacred vessel of pewter, should be of earthen-ware^b. Numerous instances of the discovery of a chalice and paten in the grave of an ecclesiastic have been noticed; they have usually been formed of tin or pewter, but occasionally a chalice of more precious metal was deposited with the corpse, as in the stone coffin, supposed to contain the remains of Hugh de Byshbury, Rector of Byshbury in Staffordshire, *t.* Edw. III., wherein was found a small silver chalice, afterwards appropriated to the use of the church^c. Several chalices are preserved at York, which have been at

^a Martene, *Eccl. Rit.*, lib. iii. c. xii. See Martene's observations, *ib.* § 10.

^b "Sigillum cereum in modum crucis compactum, et aquam benedictam continens, super caput defuncti ponimus, &c. Clerici vero ordinati cum illis indumentis in quibus fuerunt ordinati debent et sepe- liri, et sacerdos cum illis cum quibus assistit altari: super pectus vero sacerdotis debet poni calix, et loco sigilli, quidquid sit de oblata; quod si non habetur stanneus, saltem Samius, id est, fictilis." Anon. Turon. in MS. Speculo Eccl.

^c Shaw's *Hist. of Staffordshire*, vol. ii. p. 178. Hugh de Byshbury, according to tradition, built the chancel, and was buried adjoining to the south wall, in the church-yard, where his effigy, much defaced, may still be seen. The chalice is no longer to be found amongst the church-plate at Byshbury. Another silver chalice was found in Exeter cathedral, in the grave supposed to contain the remains of Bishop Thomas de Bytton, who died A.D. 1306. *Gent. Mag.* 1763, p. 396.



CHALICES AND PATENS, TREASURY OF YORK MINSTER.

various times found in the graves of ecclesiastics, in the Minster: of a similar discovery in the coffin supposed to contain the remains of Henry of Worcester, abbot of Evesham, who died A.D. 1263, an interesting record has been preserved by Mr. Rudge^d, and many other examples might be cited. In forming a grave in Hereford cathedral, in 1836, a place of



Chalice, Evesham.



Chalice, Hereford.

sepulture was brought to light, containing human remains, clothed in vestments which had been richly embroidered; at the right side lay a small chalice and paten of white metal, and on the paten were two pieces of wax taper, the wicks partly consumed, placed in the form of a cross. This singular circumstance seemed to indicate a practice, analogous, in some measure, to the deposit of the waxen *sigillum*, according to the ancient Custumal above mentioned, cited by Martene^e. The chalice was placed in the hand of the deacon, as a kind of investiture, at his ordination, as represented in the curious subject from the legend of St. Guthlac, given in a former volume of this Journal^f. The same, possibly, was in many instances placed between the hands of the defunct

^d Archæologia, vol. xx. p. 566.

^e Amongst many other instances of such discoveries may be noticed several chalices found at Chichester, one of which, of singular form, has been assigned to the twelfth century; several found on the site of Hyde Abbey, represented by Carter, in his Sculpture and Painting; also two discovered in the choir at Lichfield, and formerly in Green's Museum. Shaw's Hist. Staff., vol. i. pp. 256, 332.

^f Archæol. Journal, vol. i. p. 286.

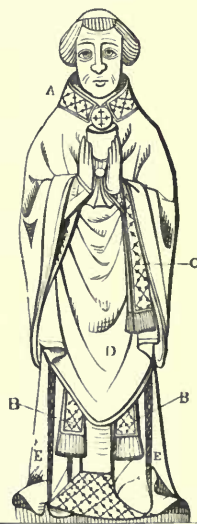


Chichester Cathedral

priest, whilst his corpse was exposed to view, previously to interment, and finally was deposited therewith. In default of such vessel a cup of earthen-ware was sometimes used, as we have been informed by Martene, and instances of the discovery of such fictile chalices have occurred, even in our own country. Dr. Milner relates that, near the West Gate, at Winchester, adjoining to the parish of St. Valery, there had anciently been a church and cemetery, wherein were found in graves two earthen chalices, such as were buried with priests^g. It is, indeed, possible that these might have been small cressets, or funerary lamps, deposited in Christian sepulchres, according to ancient usage, as shewn by many curious examples.

Sepulchral brasses afford many interesting illustrations of the form of the chalice, and of the usage of its deposit in the tomb of a priest. The effigies of priests, at North Mimms, Herts, and Wensley, Yorkshire, supply very richly decorated examples. Both of these are of the fourteenth century, and a fine specimen is given by Mr. Shaw, from the memorial of a chancellor of Noyon Cathedral, who died 1358^h. Many other instances may readily be enumerated; most commonly the wafer is represented, placed over the chalice, and occasionally with rays radiating from it. The chalice is usually held between the hands, but sometimes it is placed upon the body, as in the figure of the priest at North Mimms, already noticed.

Henry Denton, Higham Ferrers



*hic jacet Henricus denton quondam Episcopus de Thelton
qui obiit decimo vni die mensis februarii Anno dñi
millesimo CCC lxxxviii Sumus Archiepiscopus de aue*

♂ fco

- A. Apparel or Parure of the Amice.
B. Stole.
C. Maniple, or fanon.
D. Chasuble or Chasuble.
E. Alb, with apparel at the feet.

There is an incident in the history of our country, at a very interesting period, to which it may not be inappropriate to advert, in concluding these notices of the most sacred of the

^g Hist. of Winchester.

^h Clutterbuck's Herts; Waller's Sepulchral Brasses; Shaw's Dresses and Deco-

rations. See other examples in Cotman's Brasses of Norfolk and Suffolk.

ornaments of churches. In the year 1193 the Emperor Henry had thrown Richard king of England into a dungeon in the Tyrol; one hundred thousand pounds of silver were demanded as ransom, a sum far beyond the exhausted resources of the captive monarch's exchequer, impoverished by the expenses of protracted warfare in a remote country. No ordinary means appeared available. In vain did his mother Alianore send into every part of the realm to levy from each subject according to his estate; a second and a third time did the measure prove insufficient to meet the pressing emergency: at length Richard resolved upon an extraordinary expedient—he wrote to his mother and the justiciaries, directing them to take the gold and silver in the churches of the realm, and to give a solemn pledge that full restitution should be madeⁱ. At such a moment of exigency none appear to have offered opposition; the chalice of each parish church was readily given towards the redemption of the lion-hearted King; the treasures of wealthier establishments were likewise rendered up to the commissioners, or an equivalent paid in money^k; and the sum thus amassed at length sufficed for the king's liberation. When the light of heaven again shone upon the ransomed captive, and he found himself securely restored to his dominions, the solemn promise was not overlooked; restoration was made, and wherever he learned that, in the most remote country church the altar had been despoiled of its appropriate ornaments for his redemption, Richard forthwith dispensed to them chalices of silver, accounting it a personal reproach that the services of the church should, on his account, be conducted with any want of suitable solemnity^l.

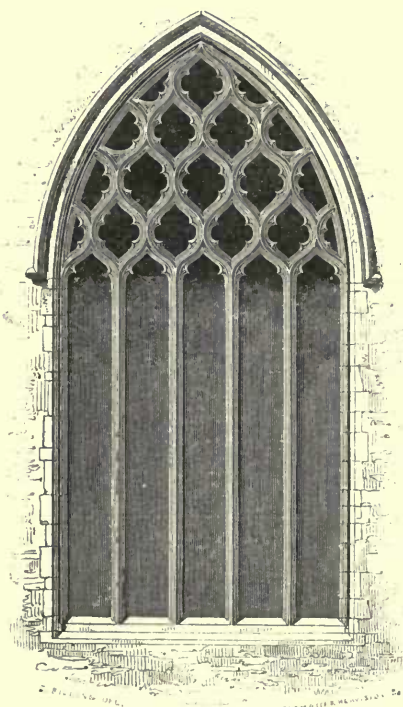
ⁱ Hoveden, Script. post Bedam, 726, 733.

^k Amongst the benefactors of St. Alban's Abbey is specially named Abbot Garin, who, being warmly attached to King

Richard, redeemed the chalices of the Abbey at the price of 200 marks. Cott. MS. Nero D. VII.

^l Brompton, 1256, 1258. Knyghton, 2408.

ON THE HISTORY AND REMAINS OF THE FRANCISCAN FRIERY, READING.



THE WEST WINDOW

At the north-west extremity of the town of Reading, stands what was formerly the house of the Friars Minors. It was a religious foundation of the order of St. Francis, which was introduced into England in 1224, the eighth year of Henry III.^a, and was founded in Reading in 1233.

By a deed dated that year^b July 14, Adam de Lathbury then abbot, and the convent of Reading granted to the Friars Minors in Reading, “a certain piece of waste ground near the king’s highway leading to Caversham bridge, containing thirty-three perches in length, and twenty-three in breadth, with a permission to build and dwell there so long as they should continue without acquiring any property of their own:”—

^a Leland’s Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 341.

^b Cotton Library, Vespasian, F. 25.

for as the deed recites,—“if at any time, by any accident, or by any means, it should come to pass that the Friers Minors should have any property, or any thing of their own, they have agreed for themselves and their successors for ever, that it shall be lawful for us and our successors, by our own authority, to expel them from every part of our land, without the hindrance of any contradiction or appeal.”

Under the same penalty of expulsion, the friers “were bound not to seek any other habitation on any part of the abbey lands, nor to extend the limits of what was already granted them, nor to request any thing but what was gratuitously and spontaneously allowed them, nor to receive any oblations, tithes, or mortuaries, due to the abbey. If the Friers should be expelled by the monks of Reading abbey, for any other causes than those above mentioned, it was agreed that they should be reinstated by the king’s authority, and enjoy in their own right what had been granted them by the abbey. If the Friers should voluntarily relinquish their habitation, the buildings and scite of the edifice should belong to the abbey.”

By a subsequent deed another piece of ground was granted them, immediately contiguous to the area already occupied by them. The conditions are the same as in the former grant, except the addition of a clause restraining them from interring in their cemetery, church, or any other place, the bodies of the parishioners of any of the churches belonging to the abbey in the town of Reading, or elsewhere, without special license. This deed is dated the 7th before the kalends of June, in the year 1285.

In 1288^c, Robert Fulco left by will to the Friers Minors in Reading, certain void pieces of ground in New-street, now Friers-street, adjoining to their former possessions. Edward I. in his 33rd year, 1306, issued a precept to John de London, clerk, constable of his castle of Windsor, to this effect;—“Whereas our beloved and faithful subject Robert de Lacey, earl of Lincoln, hath given to our beloved in Christ, the friers minors residing at Reading, fifty-six oaks of the most proper for building timber, in his wood of Asherigge, which is within the limits of our forest of Windsor; we command you that you permit the said friers to cut down the said oaks, and

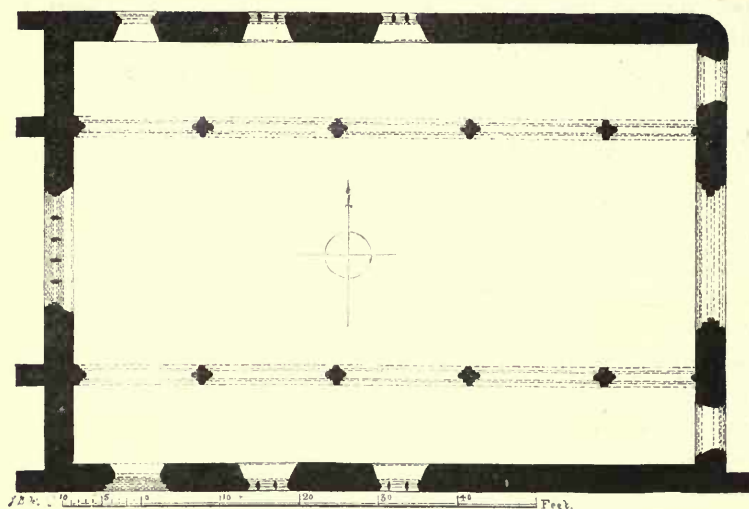
carry them wherever they please, and consult their own convenience in the same. Witness, the king at Odyham, the 11th day of January.”—The buildings for which this timber was required, were not completed before 1311, as Alan de Baunebury who died at Reading in that year, bequeathed by will, “*operi fratrum minorum*,” to the work or building of the friers minors, five shillings. The house is said to have been dedicated to St. James; but the author of the *Antiquities of the Franciscans*, p. 26, part ii., says he could not learn “who was the founder here, what was the title of the house, or that it had any endowment of lands,” he therefore presumed that the friers here subsisted wholly upon alms.

There are few notices of the history of this religious house to be met with, as none of the registers or leiger books belonging to it are known to exist. In Leland’s *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 57, is a list of the following books which formed the library: *Beda de Naturis Bestiarum*; *Alexander Necham super Marcianum Capellam*; *Alexandri Necham Mythologicon*; *Johannis Waleys Commentarii super Mythologicon Fulgentii*. Small as this catalogue is, it was probably superior in number of books to many of the libraries belonging to this order in other places; for Leland says, “in the libraries of the Franciscans nothing was observable but dust and cobwebs, for whatever others may boast, they had not one learned treatise in their possession, for I myself carefully examined every shelf in the library, though much against the will of all the brethren.”

We have no account of the building, nor of the number of the friers who resided in it; from the small extent of the ground it was neither roomy nor elegant; content, agreeably to the spirit of their order, with the meanest accommodation for themselves, their principal care seems to have been to erect a house of prayer suitable to the religion they professed, and this, being substantially built, is the only part of their possessions which has withstood the ravages of time.

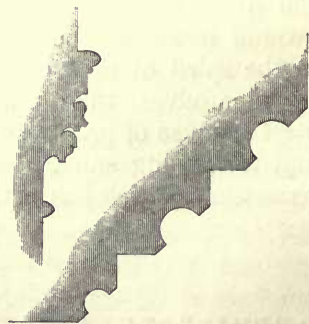
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FRIERY.

The church as it now stands consists of a nave, with north and south aisles. Originally there was a chancel and a tower,

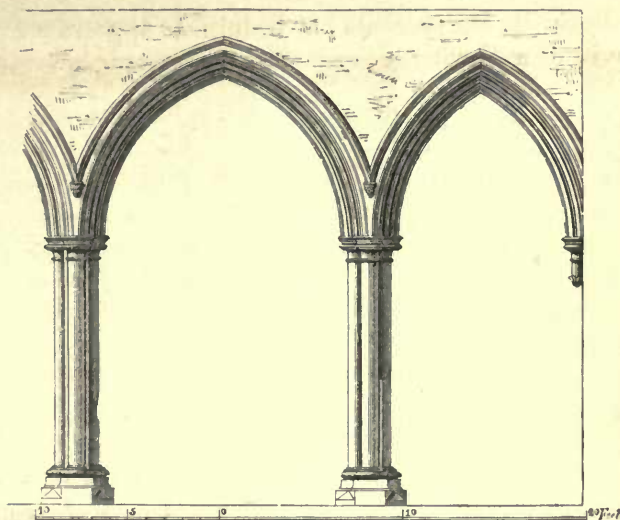


PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF GREY FRIARS, READING.

as we are informed by Dr. London, in a letter to Thomas Lord Cromwell, dated Sept. 17, at Reading, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., that "as soon as he had taken the friers surrender, the multitude of the poverty of the town resorted thither, and all things that might be had they stole away, in-
 somuch that they had conveyed the very *clappers* of the *bells*." All that now remain of the chancel is the arch, with its mouldings and jamb-shafts, which is partly bricked up in the wall of an adjoining house. There are no remains of a porch, but it is not probable that so large a church could have been destitute of this essential feature. The south doorway is of two orders, deeply recessed, and consists of a succession of deep hollows, with two members of what has been called the "pear-shaped molding;" there are no jamb-shafts, but the mouldings continue down the jambs, and die away on the plinth.



Mouldings of the Chancel-arch



ELEVATION OF THE NAVE ARCHES.

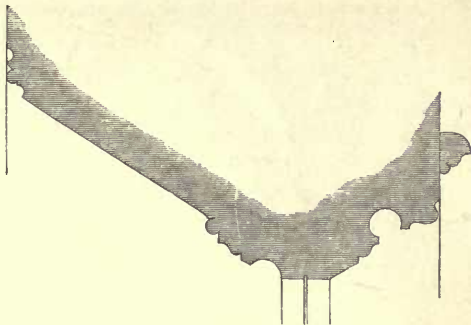
The walls are built of flint, with stone quoins, and plastered inside. Externally the flint work is laid in regular courses, and the flints split and squared. The skill and management of the old builders, and the ease with which they made the most rugged materials bend to their purpose, was never better displayed than in the construction of these walls; the thin, narrow joints, sharp surface, and beautiful appearance of the flint work, far surpasses the best attempts of modern days, and proves, whatever else the Church might have been, that it was at least the school of sound architects and good workmen. The aisles are separated from the nave by a stone arcade of five compartments, the arch nearest the chancel of each arcade being narrower and more acutely pointed than the others. The moldings of both pillars and arches are very well worked and in tolerable preservation, and belong, in common with nearly every other part of the church, to the style of architecture prevailing in the early part of the fourteenth century, now better known as the "Decorated."

The west window is by far the finest part of the whole edifice, and even now, worn and dila-

Cap of Nave Pillar

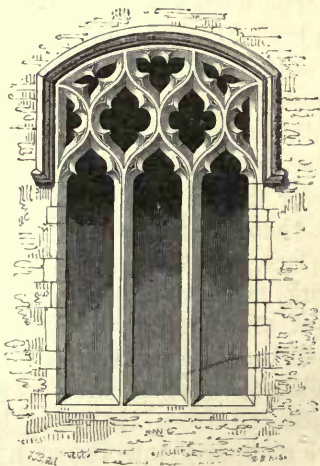
Base of Nave Pillar

pidated as it is, presents a beautiful appearance. The tracery is of a flowing character, simple but elegant, and when the west front was in its original state, with the roof complete, and the tower in the back ground completing the picture, the whole must have formed as perfect a composition as any of its kind.



Moulding of West Window.

The aisle windows are of three lights, with segmental heads—the moldings are remarkably plain—but in this style we frequently find very beautiful and sometimes intricate combinations of tracery, with but meagre and shallow moldings—the heads are divided similarly to the west window, feathered and cusped. The label-mold to these windows, to the west window and arcades, is precisely the same in contour, differing only in size.

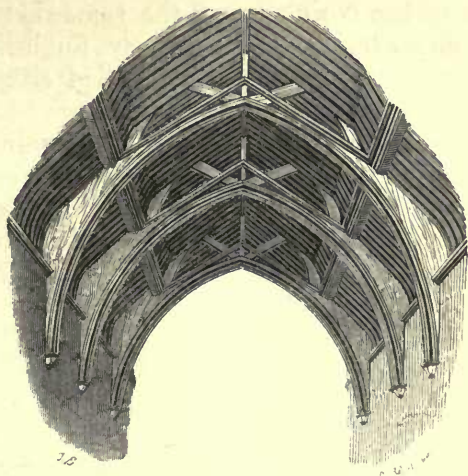


Aisle Window.

The aisles terminated with the nave, and were pierced with one east window in each; of what kind we can scarcely tell, one end being so completely covered with ivy, that it defies penetration, and the other bricked up, shews nothing but the mere outline of the window, which differs from the aisles inasmuch as it is longer and acutely pointed. There do not appear to have been any west windows to the aisles. No traces of the floor are visible, and, on digging, no remains of pavement or tiles could be discovered; the floor probably was taken up when the church was converted into a bridewell, the nave being divided off into airing yards.

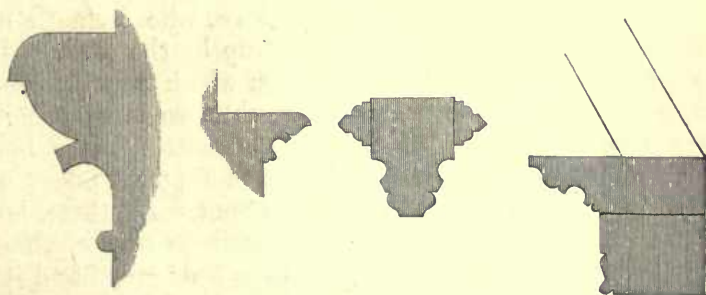
The molding upon the wall-plate, and two or three purlin braces and rafters over the aisles, are all that now remain on this site of the roof. But the roof of the nave is said to have

been removed in 1786, and used instead of a new one to cover



Roof of St. Mary's Church.

the nave of St. Mary's church ; the character and appearance of the roof at present on that church, and the measurements of it, agree with this tradition, though we have not been able to obtain positive proof that it was so used.



Wall-Plate of Aisle.

Wall-Plate, Principal, and Purlin, from Roof of St. Mary's Church.

It is to be lamented that this fine relic of ancient art is devoted to no better purpose than that of a prison. The present scanty church accommodation would be an ample reason for restoring it to a somewhat more decent state, and as the walls and arches are undisturbed, a small expenditure would render it at once fit for worship, and an ornament to the town. As before remarked, the style is "Decorated." The building was commenced in the reign of the first Edward, during whose reign, and that of the two succeeding monarchs of

his name, Gothic Architecture having worked itself free from the trammels of the Norman, and the somewhat stiff though still elegant characteristics of the Early English, attained a degree of beauty and splendour unrivalled either before or since.

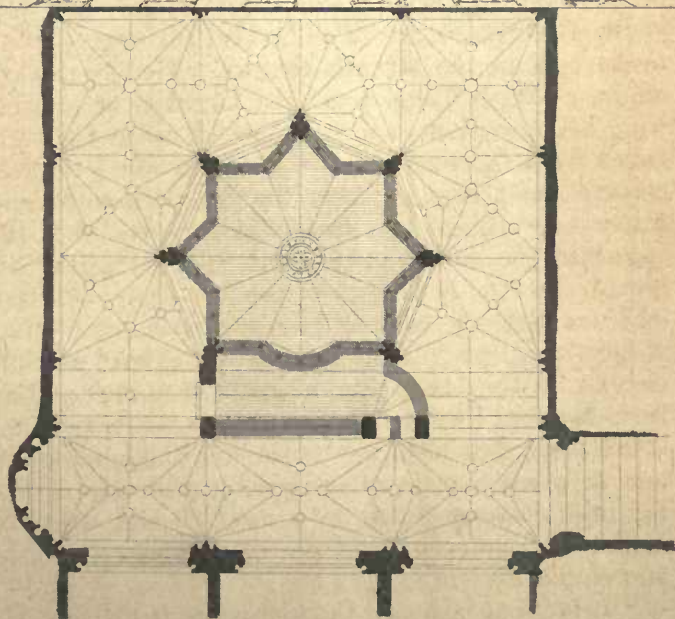
After existing for rather more than two hundred years, the Friery, in common with the possessions of the monks of this place, fell in the general wreck of this kind of property under Henry VIII., to whom, according to the deed of surrender, bearing the date of September 13th, 1539, the friers gave up the house with all its advantages, and finally relinquished their order.

ST. WINEFREDE'S WELL AT HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

ST. WINEFREDE was a noble British virgin, who suffered martyrdom in the seventh century. Her head was smitten off by a Welsh Tarquin, named Caradoc, who instantly met with his reward in being swallowed up by the earth. The lady's head bounded down the hill on which the catastrophe occurred, and, stopping near the church, a copious spring of water burst from the place where it rested. Her blood sprinkled the stones ineffaceably, and a fragrant odour was imparted to the moss growing on the spot. All these, however, are but the more trifling circumstances of the miracle. A holy man, one St. Benno, took up the head and fitted it so cleverly on the body, that the parts re-united, and St. Winefrede survived this remarkable adventure fifteen years.

This veracious history—for the hill, the fountain, the blood and the moss, remain as triumphant evidences of its truth—has been commemorated by a most elegant Gothic structure in the Perpendicular style, the date of which may be placed on heraldic evidence ante 1495.

The building inclosing the well is erected against the side of the hill from which the water issues, and forms a crypt under a small chapel contiguous to the parish church, and on a level with it, the entrance to the well being by a descent of about



PLAN OF ST WENEFRID'S WELL. N. WALES.

twenty steps from the street. The well itself is a star-shaped basin, ten feet in diameter, canopied by a most graceful *stellar* vault, and originally inclosed by stone traceried screens, filling up the spaces between the supports. Round the basin is an ambulatory, similarly vaulted. These arrangements, and the form and decoration of the building, are better explained by the engravings.

The water rises from a bed of shingle with great impetuosity. From the main basin it flows over into a smaller one in front, to which access is obtained by steps on both sides, for the purpose of dipping out the water, and from thence into a large reservoir outside the building. From the latter the water passes by a sluice into the service of a paper mill, and, after putting in motion the machinery of several manufactories, falls into the Dee at a distance of about nine furlongs from its source.

The neglected state of this beautiful edifice having forced itself upon the notice of the inhabitants of Holywell, a subscription was entered into, and the proceeds, about £400, have been expended in disengaging the chapel from some unsightly erections built against it, in restoring the windows, and in some general repairs necessary to maintain it for the purpose of a school-room, to which it is now put; but nothing has been expended on the crypt, which is, nevertheless, independently of the mutilation of the screens and decorations, in a state to excite the apprehension of all lovers of antiquity. Nor are the gentlemen to whom the expenditure of the fund has been entrusted open to blame on this account. The difficulties of effecting any substantial repair, when it is most likely to be wanted, are great and peculiar, so much so, that it is not easy even to speak with certainty on the actual condition of the substructure.

The water, as already stated, rises with great force from a bed of shingle, on which the inclosure of the basin and the supports of the vaulting have been founded without any excavation; and in order to prevent the effects of the shingle washing away, the overflow of the basin is raised about four feet (the depth is unequal) from the bottom, and the sluices of the mill raise the surface of the water about two feet higher. This depth of water, in violent agitation, even when the sluices are opened, and the water above the overflow let off, effectually prevents the possibility of *seeing* the bottom of

the basin, but by sending workmen into the water, it was ascertained that the shingle has disappeared from under the foundations of the walls of the basin, in some places nearly as far as the men could thrust in their arms, and in one instance at least, a squared stone has given way. This disappearance of the foundation, notwithstanding the judicious precaution originally taken to secure it, might appear a mystery, but that the well, in the days of ignorance, was frequented by bathers, who, it is believed, pulled out the pebbles, and carried them away as memorials of the miraculous properties of the water. In the original state of the building, the main basin was protected by the screens, but these have been broken down long enough to allow for the gradual abstraction of the bottom in this manner and to this extent.

Whatever may be the cause, such is the effect, and under such circumstances this beautiful building cannot but be considered in a state of peril, which calls at least for further examination, although as yet the arches do not exhibit any marks of settlement. It is possible that the contingency of the shingle becoming loosened, or washing from under the wall, may have been provided for. There is evidently a great mass of masonry in the substructions, and it is quite consistent with what is known of the constructive skill of the architects of the thirteenth century, when they thought it worth while to exert it, to suppose that stones of such large size may have been laid down, that they may continue to support the superstructure in the manner of corbels, but it is not easy either to ascertain the fact, or to apply the operation of *underpinning*, should it prove to be requisite. To obtain access to the foundations, it would be necessary to empty the basin, and discharge the water as it rises; and in order to effect this, the front of the basin must be taken down, and a channel as deep as the bottom of the basin cut through the outer reservoir, depriving the mill of its moving power as long as the repairs might be in hand. With so formidable an undertaking to contend with, it is cause less of surprise than of regret that the late repairs should have been restricted to the more accessible portions of the building, and that there should be no measures in prospect for its permanent security.

NOTICE OF A DECORATIVE PAVEMENT IN HACCOMBE CHURCH, DEVONSHIRE.

THE accompanying engraving represents a portion of the small fragment which is apparently all that remains of the original pavement of Haccombe church, Devonshire: it is interesting from its being an instance of arrangement of an uncommon character, inasmuch as it is totally independent of plain tiles, whether square or oblong.

It seems probable that the whole chancel was at one time paved with decorative tiles: soon after the year 1759 the greater part were removed, and the various brasses and slabs, now occupying its centre, were placed in their present position. In laying down these all the tiles seem to have been taken up except three rows to the east, immediately beneath the steps leading up to the Communion-table: for those forming borders on the other sides, namely, two rows to the north and south, and four to the west, as well as four to the east, retain no satisfactory traces of arrangement. Of the tiles thus removed, those most worn were placed in the north aisle: and those less so, form a very handsome slab of pavement in the passage through the principal aisle to the chancel. They are arranged thus: marigold windows are placed down the centre, with spaces of the width of a tile between; the other tiles are arranged in pairs in this space, and right and left; and another row on each side completes the design.

The pattern, of which a representation is here given, is that mentioned as remaining below the steps to the altar. It extends in an almost perfect state from the right hand side to the length of twenty-one tiles. On the extreme right a sort of finish is given by bringing the last coats of arms, wheel-window, and coats of arms close together, and arranging the shields points outwards: then follow three lions, and the pattern as engraved. A curious variation is introduced, for the tile which occupies the alternate places in the upper row, after thus extending to the length of fourteen tiles, (7 feet,) is replaced throughout the other seven by one which appears in the engraving above the right hand coat of arms, this latter being changed for one with flowers, &c., in a battlemented

border (see below, No. 12.) The sameness, to which a pavement of this kind is liable, is also partly removed by the indiscriminate use of the armorial tiles; this, however, is perhaps accidental^a.

The patterns of the tiles, which measure six inches square, are as follows:

1. Within a circle, a lion rampant, the corners filled with a rudely designed foliated ornament.

A lion rampant occurs in the arms of many of the Devonshire families, as Redvers, Nonant, Pomeray, &c.; here however it was probably merely ornamental, as is frequently the case with heraldic animals introduced in pavements, *ex. gr.*, those at Winchester, where there are no coats of arms, or other devices that can *only* be heraldic.

2. The arms of England, placed diagonally, with monstrous animals, filling the sides and top.

3. The arms of Haccombe, (argent, 3 bends, sable,) similarly arranged, and with the same animals filling the sides and top.

4. The arms of Haccombe, as before; the sides and top filled with foliage.

5. A shield bearing 3 chevrons, each surmounted by a zig-zag line; the top of the shield dancetté. Filled up at the corners, &c., with small lions, their backs turned towards the shield. (Compare Nichols' Specimens of Tiles, No. 82.)

6. A shield: the arms possibly meant for semé of fleur-de-lis, two bars embattled, or two bars embattled between seven fleurs-de-lis, 3, 3, 1. This tile is even more coarsely executed than the others, and I cannot find any clue to the coat intended.

From the arms, 3, 4, 5, the date of the tiles can be determined to be about the middle of the fourteenth century. That in No. 5 is no doubt intended for the arms of Ercedechne, (ar. 3 chevrons sa.,) the zig-zag line merely representing a diaper, and the top being similarly formed for the same purpose of ornament. Now Sir John Ercedechne (or Archdeacon) a great benefactor of Haccombe church, where also he founded an arch-presbytery, about A.D. 1342, was the first of that name who held the estate, having inherited it in right of his wife Cecily, daughter of Sir Aubin de Haccombe:

^a Might not the Royal Arms be most effectively introduced into modern pavements, by placing "England," "Scot-

land," and "Ireland" on separate shields, and arranging them together?



TILES, FROM HACCOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

and his granddaughter Philippa brought it to Sir Nicholas Carew, who deceased in 1404, aged 69, as appears from the elegant brass to his memory in the chancel. It is clear that the tiles, even if they were laid down by Sir Warren Archdeacon, could not have been designed much later than 1370, but they were probably twenty years earlier.

7. Within a circle, two birds seated back to back, looking at each other: between them a plant, possibly intended for some sort of dead nettle. The corners are filled, apparently with a quarter of a circle, and another figure adapted in form to the circles on each side of it.

This is not an uncommon ornament. An example occurs in the vestry of Bristol cathedral; and I have seen a drawing of a similar tile at Tintern abbey. The more common arrangement, however, is with the whole placed diagonally, and the birds seated on branches of the plant, which has usually trefoils at its upper extremity. This occurs at Winchester, Exeter, Bristol, and Salisbury^b. And a similar but simpler form exists at Hereford.

8. A circle, the corners being filled with foliage growing from it, and having a sort of diamond formed within it by circles sprung from the corners as centres. This diamond is filled by a cross and four squares, and the four spaces formed by the intersecting circles have fish in them.

On the authority of this tile we might arrange those containing fish (*ex. gr.* Nichols, p. vi.) in squares, head to head, and tail to tail, as well as heads inwards, of which examples exist in the Exchequer chamber, Exeter cathedral; in which case they resemble another not uncommon tile. Indeed some faint traces of the arrangement here suggested, exist in St. James' chapel, in the same cathedral.

9. A diamond, formed similarly to that in the centre of the last described tile, and is filled with a row of spots and a flower of eight petals, both adapted to the space. The four corners contain coarsely designed fleurs-de-lis, pointing outwards.

A somewhat different tile, to which the above description would apply, occurs in St. Michael's chapel, Exeter cathedral.

10. This tile is divided into nine spaces by narrow strips

^b Nichols' No. 98 seems to be a fragment of a tile of this sort.

of yellow, having the effect of coarsely drawn circles, sprung from the centres of these spaces, and nowhere continued so as to intersect.

11. This tile is divided by continuous yellow lines into sixteen squares, each containing a square with its sides hollowed out.

12. Within a border, embattled externally, are nine six-petalled flowers, their petals formed like those of primroses. They are divided into three rows by wavy lines.

13. A Catharine-wheel window, (four tiles completing the pattern,) the capitals of the shafts marked. The corners are filled with parts of a circle and a quatrefoil.

This is a very common pattern. It occurs in fragments at Ipplepen, Devon; at Exeter cathedral: and at Winchester it is largely used in the Lady Chapel. The Hacombe example is, like most of the other tiles at the same place, very carelessly executed; in fact there is not one tile with the shafts proceeding straight from the centre, though several moulds were employed, as appears from the number of these shafts, varying from nine to eleven.

The number of existing examples of the original arrangement of pavements of decorative tiles is now so small, that any authentic evidence, such as the remains which have been described, deserves attention. It is chiefly owing to the neglect of such authorities, that the pavements which of late years have been so much in vogue, as accessories to architectural decoration, have for the most part so unsatisfactory an appearance, and harmonize so little with the structures which they are destined to adorn.

ALWYNE COMPTON.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

The Rev. J. Graves, of Borris in Ossory, Local Secretary, forwarded the following communication: "Some time since the proprietor of the lands of Cuffborough, situate in the parish of Aghaboe, and Queen's County, ordered a mound of earth in one of his fields to be removed. After his labourers had cleared away a considerable portion of the hillock, they exposed to view a beehive-shaped structure of rough stones, three or four of which being removed gave entrance to a chamber within, which proved to be sepulchral. This chamber, measuring about five feet in diameter, had been formed by placing a circle of large stones on edge, at the back of which clay and small stones seemed to have been carefully and compactly banked up; the upright stones measured about three feet and a half in height from the floor of the chamber. On the upper edge of this circle, and with a slight projection over its inner face, was laid, on the flat, another circle of tolerably large stones, above these another row also projecting, and so on until the dome was closed at the apex by a single large stone. The floor of this chamber, which was perfectly dry, was covered by about an inch in depth of very fine dust; and in the centre, lying confusedly, were the bones of two human skeletons. The bones were quite perfect when first exposed to the atmosphere, but in a short time crumbled away. From their position when discovered, it would appear as if the bodies had been placed in a sitting posture, and that the bones, in the process of decay, had fallen one upon the other. One of the skulls was probably that of a female, being considerably smaller than the other, but on this point I cannot speak positively. The sepulchral chamber just described had evidently been built over the bodies of the deceased persons, there being no door, or other aperture by which they could afterwards have been introduced. The bones shewed no sign of cremation, and the impalpable dust covering the floor of the chamber, proved that the dead bodies had been placed there entire, and had undergone the process of decay after being enclosed within the rude stonework of their tomb; around and above which, earth had been heaped up, thus forming a regular sepulchral tumulus.

Were there, at the present day, any doubt as to the purpose for which the well known tumuli, existing at New Grange, Dowth, and Knowth on the margin of the Boyne, near Drogheda, had been constructed, the tumulus and sepulchral chamber above described, would serve to indicate that purpose; for, although on a very diminutive scale, it is identical in principles of construction with the former ones, presenting only such differences in

detail as may be accounted for by its far inferior size. The tumuli on the Boyne were royal sepulchres, each comprising many chambers connected by passages, whilst the Cuffborough tumulus was most probably the burial place of a petty chieftain of the district. Mr. Petrie in his recent able work has proved beyond a doubt that the tumuli on the Boyne were erected as the burial places of the Irish monarchs of the Tuatha De Danann race: in proof of which he quotes, in the original Irish, a passage from the "Dinnsenchus" (contained in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 190) descriptive of that royal cemetery, of which the following is his translation:

'Of the monuments of Brugh (Brugh-na-Boinne) here, viz., the bed of the daughter of Forann, the Monument of the Dagda, the Mound of the Morri-gan, the Monument of (the monster) Mata; . . . the Barc of Crimthann Nianar^a, in which he was interred; the grave of Fedelmídh the Lawgiver^b; the Cairn-ail (stone carn) of Conn of the Hundred Battles^c; the Cumot (commensurate grave) of Cairbre Lifeachair^d; the Fulacht of Fiacha Sraiphtine^e.—*Petrie's Eccl. Architecture of Ireland*, &c., pp. 100, 101.

From the above passage we are enabled to assign the tumuli on the Boyne to a date from about B.C. 100 to A.D. 200; from its similarity of type the tumulus at Cuffborough must be considered of the same period. This tumulus presents an example of the disuse of cremation. Whether or not the remains originally deposited in New Grange, and the other tumuli on the Boyne, were subjected to the action of fire, has not, that I am aware of, been certainly determined. If we may credit Ledwich, no remains of ashes or marks of cremation were observable there in his time: and he mentions having seen it stated in the MS. additions to the Louthiana, made by Mr. Wright, and then in possession of a Mr. Allen of Darlington, that on first entering the dome of New Grange two skeletons were found^f. However this may have been, the modern condition of the royal tumuli on the Boyne cannot be depended on with the same certainty as that of the small tumulus under notice; for whilst the latter from its very insignificance escaped violation, and remained undisturbed until accident at the present day caused its discovery, the former, being the well known burial place of the Irish kings, were at a very early period broken open in search of plunder; the annals of Ulster, as quoted by Mr. Petrie, relate this act of spoliation as follows:

'A.D. 862. The cave of Achadh Aldai, and of Cnodhba (Knowth), and the cave of the sepulchre of Boadan over Dubhad (Dowth), and the cave of the wife of Gobhan, *were searched by the Danes, quod antea non perfectum*

^a Crimthann Nianar became monarch of Ireland, A.M. 4021, and reigned 16 years.—Keating's History of Ireland. Table of Kings.

^b Fedelmídh the Lawgiver became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 113, and reigned 3 years.—*Ibid*.

^c Conn of the Hundred Battles became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 122, and reigned 7 years.—*Ibid*.

^d Cairbre Lifeachair became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 254, and reigned 27 years.—*Ibid*.

^e Fiacha Sraiphtine became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 282, and reigned 30 years.—*Ibid*.

^f Ledwich's Antiquities, 2nd ed. p. 44. New Grange was first opened in modern times in the year 1699. *Ibid*.

est, on one occasion that the three kings, Amlaff, Imar, and Auisle, were plundering the territory of Flann the son of Conaing.'—*Ecc. Architecture of Ireland*, &c., p. 102.

I regret to state that shortly after the discovery of the tumulus at Cuff-borough, some persons proceeded to excavate beneath the upright stones which formed the base of the chamber, in search of that much desired object, 'a crock of gold,' by which the entire structure was reduced to an undistinguishable mass of ruin; and the very stones are, I believe, now removed. But in order that so interesting an example of ancient Irish pagan sepulture may not be lost, I trust that this hurried notice of it may be deemed worthy of a place in the pages of the *Archæological Journal*."

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., communicated the following note on the discovery of a sepulchral urn in a tumulus on Delamere Forest, Cheshire.

"In Ormerod's History of Cheshire the following description is given of a group of tumuli on Delamere Forest:—

'A mile south-east of the foot of the hill, (of Eddisbury,) at the lower end of a small natural lake called Fish Pool, are the tumuli known by the name of the Seven Lows, undoubtedly the 'VII Loos' alluded to by Leland as the marks of 'men of warre,' and much spoken of in his time. They are ranged in a form nearly semicircular, and are of different sizes, varying in diameter at the base from 105 to 40 feet.' In a note at the foot of the page the measurements are detailed thus. 'Beginning at the highest tumulus in the annexed plan, and following the semicircle, the tumuli measure in diameter at the base 105, 45½, 40, 105, 66, 68 feet. The seventh has been carried away to form a road. The plans of these tumuli have been reduced from the great map of the forest, by permission of the commissioners.' The text continues; 'One has been removed in the recent alterations on the forest, and another was opened at a former period, both of which were composed of the dry gravelly soil of the forest, and contained a black matter, similar to that which appeared on opening Castle Hill Cob.' The latter is a tumulus also on Delamere Forest, in connection with a second called Glead Hill Cob, and is stated to have contained 'a quantity of black soil, which might be supposed to be either animal matter, or produced by the effects of fire.' By an act of parliament, which received the royal assent June 9, 1812, two commissioners were appointed for allotting the waste lands on the forest, and that portion including the Seven Lows fell to my share. From that period until very recently the tumuli remained undisturbed; but, in February last, a tenant employed in cultivating the adjoining land, being in want of materials to level an old road, opened for that purpose the tumulus referred to in Ormerod's plan as No. 6. On digging into it he found, that so far from being composed of the 'dry gravelly soil of the forest,' as the others were, with the exception of the superficial covering, it was composed entirely of fragments of the sandstone rock, derived apparently from an old quarry between the tumulus and the lake on its north, called Fish Pool. On my return from London some days

after this, having received information that an urn, containing bones, had been found, I proceeded to the spot, and obtained what information I could from an examination of the remainder of the tumulus, and the account given by the workmen of the portions they had removed. On digging into the mound on the east side, they arrived at a single layer of stones; on advancing a little further they found two layers; still further the stones were three, four, and five deep. The urn was found on the north-east side, where the stones were two in depth. It was reversed on a flat stone, and had no covering further than the superficial soil. Fragments of charcoal and earth, discoloured by fire, were found over a great part of the floor of the mound. From this description obtained from the workmen, (and which I believe to be substantially correct,) and from the appearance of the portion of the tumulus remaining at the time of my visit, it appears that the *modus operandi* in its construction was this: a circular area of a definite diameter was first selected, and floored with a layer of stones; on this the funeral pile was constructed. When the fire was extinguished, the ashes and bones were collected and deposited in the urn, and the latter reversed in such a position near the circumference of the area that there should be no danger of its being crushed by the superincumbent structure. This being arranged, the tumulus was formed by piling up stones, and finally completed by a covering of soil. The quantity of stones in this tumulus cannot have been less than fifty tons. Its circumference was rather more than sixty yards, and the height in the centre 6 feet.

"The urn is of earthenware, apparently slightly baked or sun-dried. The marks of the lathe are visible in the interior, but for lack of support while soft its form is far from symmetrical. Its dimensions are as follows: circumference at the rim, 2 feet 7 inches; largest circumference, 2 feet 11 inches; diameter of the foot, 5 inches; height, 1 foot 1 inch. At four inches below the rim a raised fillet surrounds the urn, and the portion between the rim and the fillet is rudely ornamented with parallel lines drawn diagonally in various directions, but never decussating. They appear as if formed by pressing a piece of twisted cord on the soft clay."

The annexed interesting examples of the fictile vases of the primeval period were exhibited by Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P. They were discovered on a rising ground in the parish of Kingston upon Soar, Nottinghamshire. Numerous fragments of urns were found dispersed over about an acre and a half of ground, formerly ploughed land; they were deposited about 12 to 18 inches under the surface of the soil, generally two or three urns together, surrounded by small boulder stones, and fragments of bone appeared amongst their contents. A bead of bone, some fragments of metal, and a few small portions of a coloured vitrified substance, apparently beads, which had been exposed to fire, were found with the urns. The vases are drawn to a scale of two inches to the foot. The first discovery of urns in this place occurred in making a plantation, during the year 1840; about three years after, further researches were made; twelve or thirteen were found tolerably perfect, but the number deposited must have been large, the

quantity of fragments being very considerable. The urns differed considerably in dimension; the specimens here represented being the most striking varieties. A considerable number of vases, very similar in form, were found some years since, at Caister, in Norfolk.



FIGURATIVE VASES, FOUND NEAR KINGSTON UPON SOAR.

Another example of the curious ornamental collars, to which the name of "beaded torc" has been assigned by Mr. Birch^g, has been communicated by Mr. Thomas Gray. It was found by a labourer, while cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, about two miles north of the Border Tower, called Cumlongan Castle. It lay in a small bowl, which measured, in diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 3 in depth: this vessel was formed of thin bronze plate, very skilfully wrought. The collar, although similar in general design and adjustment to the curious specimen in Mr. Dearden's possession, and the one communicated to the Institute by Mr. Sedgwick, differs from any hitherto found in the details of ornament. The beads are boldly ribbed and grooved longitudinally, each bead measuring about an inch in diameter: between every two beads there is a small flat piece, formed like the wheel

of a pulley. The portion of this collar which passed round the nape of the neck is flat, smooth within, chased on the outer edge, in imitation of a cord, corroborating Mr. Birch's conjecture that this kind of collar was fashioned originally in imitation of a row of beads strung upon a cord. Socher Moss appears to have been a forest of great extent, and large trunks of trees are frequently found in it: numerous ancient coins, seals, and other remains of various periods, have been brought to light in cutting peat in this great morass, and the neighbouring heights are crowned by encampments, supposed to be of Roman origin. Mr. Gray sent impressions from two seals discovered in this moss: one of them appeared to be an antique intaglio, representing Mars, the other was a personal seal of late medieval date, bearing an eagle displayed.

ROMAN PERIOD.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, Local Secretary for Hampshire, reported the discovery of a large quantity of Roman coins, and the remains of a Roman villa, in Mitcheldever Wood, about six miles from Winchester, on the road to Basingstoke. Mr. Gunner stated that on proceeding to the spot he was informed that about two years ago the game-keeper found a few coins scratched out of the ground by the rabbits, and as this occurred from time to time, he was induced to dig in order to discover if there was any hoard concealed there. He thus exposed the foundations of a wall composed of flint and slates. The lower layer was of flint placed upon the chalk soil; on the flint was laid a coating of mortar, and on the mortar a course of slates. In this matter, *mixed* up with it, were the coins, of which at least 1400 were found. Those which Mr. Gunner saw were all third brass, the only one he could decipher was of the Emperor Gratian. The excavations were continued under the direction of the bailiff of Sir Thomas Baring, the owner of the estate. Foundations of walls were discovered in all directions round the spot; and fragments of Roman bricks and flue-tiles, some pottery, and two or three pieces of the so-called Samian ware, had been turned up. Mr. Gunner added, "There can be no doubt that these are the remains of a very considerable Roman villa. The site may be very distinctly traced by means of inequalities in the ground, which, from being buried in the recesses of a very large wood, have hitherto escaped notice. The people employed in the wood had long observed that in the immediate neighbourhood of this spot the soil was very different from that of the rest of the wood. Such is certainly the fact. It appears to be artificial, and, I should think, brought from a distance; for it seemed to be a black loam, whilst the surrounding soil is that which prevails in the Hampshire Hills, a thin light vegetable mould upon chalk. I will take an early opportunity of visiting the spot again, and should anything of interest occur I will inform the Institute of it."

At the present time, when the study of the vestiges of the Roman occupation of Britain has received a fresh impetus, the following remarks on the authenticity of the treatise "*de Situ Britanniae*," attributed to Richard of

Cirencester, may be acceptable to our readers. They are communicated by Mr. Macray, of Oxford. In 1747, Charles Julius Bertram, an Englishman who held the office of Professor in the Naval School at Copenhagen, pretended to have discovered an old manuscript which, he said, came into his possession "with many other curiosities, in an extraordinary manner." He sent an extract from it, together with a facsimile of three lines, to Dr. Stukeley, who, deceived by its apparent antiquity, subsequently published an analysis of the work, founded on a series of letters from Bertram. The treatise first appeared in a complete form at Copenhagen in 1758; a translation of it was published in London in 1809. From the date of its publication up to the present time it has been referred to by the best writers on English History. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, dated from the discovery of Richard's work a new era for the elucidation of the earliest period of British history; Lingard, Lappenberg, and others have appealed to its authority. Nevertheless there has long been a suspicion of its authenticity; and in 1838 the council of the English Historical Society issued a paper stating the doubtful character of Richard's work, and explaining the reasons which led them to reject it from among the received materials of English history. M. Charles Wex, a German critic of distinction, has recently published^h an essay to prove that this treatise was fabricated by Bertram. The points on which M. Wex relies are these: I. In the passages quoted from Tacitus readings are often found taken from later editions, readings arising either from accidental errors of the press in those editions, or from the conjectures of scholars. II. Where did the English monk of the fourteenth century get the fifteen Greek and Latin writers whom he quotes? Where did he obtain Tacitus, and above all, where did he find his Agricola? Whatever treasures the ancient monastic libraries in England of the seventh and eighth centuries may have possessed we know were destroyed by the Danish invaders. But even in the most flourishing period of the earlier ages, there was no Tacitus in England. Alcuin, who in his poem 'de Pontificibus' celebrates the riches of the English libraries, knew of no copy of this author. Of Roman historians he names only (v. 1549.)

, 'Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse
Acer Aristoteles, rhetor quoque Tullius ingens.'

The British historians of that period, Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Beda, do not betray the slightest knowledge of the events of their native land as narrated by Tacitus. The advocates of Richard would seem to have in some degree anticipated this objection, as Stukeley remarks that Widmore had communicated to him a certificate from which it appeared that Richard received a license from his abbey, in 1391, to make a journey to Rome; but M. Wex observes that it is questionable whether in the 14th century a manuscript of Agricola was to be found even in Rome. Bertram would

^h M. Wex's essay is printed in the Folge, Vierter Jahrgang, Drittes Heft, 'Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue 1845.'

have managed the matter more skilfully if he had sent his monk on a journey to Fulda, and Corvey, where some knowledge was preserved, by the scholars of Rhabanus, of those works of Tacitus which were still in existence there, although they had almost disappeared in the middle ages; but there is as little trace of the *Agricola* to be discovered among them as in other writers. The *Agricola* seems to have been unknown to Orosius, and M. Wex doubts the assertion of Becker, that Jornandes had used that treatise. The first editor of Tacitus, Vendelin de Spira, did not possess a MS. of the *Agricola*, and it is yet unknown where Franciscus Puteolanus obtained a copy. It is remarkable, that where the information of writers whom we know ceases, there also ends, not the work of Richard, but the MS. of Bertram. At the conclusion a new paragraph commences with 'Postea . . .' and breaks off with 'reliqua desunt,' by the editor; thus the manuscript presents an artificial hiatus precisely at that point where new disclosures might have been desired, but could not be anticipated. In conclusion, M. Wex points out the palpable fabrication of the map of 'Britannia Romana' accompanying the Treatise, which Bertram in his preface states to be of still greater "rarity and antiquity" than Richard's work, although it has been obviously compiled from authorities long subsequent to Ptolemy.

Mr. James Talbot communicated, by permission of Lord Rayleigh, two remarkable gold rings, of Roman workmanship, elaborately ornamented with filigree. They were found in March, 1824, at Terling Place, near Witham, Essex, with a large hoard of gold and silver coins. The discovery occurred under the following circumstances: some workmen were engaged in forming a new road through Colonel Strutt's park, and, the earth being soaked by heavy rains, the cart-wheels sunk up to their naves. The driver of the cart saw some white spots upon the mud adherent to the wheels, which he imagined to be small buttons: at that moment Colonel Strutt's steward came to the spot, and perceived coins upon the wheels. Not fewer than three hundred were picked up at that time. Three days after Colonel Strutt's steward made further search, and found a small vase, almost perfect, in which had been deposited the two gold rings, and thirty *aurei*, of the size of a guinea, with several silver coins, all as bright as if recently struck. Several other vases, in which no coins or other objects were found, lay near the spot; they crumbled to pieces on removal; the perfect vase was carried to Terling Place. The gold coins comprised eight of Valentinian, one of Valens, one of Gratian, nine of Arcadius, and thirteen of Honorius. The silver pieces were thus enumerated; Constantius, ten; Julian, not laureate, one; Julian, twenty-three, including one bearing a second head; Jovian, one; Valentinian, twenty-one; Valens, forty-three; Gratian, thirty-eight; Magnus Maximus, thirty-six; Victor, five; Valentinian, junior, five; Eugenius, seventeen; Theodosius, twenty-seven; Arcadius, forty-five; Honorius, thirty; with two silver coins, uncertain, and two of bronze, ranging from about A.D. 335 to 445. The rings, of which, by Lord Rayleigh's kind permission, representations are here given, are interesting examples of late Roman work: one of them is set with a colourless crackly crystal or



pasta, uncut, and *en cabochon*; the other with a paste formed of two layers; the upper being of a dull smalt colour, the lower dark brown. The device engraved or impressed upon it is, apparently, an ear of corn. These rings bear a considerable resemblance to one exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Albert



Conyngham, in 1842, and discovered in Ireland, with other gold ornaments, near the entrance of the caves at New Grange; a denarius of Geta was found near the same spot¹. Another ring, very similar in workmanship, is represented amongst Roman Antiquities in Gough's edition of Camden; it was found on Stanmore Common².

A notice of the discovery of numerous antiquities in the part of Cheshire which lies at the mouth of the Dee, was communicated by the Rev. Abraham Hume, L.L.D., Local Secretary of the Institute at Liverpool. These vestiges of the various races which peopled the shores of that river in succession, present the greatest variety, both as regards their nature, and the period to which they may be assigned. The collection formed by Dr. Hume comprises numerous ornaments of dress or personal use, implements, and curious specimens of ancient workmanship, chiefly in metal: fragments of earthenware, and a few objects evidently of modern date. A number of Roman and Saxon coins have been found, the latter being generally subdivided into halves and quarters. We hope to be enabled to give, at some future occasion, a more detailed account of some of the curious antiquities which had been accumulated in the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Dee.

SAXON PERIOD.

In the second volume of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 239, we gave a short account and plan of the remarkable crypt beneath the site of the nave of Hexham church, Northumberland. We then observed that it might probably be the identical subterranean oratory constructed by St. Wilfrid, and suggested the propriety of comparing its plan with that of the crypt of Ripon cathedral, originally one of Wilfrid's foundations. Mr. Fairless, of Hexham, to whom we were indebted for the materials of that notice, has since re-examined the Hexham crypt, and obtained a plan of that at Ripon, from which it appears that the design is the same in both buildings. Mr. Fairless remarks, that almost all the stones of which the Hexham crypt is constructed are sculptured, and, as we suggested, of apparently Roman workmanship. This circumstance induced him to examine the church at Corbridge, about four miles from Hexham, half a mile to the west of which

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pl. xii. p. 137.

² Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. cxx.

is the supposed site of the *CORSTOPITUM* of Antonine's Itinerary; at any rate, the site of a Roman station, and probably that from which the materials for the crypt were obtained. He found in the walls of the tower of the church, both externally and internally, ribbed and variously sculptured stones similar to those in the crypt at Hexham, of which we engraved three examples in our former notice (vol. ii. p. 240.) A few of the largest carved stones in the tower of Corbridge have the lewis hole, like those covering the passages of the crypt. Mr. Fairless expresses an opinion that the whole of the tower is built of Roman materials, as he found carved stones in the inside of the top walls, and throughout all the stages in ascending. Since the date of our previous notice the walled-up passages of the crypt have been further explored, consequently extending their dimensions, but not so as to alter the general plan we have engraved.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

Mr. Fairless forwarded a sketch and rubbing of the curious decorated cross here represented. It is placed in the angle formed by the side aisles of the choir and north transept of the abbey church at Hexham, and has long been popularly regarded as the tomb of Alfwald, king of Northumbria, who, according to Richard, prior of Hexham, was murdered by his uncle Sigga, A.D. 788, at a spot called Cithlechester, near the Roman wall. It is scarcely necessary to observe that this monument is not more ancient than the fourteenth century. The slab on which the cross is sculptured is 6 feet 9 inches in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 7 inches in depth: it rests on a moulded basement rising 3 feet from the ground.

Mr. Du Noyer communicated a drawing and account of the monument of the Butler family, in the Franciscan Friary at Clonmel, of which an engraving is annexed (see next page). Mr. Du Noyer observed that the camail is not usually seen of such a length in English effigies of the same period, and was probably copied from a relic of



Incised Slab Hexham

much older date. The sword also is of the antique form, resembling the swords of the twelfth century found in Ireland, the distinguishing marks of which are a large pommel and small handle. This tomb was erected, according to the inscription, by Thomas Butler, Lord Cahir, and Elen his wife, about the middle of the sixteenth century, but the date is unfortunately in part obliterated. The inscription commemorates also the ancestors of Thomas Butler, commencing with James *Galdri*, or the Englishman, who died in 1431.

Amongst the numerous matrices of official and personal seals, communicated on various occasions, may be noticed the following, now in the possession of Colonel Barne, of Sotterley Park. Two leaden matrices, of pointed oval form, one of them bearing a fleur-de-lys, with the legend, ✠ SIGILL' WILL'I MOLENDINARII.

A brass lozenge-shaped matrix, with a regal head issuant from a ship, as the principal device; on either side of the head a star, above it a star within a crescent. Legend, ✠ *Sigillum balliuorum de Donewico*. Date, the time of Edward III. A circular seal, apparently Flemish, upon which was represented an ecclesiastic, kneeling before the Blessed Virgin and infant Saviour, with the following legend, ✠ S' G P'PITI ECC'E PPEND' (ET) DEBEQ'GN'. A round privy seal, bearing the Holy Lamb; legend, ✠ SIGILLVM: SECRETI. These interesting seals were all found at Dunwich, in Suffolk, and were kindly sent for examination by Miss Gascoyne.

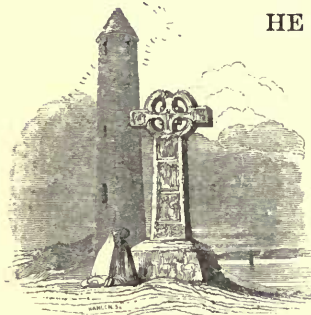


Tomb of the Butler family.

We regret that the difficulty of engraving the numerous illustrations required for many communications of interest received during the last quarter, obliges us to defer them until the next number.

Notices of New Publications.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND, anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion ; comprising an Essay on the origin and uses of THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND, BY GEORGE PETRIE, R.H.A., V.P. R.I.A. Vol. I. 4to. Dublin, 1845. Also re-printed in royal 8vo., 1846.



HE character of this work is already so well established that it is needless to recommend it to the attention of the members of the Institute. The object of the present notice is therefore to make its value and importance better known to those who have not had access to the original work ; to examine the data upon which Mr. Petrie has ventured to differ from the opinions received among well informed antiquaries on some particular points in his essay ; and to shew the light that has been thrown by his work upon the history of architecture.

The first hundred pages of Mr. Petrie's work are occupied with an examination of the erroneous theories of previous writers with respect to the origin and uses of the round towers. This examination is conducted with much tact and skill, and exhibits great learning and research. He is completely successful in the task he undertook of demolishing all previous theories, whether of the Danish, or Phœnician, or Eastern, or Pagan uses of the round towers, and he satisfactorily proves that whatever their exact ages may be, they are certainly Christian. To use his own words, he has fully established,

“1. That not even the shadow of an historical authority has been adduced to show that the Irish were acquainted with the art of constructing an arch, or with the use of lime cement, anterior to the introduction of Christianity into the country ; and further, that though we have innumerable remains of buildings, of ages antecedent to that period, in no one of them has an arch, or lime cement, been found.

“2. That in no one building in Ireland assigned to pagan times, either by historical evidence or popular tradition, have been found either the form or features usual in the round towers, or characteristics that would indicate the possession of sufficient architectural skill in their builders to construct such edifices.

“3. That, previously to General Vallancey,—a writer remarkable for the daring rashness of his theories, for his looseness in the use of authorities, and for his want of acquaintance with medieval antiquities,—no writer had ever attributed to the round towers any other than a Christian, or, at least, a medieval origin.

“4. And lastly, that the evidences and arguments tendered in support of this theory by Vallancey and his followers,—excepting those of the late Mr. O'Brien and Sir William Betham, which I have not thought deserving of notice,—have been proved to be of no weight or importance.

“In addition to these facts, the four which follow will be proved in the descriptive notices of the ancient churches and towers which will constitute the third part of this inquiry.

“1. That the towers are *never* found unconnected with ancient ecclesiastical foundations.

“2. That their architectural styles exhibit no features or peculiarities not equally found in the original churches with which they are locally connected, when such remain.

“3. That on several of them Christian emblems are observable; and that others display, in their details, a style of architecture universally acknowledged to belong to Christian times.

“4. That they possess, invariably, architectural features not found in any buildings in Ireland ascertained to be of pagan times.

“For the present, however, I must assume these additional facts as proved, and will proceed to establish the conclusions as to their uses originally stated; namely, I. that they were intended to serve as belfries; and, II. as keeps, or places of strength, in which the sacred utensils, books, relics, and other valuables, were deposited, and into which the ecclesiastics to whom they belonged could retire for security, in cases of sudden predatory attack.

“These uses will, I think, appear obvious to a great extent, from their peculiarities of construction, which it will be proper, in the first place, to describe. These towers, then,—as will be seen from the annexed characteristic illustration, representing the perfect tower on Devenish Island in Lough Erne,—are rotund, cylindrical structures, usually tapering upwards, and varying in height from fifty to perhaps one hundred and fifty feet; and in external circumference, at the base, from forty to sixty feet, or somewhat more. They have usually a circular, projecting base, consisting of one, two, or three steps, or plinths, and are finished at the top with a conical roof of stone, which, frequently, as there is every reason to believe, terminated with a cross formed of a single stone. The wall, towards the base, is never less than three feet in thickness, but is usually more, and occasionally five feet, being always in accordance with the general proportions of the building. In the interior they are divided into stories, varying in number from four to eight, as the height of the tower permitted, and usually about twelve feet in height. These stories are marked either by projecting belts of stone, set-offs or ledges, or holes in the wall to receive



ROUND TOWER ON DEVENISH ISLAND.

joists, on which rested the floors, which were almost always of wood. In the uppermost of these stories the wall is perforated by two, four, five, six, or eight apertures, but most usually four, which sometimes face the cardinal points, and sometimes not. The lowest story, or rather its place, is sometimes composed of solid masonry, and when not so, it has never any aperture to light it. In the second story the wall is usually perforated by the entrance doorway, which is generally from eight to thirty feet from the ground, and only large enough to admit a single person at a time. The intermediate stories are each lighted by a single aperture, placed variously, and usually of very small size, though in several instances, that directly over the doorway is of a size little less than that of the doorway, and would appear to be intended as a second entrance.

“In their masonic construction they present a considerable variety: but the generality of them are built in that kind of careful masonry called spawled rubble, in which small stones, shaped by the hammer, in default of suitable stones at hand, are placed in every interstice of the larger stones.

so that very little mortar appears to be intermixed in the body of the wall; and thus the outside of spawled masonry, especially, presents an almost uninterrupted surface of stone, supplementary splinters being carefully inserted in the joints of the undried wall. Such, also, is the style of masonry of the most ancient churches; but it should be added that, in the interior of the walls of both, grouting is abundantly used. In some instances, however, the towers present a surface of ashlar masonry,—but rarely laid in courses perfectly regular,—both externally and internally, though more usually on the exterior only; and, in a few instances, the lower portion of the towers exhibits less of regularity than the upper parts.

“In their architectural features an equal diversity of style is observable; and of these the doorway is the most remarkable. When the tower is of rubble masonry, the doorways seldom present any decorations, and are either quadrangular, and covered with a lintel, of a single stone of great size, or semicircular-headed, either by the construction of a regular arch, or the cutting of a single stone. There are, however, two instances of very richly decorated doorways in towers of this description, namely, those of Kildare and Timahoe. In the more regularly constructed towers the doorways are always arched semicircularly, and are usually ornamented with architraves, or bands, on their external faces. The upper apertures but very rarely present any decorations, and are most usually of a quadrangular form. They are, however, sometimes semicircular-headed, and still oftener present the triangular or straight-sided arch. I should further add, that in the construction of these apertures very frequent examples occur of that kind of masonry, consisting of long and short stones alternately, now generally considered by antiquaries as a characteristic of Saxon architecture in England.

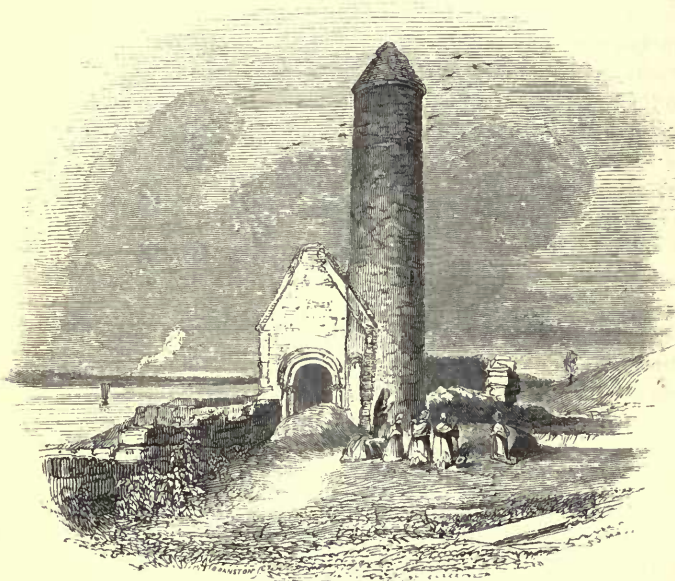
“The preceding description will, I trust, be sufficient to satisfy the reader that the round towers were not ill-adapted to the double purpose of belfries and castles, for which I have to prove they were chiefly designed; and keeping this double purpose in view, it will, I think, satisfactorily account for those peculiarities in their structure, which would be unnecessary if they had been constructed for either purpose alone. For example, if they had been erected to serve the purpose of belfries only, there would be no necessity for making their doorways so small, or placing them at so great a distance from the ground; while, on the other hand, if they had been intended solely for ecclesiastical castles, they need not have been of such slender proportions and great altitude.” pp. 353—7.

This is an admirable summary of the whole work, and all that remains is to fill up the skeleton with examples. It is clear that the round towers must not be considered by themselves, but always in connection with the churches to which they are attached.

One more example must suffice to shew this connection.

“This tower, (Clonmacnoise,) as well as the church with which it is connected, is wholly built of ashlar masonry, of a fine sandstone, laid in horizontal courses, and is of unusually small size; its height, including the conical roof,

being but fifty-six feet, its circumference thirty-nine feet, and the thickness of its wall, three feet. Its interior exhibits rests for five floors, each story, as usual, being lighted by a small aperture, except the uppermost, which, it is remarkable, has but two openings, one facing the north, and the other the south. These openings are also remarkable for their small size; and, in form, some are rectangular, and others semicircular-headed." pp. 411—12.



FINEEN'S CHURCH AT CLONMACNOISE

This is also the only instance in which the apertures are recessed, and Mr. Petrie observes "that it is a building *obviously of much later date* than the generality of the round towers, and presents an equally singular peculiarity in the construction of its roof, as compared with those of the other towers, namely, its masonry being of that description called herring-bone, or rather herring-bone ashlar, and the only instance of such construction which these buildings now exhibit." (p. 411.) Yet in another part of the work we find Mr. Petrie contending for the high antiquity of this tower, setting aside the strong evidence which would fix it at the end of the twelfth century, the Registry of Clonmacnoise, and the opinion of Archbishop Usher and Sir James Ware; and endeavouring to prove *by tradition* that it is some centuries older, although the utmost that the incidental notices he has so ingeniously collected can prove, is that there was a church on this site at an earlier period,—the old and often exploded, but constantly recurring, fallacy, of confounding the date of the original foundation with that of the existing structure; and this appears to be the great blemish of Mr. Petrie's work throughout; he has demolished all his predecessors, but

is not content to let the result of his own labours rest on the basis of probability, and a comparison with similar buildings in other parts of Europe of the periods to which he assigns several of these interesting structures. We may follow him safely as a guide to a great extent, but must draw back from some of his conclusions, especially when he endeavours to prove that the chevron and other well known ornaments usually considered as Norman, were in use in Ireland long and long before the conquest of England by the Normans. The evidence which he brings forward on this head is by no means conclusive, or satisfactory. In this particular Mr. Petrie seems not to have escaped from the usual prejudices of his countrymen, in no one instance will the evidence on this subject bear sifting; but as this is the only weak point in the book, it is not necessary to dwell upon it farther, and the examination of each particular instance would occupy more space than our limits will afford.

With this protest we pass on to the more pleasing task of shewing that Mr. Petrie has brought to light a large class of buildings in Ireland of a period more remote than any that are known to exist in England, and has established their date with much research and ingenuity, in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired, and upon evidence which appears quite irresistible. In other cases, where the evidence is of more doubtful character, he states it clearly and candidly, and though he has an evident leaning to one side, generally that which gives the greatest antiquity to the structure in question, he endeavours rather to lead than to drag his readers along with him.

"It must be admitted that the opinion expressed by Sir James Ware, as founded on the authority of St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, that the Irish first began to build with stone and mortar in the twelfth century, would, on a casual examination of the question, seem to be of great weight, and extremely difficult to controvert; for it would appear, from ancient authorities of the highest character, that the custom of building both houses and churches with oak timber and wattles was a peculiar characteristic of the Scotie race, who were the ruling people in Ireland from the introduction of Christianity till the Anglo-Norman Invasion in the twelfth century. Thus we have the authority of Venerable Bede that Finian, who had been a monk of the monastery of Iona, on becoming bishop of Lindisfarne, 'built a church for his episcopal see, not of stone, but altogether of sawn wood covered with reeds, after the Scotie [that is, the Irish] manner.'

"... fecit Ecclesiam Episcopali sedi congruam, quam tamen *more Scotorum*, non de lapide, sed de robore secto, totam composuit atque harundine textit."—*Beda, Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii. c. 25.

"In like manner, in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh, a MS. supposed to be of the seventh century, we find it stated, that 'when Patrick went up to the place which is called Foirgea of the sons of Awley, to divide it among the sons of Awley, he built there a quadrangular church of moist earth, because wood was not near at hand.'"

“‘Et ecce Patricius perrexit ad agrum qui dicitur Foirrgea filiorum Amolngid ad dividendum inter filios Amolngid, et fecit ibi æclesiam terrenam de humo quadratam quia non prope erat silva.’”—Fol. 14, b. 2.

“And lastly, in the Life of the virgin St. Monnenna, compiled by Conchubran in the twelfth century, as quoted by Usher, it is similarly stated that she founded a monastery which was made of smooth timber, according to the fashion of the Scotie nations, who were not accustomed to erect stone walls, or get them erected.

“‘E lapide enim sacras ædes efficere, tam Scotis quàm Britonibus morem fuisse insolitum, ex Bedâ quoq; didicimus. Inde; in S. *Monennæ* monasterio Ecclesiam constructam fuisse notat Conchubranus *tabulis de dolatis, juxta morem Scotticarum gentium: eo quòd macerias Scoti non solent facere, nec factas habere.*’—*Primordia*, p. 737.

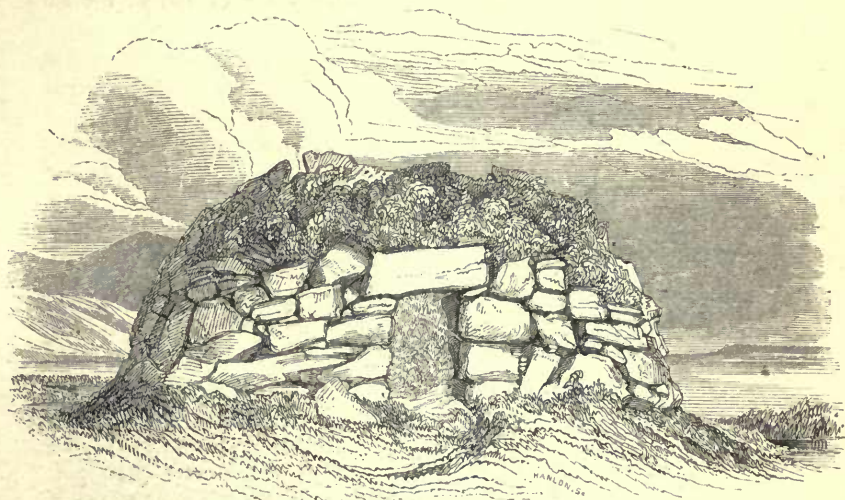
“I have given these passages in full—and I believe they are all that have been found to sustain the opinions alluded to—in order that the reader may have the whole of the evidences unfavourable to the antiquity of our ecclesiastical remains fairly placed before him; and I confess it does not surprise me that, considering how little attention has hitherto been paid to our existing architectural monuments, the learned in the sister countries should have adopted the conclusion which such evidences should naturally lead to; or even that the learned and judicious Dr. Lanigan, who was anxious to uphold the antiquity of those monuments, should have expressed his adoption of a similar conclusion in the following words:

“‘Prior to those of the twelfth century we find very few monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in Ireland. This is not to be wondered at, because the general fashion of the country was to erect their buildings of wood, a fashion, which in great part continues to this day in several parts of Europe. As consequently their churches also were usually built of wood, it cannot be expected that there should be any remains of such churches at present.’”—*Ecc. Hist.*, vol. iv. pp. 391, 392.

“It is by no means my wish to deny that the houses built by the Scotie race in Ireland were usually of wood, or that very many of the churches erected by that people, immediately after their conversion to Christianity, were not of the same perishable material. I have already proved these facts in my Essay on the Ancient Military Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Conquest. But I have also shewn, in that Essay, that the earlier colonists in the country, the Firbolg and Tuatha De Danann tribes, which our historians bring hither from Greece at a very remote period, were accustomed to build, not only their fortresses but even their dome-roofed houses and sepulchres, of stone without cement, and in the style now usually called Cyclopean and Pelasgic. I have also shewn that this custom, as applied to their forts and houses, was continued in those parts of Ireland in which those ancient settlers remained, even after the introduction of Christianity, and, as I shall presently shew, was adopted by the Christians in their religious structures.” pp. 122—24.

Many examples of these remarkable structures are given in Mr. Petrie’s

work, one, of which the evidence appears very complete, is "the house of St. Finan Cam, who flourished in the sixth century, and is situated on Church Island in Lough Lee or Curraun Lough, on the boundary of the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerrin, in the county of Kerry, and four miles to the north of Derrynane Abbey, which derives its name from that saint. This structure, though nearly circular on the outside, is quadrangular on



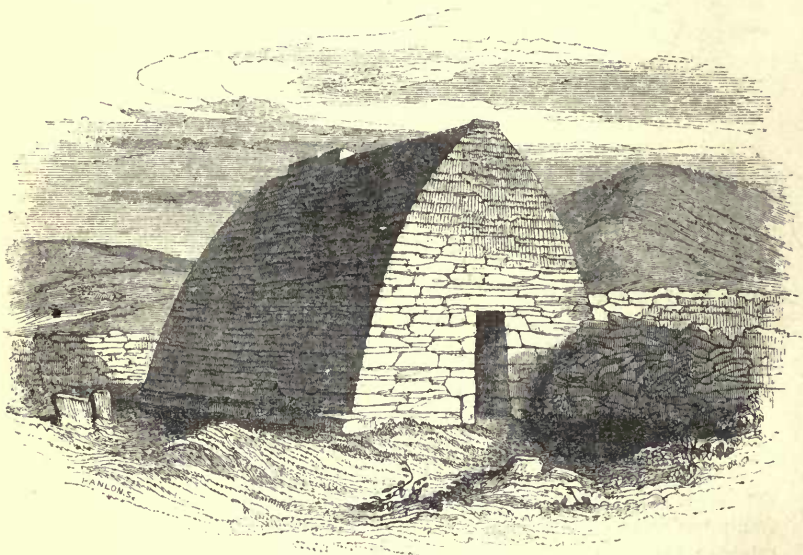
HOUSE OF ST. FINAN CAM, circa A.D. 560.

the inside, and measures sixteen feet six inches in length, from north to south, and fifteen feet one inch from east to west, and the wall is seven feet thick at the base, and at present but nine feet nine inches in height; the doorway is on the north side, and measures on the outside four feet three inches in height, and in width two feet nine inches at top, and three feet at bottom. There are three stones forming the covering of this doorway, of which the external one is five feet eight inches in length, one foot four inches in height, and one foot eight inches in breadth; and the internal one is five feet two inches in length, and two feet nine inches in breadth." pp. 127—8.

"In the remote barony of Kerry called Corcaguiny, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Smerwick Harbour, where the remains of stone fortresses and circular stone houses are most numerous spread through the valleys and on the mountains, we meet with several ancient oratories, exhibiting only an imperfect development of the Roman mode of construction, being built of uncemented stones admirably fitted to each other, and their lateral walls converging from the base to their apex in curved lines;—indeed their end walls, though in a much lesser degree, converge also. Another feature in these edifices worthy of notice, as exhibiting a characteristic which they have in common with the pagan monuments, is, that none of them evince an acquaintance with the principle of the arch, and

that, except in one instance, that of Gallerus, their doorways are extremely low, as in the pagan forts and houses.

“As an example of these most interesting structures, which, the historian of Kerry truly says, ‘may possibly challenge even the round towers as to point of antiquity,’ I annex a view of the oratory at Gallerus, the most beautifully constructed and perfectly preserved of those ancient structures now remaining; and views of similar oratories will be found in the succeeding part of this work.



ORATORY OF GALLERUS.

“This oratory, which is wholly built of the green stone of the district, is externally twenty-three feet long by ten broad, and is sixteen feet high on the outside to the apex of the pyramid. The doorway, which is placed, as is usual in all our ancient churches, in its west-end wall, is five feet seven inches high, two feet four inches wide at the base, and one foot nine inches at the top; and the walls are four feet in thickness at the base. It is lighted by a single window in its east side, and each of the gables was terminated by small stone crosses, only the sockets of which now remain.

“That these oratories,—though not, as Dr. Smith supposes, the first edifices of stone that were erected in Ireland,—were the first erected for Christian uses, is, I think, extremely probable; and I am strongly inclined to believe that they may be even more ancient than the period assigned for the conversion of the Irish generally by their great apostle Patrick. I should state, in proof of this antiquity, that adjacent to each of these oratories may be seen the remains of the circular stone houses, which were the habitations of their founders; and, what is of more importance, that their

graves are marked by upright pillar-stones, sometimes bearing inscriptions in the Ogham character, as found on monuments presumed to be pagan, and in other instances, as at the oratory of Gallerus, with an inscription in the Græco-Roman or Byzantine character of the fourth or fifth century, of which the annexed is an accurate copy.



This inscription is not perfectly legible in all its letters, but is sufficiently so to preserve the name of the ecclesiastic, viz.

‘THE STONE OF COLUM SON OF . . . MEL.’

“It is greatly to be regretted that any part of this inscription should be imperfect, but we have a well-preserved and most interesting example of the whole alphabet of this character on a pillar-stone now used as a grave-stone in the church-yard of Kilmalkedar, about a mile distant from the former, and where there are the remains of a similar oratory. Of this inscription I also annex a copy :” p. 131.



Of the doorways, windows, and other details of these buildings we have a copious selection.

“The next example, which I have to submit to the reader, is of somewhat later date, being the doorway of the church of St. Fechin, at Fore, in the county of Westmeath, erected, as we may conclude, within the first half of the seventh century, as the saint died of the memorable plague, which raged in Ireland in the year 664.

“This magnificent doorway, which the late eminent antiquarian traveller, Mr. Edward Dodwell, declared to me, was as perfectly Cyclopean in its character, as any specimen he had seen in Greece, is constructed altogether of six stones, including the lintel, which is about six feet in length, and two in height, the stones being all of the thickness of the wall, which is three feet. This doorway, like that of the Lady’s Church at Glendalough, has a plain architrave over it, which is, however, not continued along its sides; and above this, there is a projecting tablet, in the centre of which is sculp-

tured in relief a plain cross within a circle. This cross is thus alluded to in the ancient Life of St. Fechin, translated from the Irish, and published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 22nd January, cap. 23, p. 135.



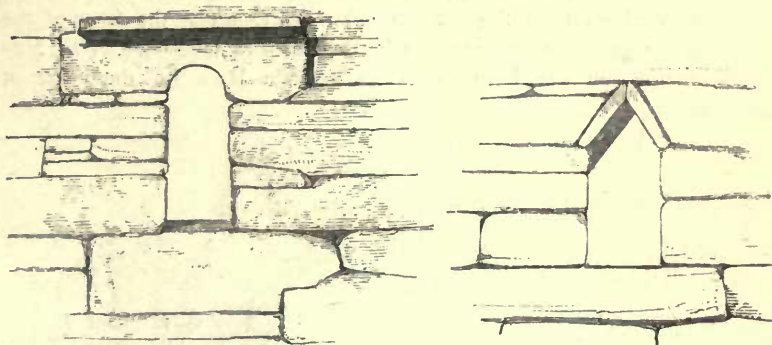
DOORWAY OF THE CHURCH OF ST FECHIN, circa A.D. 600.

“Dum S. Fechinus rediret Fouariam, ibique consisteret, venit ad eum ante FORES ECCLESIAE, VBI CRUX POSITA EST, quidam à talo vsque ad verticem lepra percussus.”

“Though this doorway, like hundreds of the same kind in Ireland, has attracted no attention in modern times, the singularity of its massive structure was a matter of surprise to an intelligent writer of the seventeenth century, Sir Henry Piers. p. 172.

“I have next to speak of the windows. In these features, which are always of a single light, the same simple forms are found, which characterize the doorways, namely, the inclined sides, and the horizontal and semi-circular heads; the horizontal head, however, so common in the doorways, is but of comparatively rare occurrence in the windows; while, on the other hand, the pointed head formed by the meeting of two right lines, which is so rare, if not unknown, in the most ancient doorways, is of very frequent

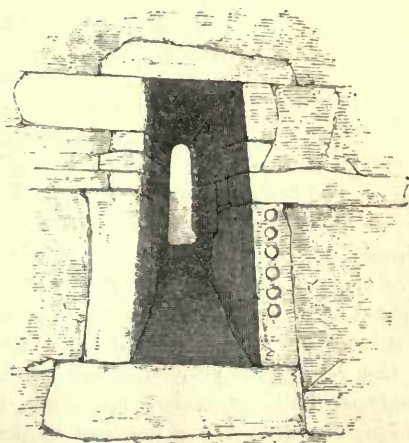
occurrence. I may observe also, that the horizontal-headed window and the triangular-headed one, are usually found in the south wall of the chancel, and very rarely in the east wall, which usually contains a semicircular-headed window, the arch of which is often cut out of a single stone, as in the annexed example in the church of the Trinity, at Glendalough. p. 179.



WINDOWS OF THE CHURCH OF THE TRINITY AT GLENDALOUGH.

“A semicircular-headed window in the east end of St. Mac Dara’s church, on the island called Cruach Mic Dara, off the coast of Connamara; and a semicircular-headed window, quadrangular on the inside, in the east end of St. Cronan’s church, at Termoncronan, in the parish of Carron, barony of Burren, and county of Clare :

“The same mode of construction is observable in the windows of the ancient oratories, which are built without cement, in the neighbourhood of Dingle, in the county of Kerry, as in the east and only window in the oratory at Gallerus, of which an external view has been already given. p. 182.

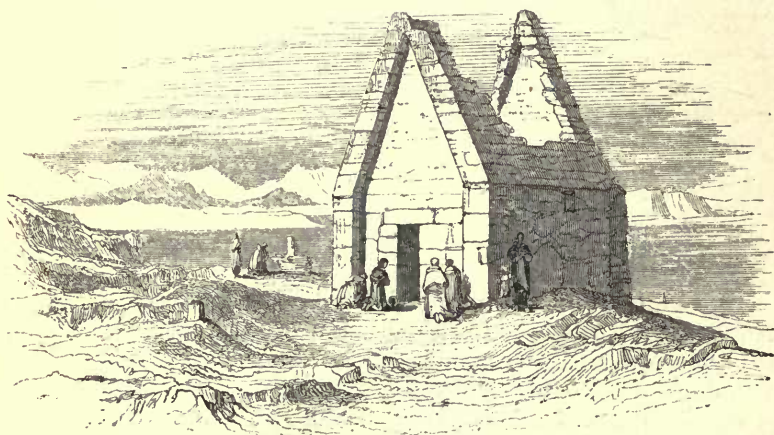


Window of St. Cronan's Church.

“As an example of the general appearance of these primitive structures, when of inferior size, I annex an engraving of the very ancient church called Tempull Ceannanach, on Inis Meadhoin, or the Middle Island, of Aran, in the Bay of Galway. This little church,—which would be in perfect preservation if its stone roof remained,—measures on the inside but sixteen feet six inches in length, and twelve feet six inches in breadth; and its walls, which are three feet in thickness, are built in a style quite

Cyclopean, the stones being throughout of great size, and one of them not less than eighteen feet in length,—which is the entire external breadth of the church,—and three feet in thickness.

“The ancient churches are not, however, always so wholly unadorned: in many instances they present flat rectangular projections, or pilasters, of plain masonry at all their angles; and these projections are, in some instances, carried up from the perpendicular angles along the faces of the gables to the very apex, as appears in the annexed engraving of St. Mac Dara’s church, on the island of Cruach Mhic Dara, off the coast of Connamara:



ST MAC DARA'S CHURCH

“This little church is, in its internal measurement, but fifteen feet in length, and eleven feet in breadth; and its walls, which are two feet eight inches in thickness, are built, like those of the church of St. Ceannanach already described, of stones of great size, and its roof of the same material. The circular stone house of this saint, built in the same style but without cement, still remains, but greatly dilapidated: it is an oval of twenty-four feet by eighteen, and the walls are seven feet in thickness.” p. 186.

One remarkable peculiarity will be observed in the greater part of the doorways in these ancient structures, they are built after the Egyptian fashion, narrower at the top than at the bottom: this peculiarity of construction Mr. Petrie considers as evidence of the very high antiquity of the structures in which it occurs, and he labours with much ingenuity to prove that the ornaments upon them are of earlier character than the twelfth century, the period to which he evidently feels that they would naturally be assigned. Without entering into this controversy, it may be observed that this peculiarity scarcely amounts to more than one of those *provincialisms* which we find prevailing in so many other instances, such as the churches near the Rhine, which were long supposed to belong to

a very high antiquity, but which M. De Lassus has proved to be of the very end of the twelfth century.

"The opinions which I have thus ventured to express as to the age of the doorway of the round tower of Kildare, and consequently as to the antiquity, in Ireland, of the style of architecture which it exhibits, will, I think, receive additional support from the agreement of many of its ornaments with those seen in the better preserved, if not more beautiful, doorway of the round tower of Timahoe, in the Queen's County,—a doorway



DOORWAY OF THE ROUND TOWER OF TIMAHOE

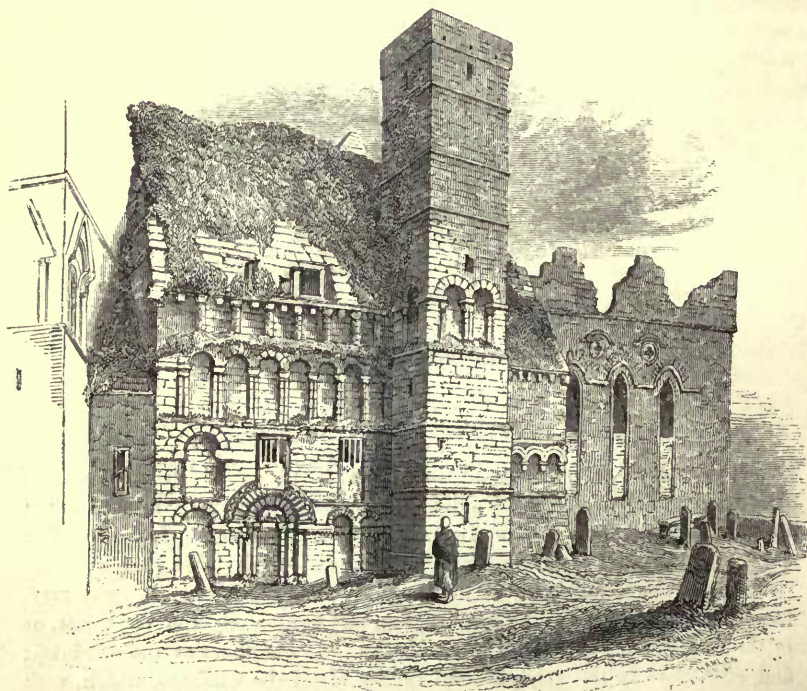
which seems to be of cotemporaneous erection, and which, like that of Kildare, exhibits many peculiarities, that I do not recollect to have found in buildings of the Norman times, either in England or Ireland. The general appearance of this doorway will be seen in the above sketch:

"The strongest evidence *in favour of the antiquity* of this doorway may, however, be drawn from the construction and general style of the tower, as *in the fine-jointed character of the ashlar work* in the doorway and windows; and still more in the straightsided arches of all the windows, which, with the exception of a small quadrangular one, perfectly agree in style with those of the most ancient churches and round towers in Ireland, and with those of the churches in England now considered as Saxon." p. 235.

Mr. Petrie gives a profusion of illustrations of the details of the church of the monastery at Glendalough, all of which have very much the look of twelfth century work, though he endeavours to prove them much older; yet they correspond so nearly with the details of the church of Cormac, that

we cannot understand why the one should be considered some centuries earlier than the other. Neither can we reconcile Mr. Petrie's endeavour to prove the very early date of some of the *latest* of these structures, with his previous admissions respecting the general custom of the Scotie race to build of wood. The rude buildings of unhewn stone, and those of Cyclopean masonry may belong to any period, but *fine-jointed masonry* was not used in England before the twelfth century, and so far from this being evidence *in favour* of their antiquity, it is, so far as it goes, the very reverse.

"The next example, which I have to adduce, is a church of probably somewhat later date than that of Freshford, and whose age is definitely fixed by the most satisfactory historical evidence. It is the beautiful and well-known stone-roofed church on the rock of Cashel, called Cormac's Chapel, one of the most curious and perfect churches in the Norman style in the British empire. The erection of this church is popularly but erroneously ascribed to the celebrated king-bishop Cormac Mac Cullenan, who



CHURCH OF CORMAC, A.D. 1134.

was killed in the battle of Bealach Mughna, in the year 908; and it is remarkable that this tradition has been received as true by several antiquaries, whose acquaintance with Anglo-Norman architecture should have led them to a different conclusion. Dr. Ledwich, indeed, who sees nothing Danish in the architecture of this church, supposes it to have been erected

in the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, by some of Cormac's successors in Cashel; but he adds, that it was 'prior to the introduction of the Norman and Gothic styles, for in every respect it is purely Saxon.' Dr. Milner, from whose reputation as a writer on architectural antiquities, we might expect a sounder opinion, declares that 'the present cathedral bears intrinsic marks of the age assigned to its erection, namely, the twelfth; as does Cormac's church, now called Cormac's hall, of the tenth.'—*Milner's Letters*, p. 131. And lastly, Mr. Brewer, somewhat more cautiously indeed, expresses a similar opinion of the age of this building; 'This edifice is said to have been erected in the tenth century; and from its architectural character few will be inclined to call in question its pretension to so high a date of antiquity.'—*Beauties of Ireland*, vol. i., Introduction, p. cxiii.

"A reference, however, to the authentic Irish Annals would have shown those gentlemen that such opinions were wholly erroneous, and that this church did not owe its erection to the celebrated Cormac Mac Cullenan, who flourished in the tenth century, but to a later Cormac, in the twelfth, namely, Cormac Mac Carthy, who was also king of Munster, and of the same tribe with the former. In the Munster Annals, or, as they are generally called, the Annals of Innisfallen, the foundation of this church is recorded," p. 283.



NORTH DOORWAY OF THE CHURCH OF CORMAC.

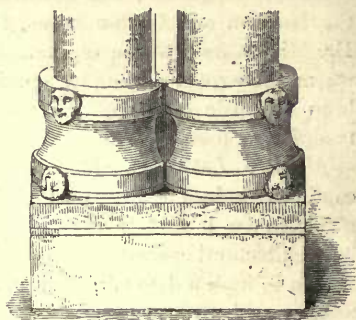
Its consecration, in 1134 is also mentioned in this and other cotemporary records.

"The north doorway, which was obviously the grand entrance, is of greater size, and is considerably richer in its decorations. It is ornamented on each side with five separate columns and a double column, supporting

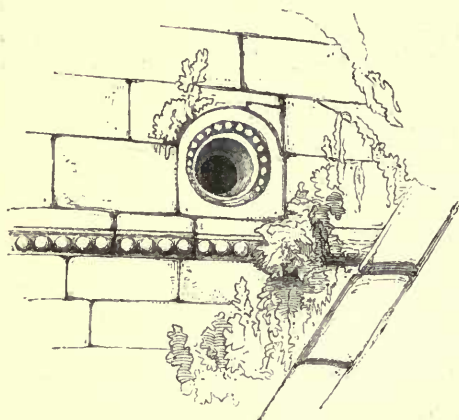
concentric and receding arch-mouldings, and has a richly decorated pediment over its external arch. The basso relievo on the lintel of this doorway represents a helmeted centaur, shooting with an arrow at a lion, which appears to tear some smaller animal beneath its feet." P. 290.

The peculiar kind of double base which occurs in this chapel is found also in several of these Irish buildings, and may be regarded as another provincialism.

The two following illustrations will serve as examples of the most peculiar of the windows, the first representing one of the small round windows at the east end of the croft over the chancel of Cormac's church; and the second, one of the windows in the round tower of Timahoe.



Base from Cormac's Church.



Window of Cormac's Church.



Window in the Round Tower of Timahoe

Another very interesting feature in Mr. Petrie's valuable work consists of the number of examples with which he has furnished us of early tombstones, sometimes with inscriptions only, of which two specimens have already been given; others ornamented with crosses, and with the interlaced work usually called the Runic knot, which Mr. Petrie considers to have been in use in Ireland long anterior to the irruption of the Danes. These ornaments Mr. Petrie supposes to have been most used "during the ninth and tenth centuries, after which I have seen no example of it on such monuments." He gives examples also of several other figures of similar character, though not exactly the same, one of the most interesting of which is "the tombstone of the celebrated Suibine Mac Maelhumai, one of the three Irishmen who visited Alfred the Great in the year 891, and whose death is

recorded in the Saxon Chronicle and by Florence of Worcester at the year 892," and in the Irish annals about the same period.



TOMBSTONE OF SUIBINE MAC MAELHUMAI. A.D. 891.

We cannot conclude this notice of Mr. Petrie's very valuable work without congratulating him that this labour of his life has not been in vain, that he has rendered good service to his country, and contributed an interesting chapter to the general history of architecture. We take this opportunity also of thanking him for the use of the woodcuts he has kindly lent us for this article.

A CHART ILLUSTRATING THE ARCHITECTURE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
By F. BEDFORD, JUN. London, W. W. Robinson.

THIS is one of the best, if not the very best, of the Pictorial Charts of Gothic Architecture, of which we have lately had so many; the lithography is beautifully executed, and the drawing on the whole is creditable: this cannot often be said of these publications, which have enjoyed much greater popularity of late than their merits in general warrant. They are all intended as royal roads to knowledge, and of course the knowledge conveyed by them is of the most superficial character. When confined to a particular building, as in this instance, there is less objection to them; they are a great improvement on the old guide books. Such lithographic drawings as these of Mr. Bedford's are vastly superior to the generality of the plates to be found in the local Guides, and for the purpose of mementos they are really valuable.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE; consisting of Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the most remarkable Edifices in the World: Chronologically arranged by JULES GAILHABAUD. Second Series. With Archæological and Descriptive Notices, by E. Breton, Girault de Prangey, Langlois, A. Lenoir, Raoul Rochette, L. Vaudoyer, etc. The Translations revised by F. Arundale, and T. L. Donaldson, Prof. Arch. Univ. Coll. London. London: Firmin Didot and Co., 1846. Folio.

Mr. Gailhabaud's second volume presents a marked improvement on his first. It contains examples selected from the Egyptian, the supposed Pelasgian, Celtic, Grecian, Roman, Early Italian, Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance, and modern styles. The plates are well executed, particularly as regards details. Among the best of them are the general view, elevations, and details of the remarkable temple of Aroëris at Edfû in Egypt, the amphitheatre at Pola, the church of St. Miniato near Florence, a remarkable specimen of the Byzantine style, the cupola of which was embellished by Luca della Robbia and his brothers with representations of the four Evangelists, and the Holy Ghost, a performance which Vasari mentions with praise. Five elaborate plates illustrate that splendid relic of Arab magnificence, the mosque of Cordova, and four are devoted to the interesting church of St. Francis at Assisi, a celebrated example of the pointed style in Italy, of the thirteenth century, which has been attributed, but erroneously, to Niccola Pisano. Vasari's statement, that it was designed by a German architect who was brought into Italy by Frederic II., is borne out by the character of the fabric, more Tedesque than Italian. The elevation of the cathedral of Bâle seems to be slightly out of proportion, and the details are not so satisfactorily made out as could be desired, a remark which is certainly not applicable to the fine plate of the church of St. Louis at Paris, a curious example of the meretricious style of the time of Louis the Thirteenth. This work may be fairly recommended to the architectural student, who will derive much assistance from the clever descriptive notices which accompany the plates.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GAINFORD IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM: comprising the Baronial and Ecclesiastical History of that Place and of Barnardcastle: with Descriptive Notices of Raby Castle, Staindrop Church, Denton, and many other objects of Antiquity in their vicinity. By John Richard Walbran, Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Local Secretary of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Ripon: W. Harrison. London: J. B. Nichols and Son; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1846.

This work, of which only the first part is before us, will make Mr. Walbran creditably known as an accurate, and not inelegant, contributor to the stores of English topography; it is to be hoped there is sufficient taste in the district which he has selected for illustration, and its neigh-

bourhood, to encourage him to complete a publication so well begun. The village of Gainford, on the north bank of the river Tees, was given to the see of Durham in the ninth century, by Egred, bishop of Lindisfarne, and according to a passage in Simeon of Durham, it was the site of a monastery founded by Eda or Edwine, a Northumbrian chief, "who had exchanged his helmet for a cowl," and was buried in its church in 801. It did not remain long an appanage of the bishops of Durham; having been mortgaged in the time of bishop Aldune (998—1018) to the earl of Northumberland, whose successors, according to Simeon, would never restore it to the Church. We have no other account of it until it was granted by William Rufus about 1093 to Guy Baliol, and it remained with his descendents until the reign of Edward the First. The possession of Gainford by the Baliols naturally induced Mr. Walbran to investigate the history of that powerful family, and among other results of his labour is an eloquent defence of that historically ill-used individual, John Baliol, king of Scotland, which has especially attracted our notice. As we propose to defer any general examination of the work until its completion, which may be looked for at no distant time, we have great pleasure on the present occasion in extracting the author's estimate of the character of the so called fainéant king, of unfortunate memory; it is a favourable specimen of Mr. Walbran's earnest style of composition.

"The character of John Baliol, like that of most other unfortunate and unsuccessful princes, has been open to much unjust and ungenerous animadversion. He has been accused of betraying the liberties of his subjects, and personally of exhibiting a cowardly and unmagnanimous demeanour. Yet,—since with the majority, whether judging of the present or the past, success is hailed as virtue, while misfortune is branded as crime—it may be well to consider, if even here ineffectually and thus obscurely, how far interested were his accusers; and what justice in that chivalrous day would be meted by uncongenial minds, to one, who it seems was more meek and beneficent than impetuous and warlike; more inclined to the society of clerks than of knights; more conversant with the powers of reason, than of the sword. The accumulated obscurity of six centuries is but a dense medium wherein to view the stronger shades of character, moulded by circumstances and causes on which no actual light is thrown; and which can only be faintly illumined by records and documents, framed cautiously and systematically for legal or diplomatic purposes. Something of this character may, however, be inferred from those few but important recorded actions, which must have been dictated by something more than casual circumstances, or inconsiderate inclination. If anything of hereditary qualities was transmitted from his parents, and fostered and directed by them to the formation of his disposition, he had a father who was liberal-minded and brave, and a mother whose piety and benevolence were the admiration of her own, and the benefit of succeeding ages. Of the pursuits of his early days we have no particular record; but, since he was not then apparently destined to enjoy the great military inheritance to which he at

length succeeded on the decease of his elder brothers, the rich and powerful Dervorguil might not inaptly extend to him her protection and her home; and to his mental and spiritual nurture she, who then contributed to the direction of so many, would, we may be assured, never be careless or indifferent. The foundation of a chapel at Piercebridge; the confirmation of his parents' Collegiate Institution at Oxford, that was disregarded by his brothers; his selection of an especial number of dignified clergy to act among his assessors, on his competition for the crown—even these incidents may indicate to many, and demonstrate to some, that he was influenced by the dictation, if not of purely religious, yet of serious and moral emotions: a tendency to which, the place of his education, and the doctrinal system of his tutors, might not ineffectually minister. A mild and christian-like spirit is discernible in those extant diplomatic compositions, which, if not written by his hand, or under his immediate dictation, must have proceeded in spirit from his suggestion, and in substance must have met his approval. In his eloquent renunciation of his homage he emphatically objects first to the outrages committed against morality and religion. His appeal to the French king breathes the same admirable spirit; and it may also be remarked that, at a time when justice dictated, and circumstances commanded the renunciation of his solemn fealty, he sought and awaited the dispensation of him, who, he was taught to believe, could effectually blot out on earth what was registered in heaven. Between his temperament and his talent there might be, and probably was some disparity; but the greater part, if not the whole of the obloquy that has been cast upon him, seems to have been propagated by ascribing to his personal cowardice those humiliating submissions, which the estates of the realm had, by their indiscriminate and unconditional acknowledgment of Edward's paramount authority, attached to the tenure of his crown. A principle was thus represented in, and necessarily carried out by, his person, that has ever since been humiliating to the people of Scotland;—a section of whom, in his own day, clamoured against him from interested and treasonable partizanship; and others, since, because they found it more convenient to make their humiliation a personal rather than a national act; and to cast the blame on the one man, who, with a pardonable and natural deference of patriotism, received a splendid and undoubted, but otherwise unattainable inheritance, with diminished lustre, rather than on the regent representatives of the realm, who, unpatriotically, and with no defensible motive at all, consented to its surrender under no definite condition. It was not virtually from his election and consequent submission that the kingdom was involved in centuries of commotion and aggression. Every other competitor, even the “immortal” Bruce, made the same submission, swore the same fealty, and declared they would, if they might, receive the crown on the same condition as he. Edward's end was to be gained, and would have been gained, with each. He seemed to threaten like the furies of Æschylus,

ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ τυχοῦσα τῆς δίκης
 βαρεία χάρα τηδ' ὀμιλήσω πάλιν.

“The means might have been more protracted; the end more certain and

severe. The relinquishment of the treaty of Northampton, founded on an alliance invalid and unconsummated, could not diminish the liberty or security of Scotland, which had then acknowledged itself a fief of England; nor did the memorable appearance of its king before the English parliament produce any national or unreasonable concession. We may be both just and generous in ascribing that appearance, wherein he deferred his royal dignity to what appeared a religious obligation, from a desire to conciliate and temporise, when he too well knew that treason would be in his camp, as interest was in his council. He might indeed lack that brutal spirit that impelled Bruce to imbrue his hands in his kinsman's blood before the altar of his God; and that regal magnanimity that condemned Wallace to his doom: yet, courage was never wanting when its presence would have been successful; nor ceased he to resist until all resistance was unavailing. The appellation, too, from whence his cowardice has been imputed, or more probably, suspected, was, with an unamiable feeling easy to understand, applied to him only *after* the adornments of royalty were removed from him; and at best can be deemed but of doubtful interpretation. But, whatever was his capability or his disposition, it will tax our credulity but little to believe that, in an age when the effusion of human blood was but lightly regarded, he was guiltless of the foul crimes that stain so many of his contemporaries. That, from malice to his king, and by treason to his country, he never sought, like Bruce, to wade through slaughter to a throne, nor like Edward, in the exercise of his sovereign authority, to shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

"When the imagination would invest with its airy forms the heroic characters of the past, it may not inaptly linger long on the last days of this 'dim, discrowned king.' Divested of the emblems of the sovereignty he had enjoyed; defeated in his expectation of transferring his sceptre to a posterity that should maintain his name among the potentates of the earth; separated by distance and by death from the associates of his youth, and the partners of his expectations; oppressed by bodily suffering, and unsought by domestic attention—how often, in that solitary and benighted gloom, as the old man sat in the chateau of his humbler, but happier forefathers, how often must

'Memories of power and pride, which long ago,
Like dim processions of a dream, had sunk
In twilight depths away'—

memories of ingratitude, or contumely, or treachery, have compassed him round about; and mingled emotions of discontent, and disappointment, and despair, have bounded painfully and bitterly through his heart—a heart, that gladdened only by the light of day, might have found—in the mighty magnificence of nature—in the lone path of the hoary forest—in the impetuosity of the mountain torrent—in the declining sun, that lingered like itself o'er his far-off realm—a dignifying solace and a joy, which neither the worm within, nor the foe without, could alike diminish or destroy. It was the last scene of a sad drama, that needed but the pen of Drayton, or Marlowe, or Shakespeare; and now lacks but the pencil of one master hand, to excite that immortal interest and sympathy they have won for more trifling scenes, and more unworthy men."

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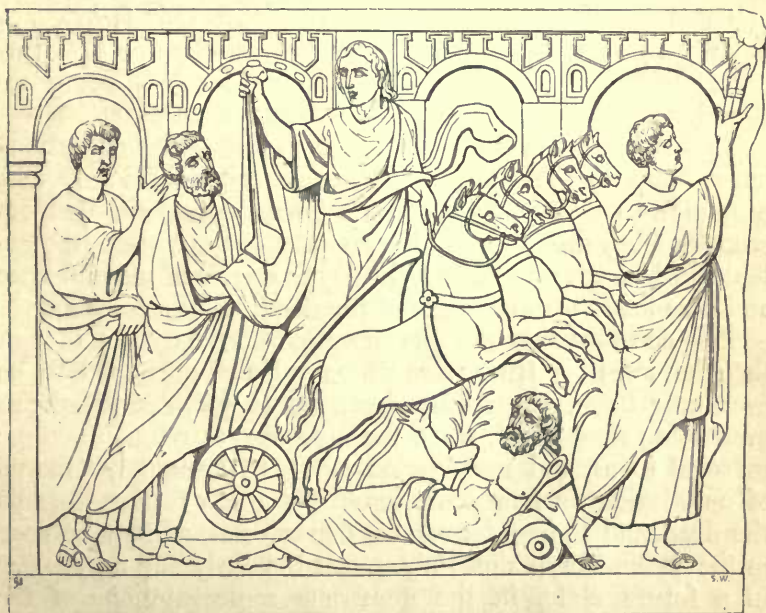
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THE
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SEPTEMBER, 1846.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ART OF
SCULPTURE IN ENGLAND, IN MEDIEVAL TIMES,
AND NOTICES OF SOME ARTISTS, BY WHOM IT WAS PRACTISED.

Communicated by SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A., and read at a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities, at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute, in York, July 23, 1846.



The Ascension of Elijah, sculptured on a Sarcophagus at Rome.

As the Arts are intimately connected with the epochs in which they are practised, and mark the state and variations of civilization and manners, more forcibly than any other criteria of their age, I have ventured, as Sculpture holds a distinguished place amongst the medieval arts of England, to

submit a few observations on its progress in this country, and, where possible, on the artists by whom it was practised.

In tracing the history of the arts, generally, from their fall to their revival, the transition from pagan idolatry to the Christian religion, we are naturally induced to reflect on the similarity of causes to which they owed at once their destruction and regeneration.

We owe the revival of the arts wholly to religion; but Christianity, which had made great progress in the third century, notwithstanding its persecution, had scarcely ascended the throne of the Cæsars, when the Christians in their turn became the persecutors; these again became divided, new sects arose, and their consequent antipathies led to universal bigotry. A country so divided became an easy prey to the invader, and degeneracy in civil habits increased, until the pure principles of Christianity were lost in superstition.

These dissensions are the more to be lamented, as Art, and Sculpture more especially, gave promise, under the first emperors who had embraced Christianity, if not of being restored, at least of being sustained with no mean effect.

That Art owes much to the pious regard which all nations have shewn to the dead, the Athenian states offer abundant examples, as also Rome and its colonies, whilst the vast necropolis, lately discovered in the country of the Volscii, the extent of which is yet unknown, displays a degree of magnificence and care for the preservation of the dead, quite astonishing.

This consideration was the more extraordinary, as, though their heroes, it is true, were canonized and presumed to be ever near them, the ethnic doctrines represented death as everlasting sleep; but, when the mysteries of religion became revealed to us, and resurrection assured, through the merits of our Saviour, a new sense arose and a new feeling towards the dead, and the subterraneous depositories, as may be seen in the earliest crypts of Italy, attest the early and firm belief in a future state, in the numerous representations of the raising of Lazarus.

The subjects most usually treated in these early monuments, are, Christ as the good Shepherd, Christ giving His commands to the Apostles, and the Sacrifice by Abraham.

Many of these works were produced by the best sculptors of the age, they are well composed, and executed with great freedom. The prevalent taste was indeed formed on the study



The Sacrifice of Isaac, sculptured on a Sarcophagus at Rome.

of those remains of ancient genius, which still continued, notwithstanding the destruction of the people who had given them birth, to govern the imaginations of succeeding ages.

The examples to which I would chiefly call attention are taken from sarcophagi in the crypt of St. Peter's at Rome, and are evidently applications of profane compositions to Christian purposes. In regard to these, as well as the adoption of profane symbols, frequently found on old Christian monuments, it may not be irrelevant to observe, that the early Christians, to avoid the persecution directed against them, symbolized their religious rites, borrowing for that purpose such of the usages of the pagan mysteries, with which many of them were acquainted, as they found suitable.

When St. Austin was sent to convert the Saxons, A.D. 596, the Pope, Gregory I., instructed him to accommodate the Christian forms of worship as well as he could to the previous customs of his disciples, to convert the heathen temples into churches, and to establish Christian, in the place of pagan, rites. This fact may serve to account for the preservation of many pagan symbols which are found in this country.

The history of the Arts at Pisa, from the tenth to the fourteenth century, supplies the best information on the state of Sculpture and Architecture in Italy. Pisa may be considered, indeed, as the cradle of the restoration. What the exact state of Art was in other countries, or rather the degree of civilization, to the twelfth century, it is difficult to ascertain; but the most immediate effect on the arts of England may be considered as having arisen out of the crusades, an event which had agitated and given an impulse to every northern nation.

The passions of men generally, but more especially of the nobility, whose only employment was war, had been much excited by the promoters of the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre, and they readily enlisted under the cross, in the hopes of those spiritual rewards offered to them through the Church. This, doubtless, assisted by their communication with the East, at that time the chief seat of arts and commerce, occasioned on their return an attention to the improvement of sacred buildings. Whether we owe it to their taste or to their fears, the fact is that we may date from the second to the sixth crusade, or from A.D. 1144, to 1228, the establishment of nearly six hundred religious foundations in our country. The more polished nations with whom the crusaders mixed, had attracted their attention to the sister arts, and Painting and Sculpture were called in to assist in the embellishment of these pious edifices.

The effect of this religious zeal may be seen in many churches of that age. About this period we may date the erection of Rochester and Wells cathedrals, in both of which we perceive, but more especially in the rich and fanciful foliage which decorates the great west door of Rochester cathedral, a strong indication of Saracenic arrangement; whilst the composition and treatment of the *rilievi*, within the arch, remind us strongly of the simple character of the compositions of the Greek, and early artists of Italy, of that period.

Wells cathedral presents noble specimens of sculpture, and these, I have no doubt, were the works of Englishmen, assisted, probably, as the composition of several of the statues, and the cast of the draperies would intimate, by foreign workmen associated with them. The heads and other extremities mark that deficiency of knowledge which may be readily allowed for in a rude age and people, with whom Art was in so incipient a state.

We must consider the revival of Sculpture to have been formed on the remains of Grecian and Roman Art, whilst there was a constant struggle with native genius to banish the Lombardo Gothic, which, owing to German influence at that period, and to the skill which German artists had exhibited, was established throughout Italy.

A misunderstanding, which arose in the year 1250, between the Emperor Frederick II. and the people, but more especially with the sculptors employed in building the church at Milan, contributed greatly to effect this object. These artists, being distributed about the country, not only improved their style by studying the works of Arnolfo and Niccola Pisano, but it appears that several Lombards and Germans were employed in assisting Niccola, both at Orvieto and Florence.

The example which I here offer, is the representation of a head in my possession, a work of the thirteenth century, formerly in Hereford cathedral. I find by a drawing made by my late friend, Mr. Phillips, at Rouen cathedral, representing a specimen of sculpture applied in like manner to the springing of an arch, precisely the same style and feeling; shewing that both countries were supplied from the same source, and I believe that every one conversant with Art, will agree with me that the specimen before them is of the Pisan school.



Sculptured Head from Hereford Cathedral.

The character of Anglo-Saxon art, which prevailed to the year 1189, may be considered as having changed gradually through the times of the Plantagenet family to the reign of Henry III., A.D. 1216 to 1272, when the Decorative style of architecture gave full employment to the sculptor, and demanded greater efforts of his art. This period, including about 180 years, from the reign of Edward I. to the latter part of that of Henry VI., may be regarded as the Augustan age of Art in England.

Notwithstanding the check which ecclesiastical authority had received so early as the reign of Richard II., the Church yet exercised an exclusive control over the construction of religious edifices, as it appears, in regard to the magnificent buildings of antiquity, that the priests or hierophants had controlled the erection of all works of a religious character. We find by a papal bull, prior to the year 1200, an authority to the heads of churches to build temples to the divinity, attaching to them, as the magnitude or elegance of the structure required, a certain number of "*liberi muratores*," or Freemasons, to direct and execute the ornamental parts of the fabric.

During one century not less than five priors of Canterbury made architecture their study, and there can be no doubt that the cathedrals and monasteries, erected from the Conquest to the thirteenth century, were in greater part designed by ecclesiastics, who, during the slow work of years, had by the time of their completion formed another and a very different class of artists. It was a school in which the *cementarii*, or masons, acquired that scientific knowledge which had been elaborated by the churchmen in the solitude or seclusion of the cloister, and this they again transmitted to their apprentices. To this class of artificers we may add the goldsmiths, who, like their Italian brethren of the same and later periods, generally practised as architects, modellers, or painters.

Ample as the information is which relates to other circumstances of the period, the records of the state of Art during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are so scanty, that it is not possible to offer any extended notice, either of the works themselves, or the practice of the artists.

To the munificence of Henry III., the first monarch of England who paid attention to the Arts, may be ascribed the most beautiful works of the mediæval age which we possess; indeed the monumental statues of Queen Eleanor, of Henry III., and of Aveline, countess of Lancaster, may be ranked with the productions of any country, of the period. Henry repaired the castles and other royal edifices, and by the introduction of foreign talent, established a taste, and developed the genius of his countrymen.

There are works of this period highly deserving the attention of the archæologist, or lover of beautiful art. The Last Judgment, over the west door of Lincoln cathedral, may be

cited as a specimen of the first quality, either for composition or feeling. The *alti-rilievi*, in the chapter-house at Salisbury^a, have been suggested by very able compositions, and the scroll ornaments in the chancel of the church at Stone, in Kent, are amongst the most beautiful specimens of their age. An example of goldsmith's work of this early period may merit notice, namely, the "*pulchra Mariola*," or image of the Blessed Virgin, mentioned by Matthew of Paris as the work of Walter of Colchester.

The number of artists in England during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. must have been considerable. It may, however, be questioned whether native painters and sculptors, of sufficient talent, could have been readily found in the provinces by the sheriffs, or other king's officers, usually appointed to direct the construction or repairs of public buildings. But if we consider the partiality of Henry for foreigners, the constant communication with Rome, and that a considerable portion of the benefices in England were held at that period by foreigners, it may appear reasonable to assume, that these circumstances must have materially influenced the employment of the artists of southern Europe; I have little doubt, from the peculiarities of taste which arose at that time, not only in England, but generally throughout the north of Europe, that it was induced by their introduction.

It was about this period that the separation of the artists employed in the Pisan School took place.

I am far from desiring to derogate from the fair claims of my countrymen; I am, however, disposed to think that, in the good Art of those ages, although the greater part may have been executed by English artists, the taste and direction was due to foreigners; indeed, from the intercourse which subsisted in the thirteenth century between England and Italy, I must candidly state my opinion, that we owe the finest examples of our monumental sculpture to the taste and suggestions of Italians. It is clear, from the general accordance and similarity in the character of Art, that these works can only be attributed to those men who had received their education, and perfected their style, in the school of Italy.

Abbot Ware is said to have brought, about the year 1260, certain workmen and rich materials for the shrine of the Confessor at Westminster Abbey, and reference is also made to

^a See representations in Britton's Salisb. Cath., pl. xxiii.

mosaics, and other ornamental materials, brought to England by Edward I.^b There is no mention certainly of any artists employed, but we may fairly presume that men who understood the application of these decorative accessories, were sent with them.

Mr. T. Hudson Turner, who has devoted much time to the examination of the records, has been unable to supply more ample information on the names of artists employed in the public works in England during the middle ages.

The records inform us that the design of the effigy of Queen Eleanor at Westminster, was furnished by Master William Torell, goldsmith, the canopy of the monument being painted by Walter de Durham. Mr. Hudson Turner suggests, and I am of his opinion, that Torell's name was Anglicised from Guglielmo Torelli. He was contemporaneous with William the Florentine.

It appears that there were two statues of Queen Eleanor, the second being a fac-simile of the first, taken probably from the model of that by Torell at Westminster, and placed over the viscera of the queen in Lincoln cathedral. There were also other smaller statues, three of which were made by William de Suffolk, others by Master Alexander de Abyngton, and one by Dymenge de Legery, or "de Reyns," destined for the tomb in the church of the Black Friary, London, in which the queen's heart was deposited.

The crosses at Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Alban's, were the work of John de Bello, or Battle; and John de Pabeham, in one instance, is mentioned as his "socius;" these were the "cementarii," or builders: the statues were the work of William de Hibernia, who executed also fifteen other statues, assisted by Alexander, called the "Imaginator."

Waltham cross, the most splendid of the works of this character, has by some been ascribed to Nicholas Dymenge, a foreigner; Roger de Crundale and Alexander the "Imaginator" being employed in the decorations.

The cross at Westcheap appears to have been of a more costly character; Michael de Canterbury, called "cementarius," is the only name mentioned in the records relating to its construction.

^b Compare Weever, *Funeral Mon.* 485; Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 1.

The following list comprises the names of artists which I have been able to collect from public documents :—

William Torel, or rather Torelli.	Alexander de Hibernia.
Dymenge de Legeri, called Nicholas	William the Florentine.
Dymenge de Reyms.	John de St. Omers.
Odo, a goldsmith.	Robert de Amory, a Florentine.
Richard de Crundale.	Richard de Stowe.
Roger de Crundale.	Walter de Durham.
Michael Crundale.	William de Suff.' (Suffolk.)
Master Alexander de Abyngton, le	John de Pabeham.
Imaginator.	Adam de Shoreditch.
William de Hibernia.	Michael de Canterbury.

The scantiness of this record of names of artists may be easily understood, if it be considered that the "cementarius," who engaged for the execution of the work, was alone named in the warrant, with one exception only, in which John de Pabeham is termed "socius" with John de Bello, or Battle, and, as the artists were employed under the "cementarius," their names were consequently unnoticed^c.

The productions of Sculpture, during the reign of Edward II., demand little notice; the statue, however, of that prince at Gloucester may be ranked with the good productions of the preceding age.

Until the fourteenth century, the English, as I conceive, had enjoyed few opportunities of cultivating the arts of peace; they must have depended in a great degree on communication with Italy, and, probably, on the alliances of their princes, for many of the arts of civilization. Until the reign of Edward III. we can scarcely recognise an independent style of Sculpture in England. The revolution in costume in that prince's reign produced a vast influence on Art; the flowing draperies, and beautiful arrangement of the dresses of females, with the fine chain-mail, which adapted itself to the movements of the figure, and was so favourable to the exhibition of natural forms, were then discarded. The light plate armour introduced by the Italians, and adapted to German taste, together with the less graceful costume of females adopted at that period, checked the advancement of Sculpture, and left little scope for the aspirations of genius. The good principles

^c See the accounts of the executors or administrators of the affairs of the deceased Queen Eleanor, published by Mr. Botfield in the "Illustrations of Household Expenses

in England," presented to the Roxburghe Club, and fully noticed in Mr. Hunter's curious paper in the *Archæologia*, xxix. p. 167.

of taste were irremediably checked, and never again appeared in their original strength; at the same time, remarkable examples of science or skill in the mechanism of Art were occasionally produced. The statue of the Black Prince in Canterbury cathedral is a splendid memorial of the ability of the age, and it is as successful a work of its character, in metal, as could have been produced. This statue was gilt, and some of the accessories were tastefully enamelled.

The statue of Edward III., in Westminster Abbey, is a very dignified specimen of Art, and, with the statue of Edward of Hatfield, in the same church, is worthy to be placed in rank with the productions of the best period of English Sculpture. I have not been able to discover the names of the artists who executed either of these works. Amongst those employed in St. Stephen's chapel, mention is made of Michael, a sculptor, and of the following painters, Master Walter, John de Sonnington, Roger de Winchester, and John de Carlisle. About the time of Henry VII., the prevalent character of Sculpture was vigorous, and, although rude in execution, it was by no means deficient in feeling or expression.

The effigies of bronze, representing Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia his consort, were fabricated, A.D. 1395, by Nicholas Broker and Godfrey Prest, citizens and copper-smiths of London, who also provided the enamelled scutcheons, and other decorative accessories. The fine altar-tomb of Corfe marble was sculptured by Henry Yevele and Stephen Lote, masons of London^a.

By a document published in Rymer's *Fœdera*, under the year 1408, we find that British artists had even acquired a character on the continent. Thomas Colyne, Thomas Howell, and Thomas Poppehowe, obtained from Henry IV. a safe conduct, in order to carry over to Brittany an alabaster monument, which they had executed to the memory of John IV., duke of Brittany, deceased A.D. 1399, and they erected it in the cathedral at Nantes^c. This work was performed by direction of the queen, Joan of Navarre, who had been the consort of the duke of Brittany, previously to her marriage with Henry. A still more extraordinary fact has been noticed by the historian Henry, recorded in another document given by Rymer, that Richard II. granted to Cosmo Gentilis, the pope's collector in England, at a period even when Art was returning on Italy

^a See the curious Indentures for these works, Rymer, vii. pp. 795, 797.

^c Rymer, *Fœd.*, viii. p. 510; 9 Hen. IV.

as in a flood, permission to carry out of the realm three great alabaster images, representing the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and a small image of the Holy Trinity, without any payment of duties for them^f. The license included a large quantity of household utensils, tapestries for presentation to the pope, cloths and garments of English manufacture.

The statue of gilt brass, representing Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died A.D. 1439, in the chapel founded by him, at Warwick, is another fine specimen of the fifteenth century^g. The name of the artists, Bartholomew Lambespring and William Austen, employed on this work, have been recorded. There exist many other works of great merit, which the limits of this paper will not allow me to notice.

I now approach the last period of medieval art in England, in which the florid style of architecture, then adopted, demanded all the powers of the artist, and of the sculptor more especially, to contribute to the exuberance of embellishment displayed at that time in religious edifices.

We owe the most splendid monument of that period, in England, the Chapel of Henry VII., rather to the fears of that prince, than to his taste or feeling towards the Arts. Happily that edifice was projected at a moment, the most favourable to the development of genius; England, speaking generally, had, it is true, profited little by the extraordinary revolution in Art, then progressing towards maturity under the auspices of the Medici, and other princes of Italy, by the efforts of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, yet the vast increase of artists of every description, encouraged by more extensive employment for their skill, had occasioned emigrations to Germany and the north of Europe; and we may reasonably suppose that many, at the period of the construction of Henry the Seventh's chapel, had found employment in England, and become associated with our own artists. The Flemish artists, in one class of workmanship, at this period, during the times of Pius III. and Julius II., equalled, if they did not surpass the Italians, in the execution of dies, for striking medals, or of matrices of seals.

Mr. Britton, to whom we are, perhaps, more indebted for archæological information, than to any person in this kingdom,

^f Rymer, *Fœd.*, vii. p. 357; 5 Ric. II., 1382.

^g See the accurate representations of this

striking effigy given by Charles Stothard, and Mr. Blore. The contracts for the tomb are given by Dugdale.

does not appear, in his catalogue of names of artists employed on Henry the Seventh's chapel, to have noticed the name of any foreigner engaged on that work, with the exception of Torregiano. He mentions master Pageny, who supplied a "patrone" for the marble tomb, Lawrence Ymber, carver, Humfray Walker, founder, and Nicholas Ewen, copper-smith and gilder^h.

Torregiano appears by the records to have been employed nearly five years on the bronze tomb of Henry only, placed within the chapelⁱ. We may, however, reasonably conclude, from the character and draperies of the minor statues, and other decorations of that magnificent production, that the native artists had profited by the presence of so experienced a man.



Statues from the entrance porch of the Guildhall.

^h See Britton's *Archit. Antiqu.*, vol. ii. In the same document, cited by Britton, mention occurs of Drawswerd, sheriff of York, apparently an artist of the same period, and James Hales who made a

wooden "patren" for an image of copper, for the earl of Derby.

ⁱ Agreements between the executors and "Peter Torrysarry" of Florence, graver, A.D. 1516: *Archit. Antiqu.*, ii. 23.

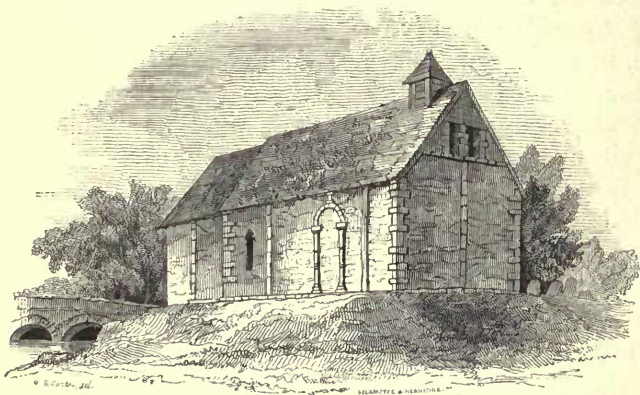
From this period we may date the extinction of medieval Art; the taste which followed, adopted simultaneously in every country in Europe, was of a mixed character, ingrafting the Italian and German manner with the old, and it left nothing either in architecture or sculpture to compensate for the innovation. Henry VIII., although without the genius to improve, had the judgment to select the best, offered at that period to his choice. He was a distinguished patron of merit in all classes of artistic productions, and Vertue, in his catalogue of artists of the period, enumerates fifty, the greater part of whom were in the employment of that prince.

As choice examples of the union of Italian with English feeling, towards the early part of the sixteenth century, I would notice, in conclusion, four statues, representing Discipline, or Religion, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, formerly preserved at Devereux House, in the Strand, and removed a few years since from the Guildhall of the city of London. They were presented to Thomas Banks, the sculptor, and were included by Carter amongst the most valuable specimens of sculpture in England.

ON SOME ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HANGING OF BELLS IN CHURCHES WITHOUT TOWERS.

PERHAPS no part of the ceremonial requisite for the due celebration of Divine Service has given rise to so much ingenuity and so great variety of design as the hanging of the bells. It is hardly necessary to observe that this is the primary purpose for which church towers were built, though they were often applied to other purposes also; in hundreds of instances in most parts of the country, but especially in Kent, the lower part of the tower is vaulted, and used as a porch, and evidently built with that intention. The various forms, positions, and materials employed for bell-towers, open a wide field for investigation; but this is no part of the purpose of the present paper, which is chiefly to call attention to some of the modes adopted in small and poor country churches to save the expense of a tower, and for this purpose to refer to a few out of the very numerous examples that have been observed in different parts of England. One class, which are properly called bell-turrets, in which the bell is enclosed in a small

turret erected partly on corbels projecting from the wall of the gable, and partly on the wall itself, has been ably illustrated by Mr. Petit in a previous number of this Journal, but there are several other classes, which cannot with propriety be called turrets, and to some of these it is rather difficult to affix an appropriate name, but generally that of *bell-cots* seems to apply tolerably well, and it has the advantage of being commonly understood and frequently used of late; they are sometimes called *bell-gables*, but as the cot often stands up above the gable, and frequently over the chancel-arch, this name does not seem so generally applicable.

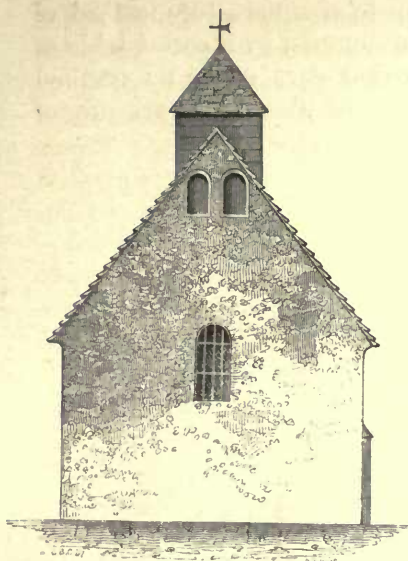


1. Corhampton Church, Hampshire.

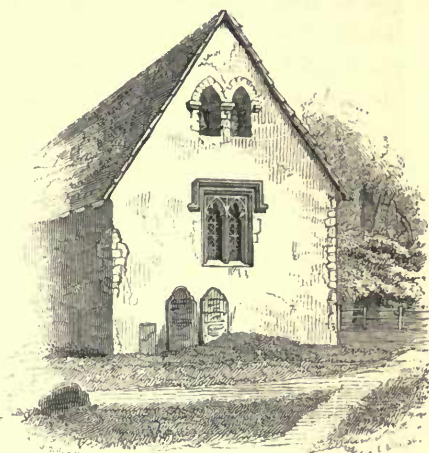
The earliest instance of the hanging of bells without a tower, which has been observed in England, occurs in the supposed Saxon church of Corhampton, (1) in Hampshire. Here there are two bells, and they are hung in oblong square-headed openings left in the wall of the gable, in the part corresponding to the tympanum of a pediment in classical architecture; these openings have "long and short work" in the jambs, and have every appearance of being contemporary with the building.

The next example that we have observed in point of date is in the early Norman church of Littleton, (2) in Hampshire. These are in nearly the same situation as at Corhampton, but more in the upper part of the gable, and the openings are round-headed, they are now plastered up, and a wooden bell-cot erected on the gable.

The next in order of this class is Ashley, (3) also in Hampshire,



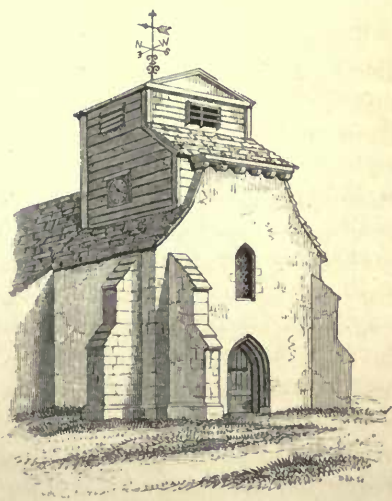
2. Littletton, Hampshire.



3. Ashley, Hampshire.

which is of transition Norman character. Here the bells are still hanging in the openings, and seem to be as old as the building. The plain Norman imposts to the arches leave no doubts of their age, and the peculiar form of the bells, having no rims turned outwards, but a thick plain edge, seems to indicate an equally great antiquity.

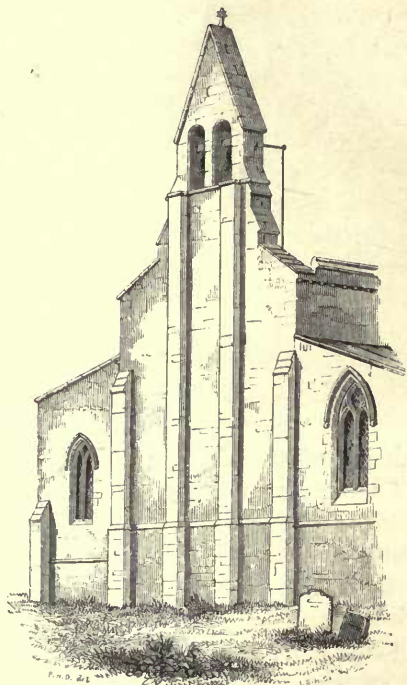
These three examples being all in the same neighbourhood, the fashion may perhaps be considered as a provincialism, but it is probable that if the plaster or rough-cast were stripped off the west gables of very many of our small ancient churches, the same arrangement would be found to have formerly existed. The same neighbourhood furnishes us with another example of a different kind, not less remarkable, and of about the same age. King's Somborne church, (4) in Hamp-



4. King's Somborne, Hampshire.

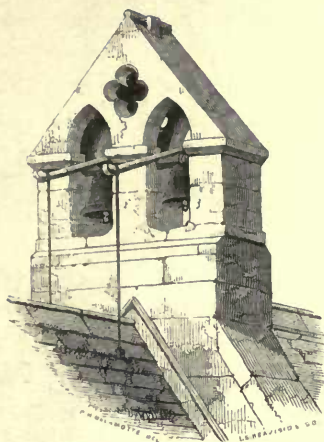
shire, has the west gable built up to a square top, instead of the usual pyramidal form, and surmounted by a corbel-table of transition Norman character, so that it is evidently original work, while the other three sides of the bell-tower are of wood, and must always have been so, for there are no preparations for carrying stone walls on these sides.

The more usual fashion is to have the bell-cot built upon the west wall and carried up above the roof; examples of this kind in Norman work are not common, but they may be found, as at Adel, Yorkshire, Northborough, (5) Northamptonshire, and in other instances. Another position for the bell-cot is between the nave and chancel, being built upon the wall of separation or immediately over the chancel-arch; a good example of this arrangement, which generally has a very picturesque effect, occurs at Binsey, (8) near Oxford, in transition



5. Northborough, Northamptonshire.

Norman work, and in Early English work the well-known instance of Skelton, Yorkshire, may be mentioned as proof of the elegant effect which may be produced by this arrangement. Another elegant example occurs at Little Coxwell, (6) Berkshire. More usually however, when the bell-cot is found in this situation, it is small, and intended for the Sanctus bell only. In Decorated and Perpendicular work examples of the Sanctus bell-cot are common, and frequently very elegant, sometimes with pinnacles, as at Idbury, (7) Oxfordshire, more often without them, and sometimes very plain; instances occur of the bell remaining, as at Idbury, and still used as the little bell to announce the arrival of the clergyman, but such examples are comparatively rare. This small bell-cot may also be found

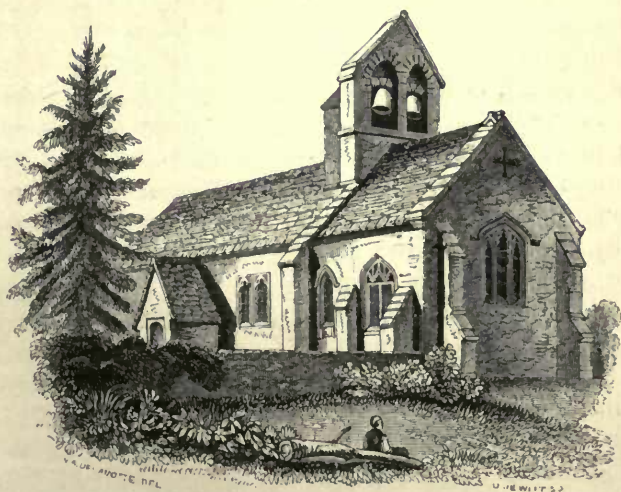


6. Little Coxwell, Berkshire.

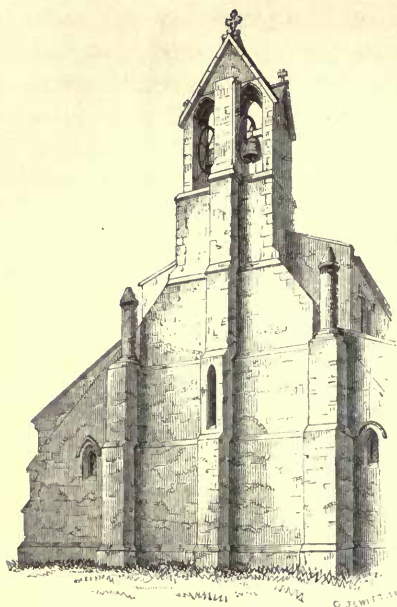


7. Idbury, Oxfordshire.

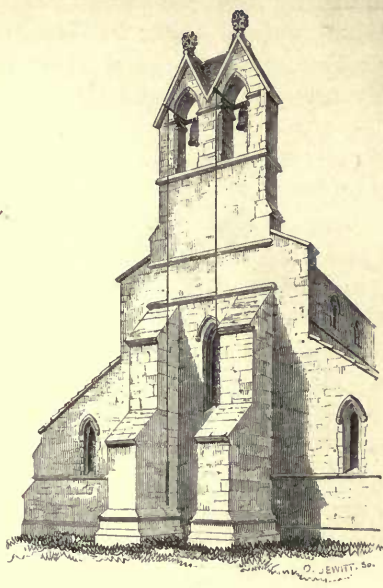
in other situations, as at the south-east angle of the nave at Upwell, Norfolk; over the porch, as at Chipping Norton, Oxon; on the east gable of a side aisle or chapel, as at Bloxham, Oxon. In all these and similar cases it appears to be intended only for the Sanctus bell.



8. Binsey Church, Oxford.

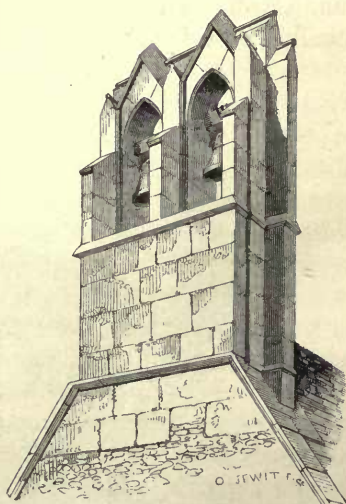


9 Manton, Rutland



10. Little Casterton, Rutland.

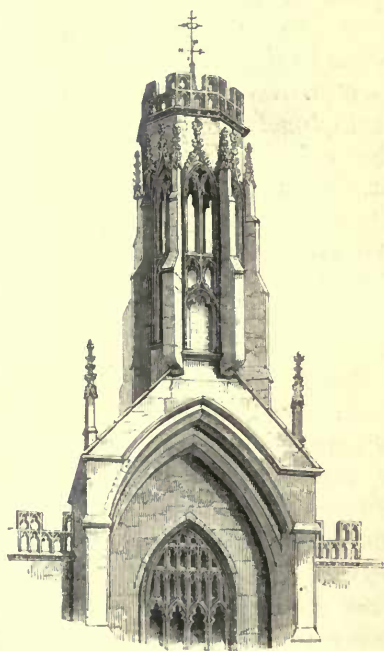
Bell-cots for the larger bells are generally at the west end, and usually rise above the roof, the west wall being carried up with openings to receive them: sometimes a single bell only, more often two, and occasionally three, but this is rare. The double bell-gable, as it is frequently called, is found abundantly in the Early English style in most parts of the country, though more abundant in some counties than in others, especially in Rutlandshire; some of these are finished by a single small gable over the two openings, as at Manton,(9) and this is the most common plan. In other instances there are two small gables, one over each opening, as at Little Casterton, Rutland,(10) and Penton Mewsey,(11) Hants. The bells are usually



11. Penton Mewsey, Hampshire.

hung in these openings, simply on a pivot, to swing backwards and forwards, but sometimes there is a wheel attached, as at Manton. In general the ropes are brought down through the roof, and the bells rung from within the church, but in some cases the ropes are brought down on the exterior of the wall, and the ringers stand on the ground outside of the church.

The various contrivances for strengthening the wall on which the bells are carried are also deserving of particular attention; the most usual and obvious one is by buttresses; of these there are commonly two, sometimes one only, and sometimes three; when there is a central buttress there are commonly two small west windows, one on each side, and these are sometimes so placed as to be combined in appearance into one in the interior, the wall between being splayed nearly to an edge; this arrangement occurs at Wantage, Berks, and Wilcote^a, Oxon, and is not uncommon. In some cases however the central buttress is pierced for a single lancet window, widely splayed within through the thickness of both wall and buttress, as at Manton, Rutland. These buttresses were sometimes found insufficient for the weight and play of the bells, and an additional projection was given to them, as at Forest Hill^b, Oxon, where one buttress has been added to, considerably more than the other, the effect of which is very singular, though when the situation is considered it is easily explained; this example is strikingly picturesque. Some of the examples which have been referred to belong to the Decorated style, and such bell-cots may be found in Perpen-



12. St. Helen's, York.

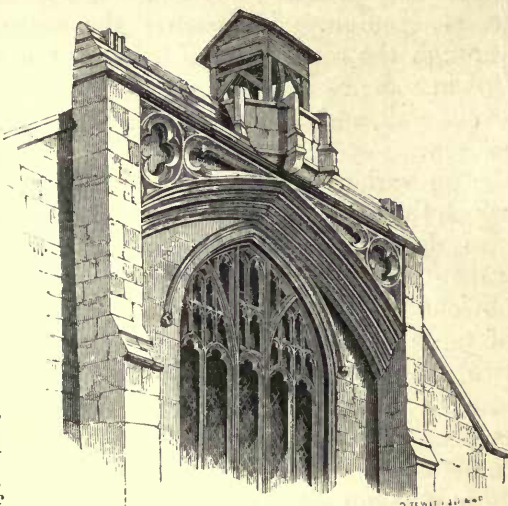
^a See an engraving of it in the Guide to the Neighbourhood of Oxford, p. 272.

^b *Ibid.*, p. 160.

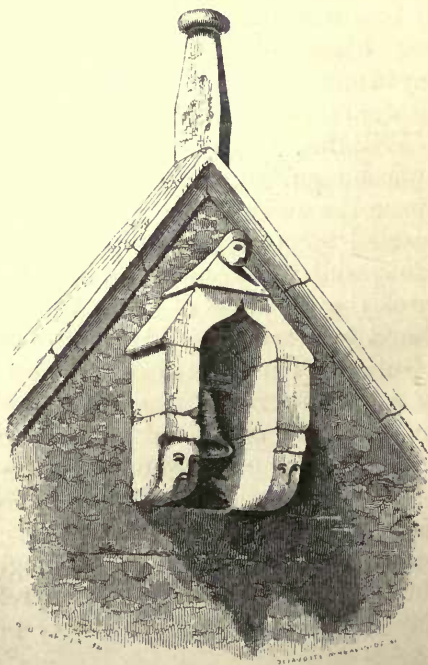
dicular work also, but they are more common in Early English.

Another contrivance for strengthening the west wall when it carries the bell, is to throw an arch across it from buttress to buttress, either in the interior, as at Strixton, Northamptonshire, or on the exterior, as at St. Helen's, (12) and St. Michael-le-Belfry, (13) York; the first of these carries a sort of lantern bell-turret; the second has the bell-cot destroyed, but the corbels of it remain, and now carry a modern wooden structure for the same purpose. The wooden pigeon-house bell-cots, so common in many parts of England, seem to have been in some cases the successors of earlier wooden structures of the same kind; in other cases they have taken the place of the stone bell-gables above mentioned.

There is yet another class of bell-cots, less common



13. St. Michael-le-Belfry, York.



14. Godhill, Isle of Wight.



15. Cleeve Abbey, Somerset.



16 Welborne, Norfolk.

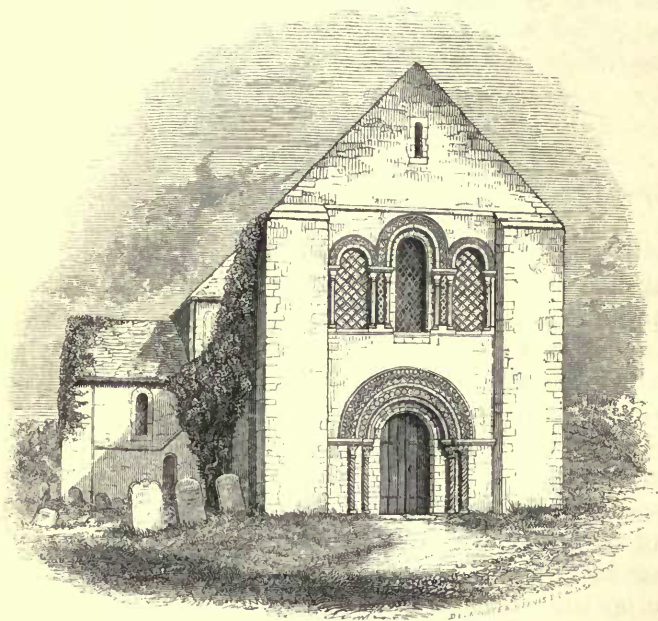
than either of the others, and comparatively little known ; these consist of a sort of niche or canopy, projecting from the face of the wall to protect and contain the bell ; a beautiful example of this occurs at Cleeve Abbey, (15) Somersetshire. Other examples occur at Welborne, (16) Norfolk, both of which are very elegant and beautiful work, and at Godshill, (14) in the Isle of Wight, which is more clumsy, and seems to be of earlier character.

Mention may also be made of a sort of small west towers, which may be considered as intermediate between bell-turrets and regular towers ; the west wall of the church is carried up and forms the west side of the tower, but the other three sides are carried up only from the roof of the church, and supported within on tall and slender piers and arches ; these have been frequently introduced at a date subsequent to that of the church, as at Wood-Eaton and Black-Bourton, Oxfordshire ; but sometimes this arrangement is original, as at Nun-Monkton, Yorkshire, a very beautiful specimen of Early English work. In this instance there are three lancet windows in the west end, the centre the highest, carried up into the tower, and opening within under a very tall tower-arch, the two side windows also opening within on each side of the piers of this arch ; there being no aisles the effect is singular, but must have been strikingly beautiful when perfect.

For some of the sketches made use of to illustrate this paper we are indebted to the kindness and liberality of Mrs. Willoughby Moore.

NOTICES OF THE PRIORY OF SOUTHWICK, IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COMMUNICATED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE AT WINCHESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1845.



West Front of St. Mary's Church, Portchester. A.D. 1133—1153

THE stores of valuable information, connected with the history of monastic, and other ancient establishments, in these kingdoms, preserved in the muniment chambers of the chief landed proprietors of the country, are of considerable extent, and, in many instances, almost unknown, even to their possessors. It may be hoped that the periodical visits of the members of the Archæological Institute to various localities chosen as the place of their annual assembly, must tend to stimulate enquiry, as well as the disposition to preserve these, or similar memorials of every kind, and to draw forth such concealed treasures, important in a high degree to the Archæologist, as affording evidences, not merely of local or personal history, but of the customs, the habitual feelings, and earnest

piety of our forefathers. In the majority of cases, documentary evidences, connected with abbey lands, did not accompany the grants to private individuals, after the dissolution. They were either reserved by the crown, or, too frequently, perished in the fearful crisis of rapine and confusion, in which the religious establishments of this country were extinguished. The apprehension lest possessions, to which a curse often seemed to be attached, should at some subsequent time be reclaimed, led doubtless to the wilful destruction of a large number of documents; some were preserved by the crown, and, in a few cases, the entire series of records and grants, connected with the history of a monastery, passed with the lands alienated, and have been preserved to the present time. A remarkable instance may be cited, in the Battle Abbey muniments, forming upwards of three hundred volumes, purchased from Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., and now in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., at Middle Hill. The voluminous evidences connected with the royal foundation of Southwick Priory^a, by like fortunate circumstances, not having been dispersed, have remained in the custody of the possessors of Southwick park. The praiseworthy care of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., has recently caused them to be arranged in a most judicious and complete manner; transcripts of the more interesting documents have been made, abstracts and indexes compiled; and from these materials, by his kind permission, the following brief notices have been extracted.

The priory was originally founded, within the castle of Portchester, by King Henry I., for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. By his charter of foundation he granted to God, and to the church of the Blessed Mary of Portcestre, the same church of St. Mary, there founded by him, with the lands and tithes, and all things pertaining to the church; also certain rights in his wood of Kynges-dene, and in his forest; and confirmed to them the manor of Candevra (Candover), with certain lands in Suwika and Appelstede, which William de Ponte-archarum had given them; for the benefit of the souls of his father and mother, of William his brother, his ancestors and successors, and for the state and safety of his kingdom. This charter is dated, "at Burnham, on my passing over the sea." Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*,

^a The name is variously spelt in the deeds and charters, Suwika, or Suwic,

Suthwyk, Suthwick, or Suthweek; now written Southwick.

fixes the date of this charter in 1133, because among the names of the witnesses occur those of Nigel, bishop elect^b of Ely, and Geoffrey, elect of Durham, who, according to Matthew of Westminster, and other chroniclers, were appointed to those sees in that year. This was the year in which Henry took his departure from England, never to return alive. It is remarkable also as being the year in which the bishopric of Carlisle was founded, and Athelwulph, prior of St. Oswald's, consecrated the first bishop^c.

It is important to be able to fix thus accurately the date of the foundation of the priory, because it enables us to settle with a greater degree of precision the date of the building of the very interesting Norman church, which still exists within the castle of Portchester, and retains much of its original character. The plan was originally cruciform, with the tower at the intersection, but the south arm of the cross has been destroyed. The west front is remarkably good, and affords a very interesting and valuable example, as very few Norman fronts have been preserved entire and unaltered. In the interior, along the walls on both sides of the chancel, and on the remaining transept, is a stone bench-table, and over it a range of rude canopies, or an arcade, evidently unfinished.



The Font, Portchester.

^b There is a slight discrepancy between the charter as given in Ellis and Bandinel's edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and that in the possession of Mr. Thistlethwayte; in the former Nigel is styled

"bishop," in the latter, "elect" of Ely.

^c In the chronicle of John Brompton, the first bishop of Carlisle is said to have been Arnulph, abbot of St. Botolph's.

The font is a very fine Norman example, with an intersecting arcade all round, and on one side a curious and valuable sculpture of the Baptism of Christ.

The priory does not appear to have been a foundation of much importance at first; for although many of the monkish historians give an enumeration of religious houses founded by Henry, the priory of Portchester, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is not mentioned. Probably it was intended only as a small religious fraternity, sufficient to supply the spiritual wants of the garrison and retainers of the castle.

The holy brotherhood, however, did not remain long in their original abode. Whether it was that they found the interior of a strong hold, in the turbulent and warlike times of Stephen, too little adapted for a religious life, or that they were tempted by the quiet seclusion of the spot which they selected for their new settlement^d, it is certain that they had quitted Portchester, and settled at Suthwyk, within twenty years from the time of the foundation.

There is nothing to enable us to fix precisely the exact date at which this removal took place. But there are extant among the records of the priory two bulls of Eugenius III., by one of which he received the church and convent of Portchester under the protection of the apostolic see; by the second he received them again under the same protection, and decreed that the rule of the blessed Augustine should be inviolably observed by the prior and convent, and granted them the privilege of free sepulture, saving the rights and customs of the mother church. But this second bull is addressed to the prior of St. Mary, and the brethren of Suthwyk. Now the pontificate of Eugenius III. began in 1145, and ended, with his life, in



Sculpture on the Font, Portchester

^d The canons seem to have found the new settlement not altogether comfortable in some respects, for there is extant a letter from Pope Nicholas, permitting them to wear caps or amuces, during

divine service, on account of the coldness of the situation, provided that due reverence were observed on the reading of the Gospel, and at the elevation of the host.

1153; so that it would appear that the removal from Portchester to Suthwyk must have taken place within that period. It seems not unlikely that this removal of the convent so soon after its foundation may account for the unfinished condition of some of the details of the church of Portchester, such as the arcade at the sides of the chancel, and the north transept.

After the removal the priory grew rapidly in importance and affluence^e, and enjoyed no ordinary share of royal bounty and favour. Almost all the kings from Henry II. to Henry VIII., including even that great spoliator of religious houses, granted to the canons charters of protection, or very frequently the more substantial benefits of immunities, gifts of lands, manors, and churches. In the reign of Henry II. they possessed the churches of Portchester, Wymering, Portsea, Shalden, Nutley, and Wanstead; with the chapels of Widley, Wallesworth, and Candever Scudland^f; and of Ymbeschet (Empshot); of St. James, without the priory gate; and of the blessed Thomas the Martyr, in the parish of Portsea. To these were afterwards added the churches of Swindon, Burhunt, and St. Nicholas, West Burhunt.

While the prior and canons of Suthwyk were themselves the objects of such pious liberality, they were, at the same time, engaged on a work, of which the beneficial effects are felt to this day. We learn from the Suthwyk records that the inhabitants of Portsmouth are indebted to the liberality of the prior and canons of Suthwyk for the structure which is now the parish church of Portsmouth. There is a charter of privilege granted by Richard Toclive, bishop of Winchester, to the prior and canons, concerning the chapel of the blessed Thomas the Martyr, in the parish of Portsea, which they had begun to build with the advice and consent of the bishop. It is well known that this prelate took an active part in the persecution of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and was even excommunicated on that account. After Becket's murder he repented, and is supposed by Milner to

^e In the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica," made by order of Pope Nicholas IV., in 1291, 19 Edward I., the possessions of the priory are rated at £32. 15s. 8d. per annum. In the Suthwyk records there is an inquisition on the true value of Portchester castle, 32 Edward I., when its value was declared to be £10. 8s. 7d.

^f There was formerly a manor called Candever Scudland, probably a corruption of the family name of Jordan Escotland, who granted his chapel, and the tithes of his manor there, with a virgate of land for the sustentation of the chapel, to the prior of Suthwyk.

have founded the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Winchester, in token of his penitence. The building of the church of Portsmouth, by Toclive's advice and co-operation, and the dedication of it to the memory of the martyred archbishop, may be taken as another proof of his sincere penitence. This record enables us to fix with some precision the date of the building, for Toclive's episcopate began in 1174, and ended in 1188. Amidst much alteration and addition, there are many portions of the present edifice which may be assigned to that date. It was built on a site given by John de Gisors, in a place then called Sudmede. In 1196, Bishop Godfrey de Lucy consecrated a burial ground at this church, on account of the great distance from the parish church of Portsea.

But to return to the priory of Suthwyk: from King John the prior and canons obtained Colmere and Dene, in the county of Hants; this latter place no doubt derived the name of Prior's Dene, by which it is known at the present time, from having been the possession of the prior of Suthwyk. From Henry III. they obtained the privilege of holding a market every Friday, and of having every year a fair of two days continuance in their town of Suthwyk, on the eve and day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; this fair was afterwards transferred to the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and two following days, by charter, in the fifth year of Henry VIII., 1514. From the two first Edwards they obtained grants of free warren in all their demesne lands of Suthwyk, West Burhunt, Baseville, Hyppelye, Crofton, Stebyngton near Portsea, Newland, Avedemere, Mundesmere, Candover, Elsefield, Colmere, and Dene, in the county of Southampton, Fissebourne in Sussex, and Clenefield in Oxfordshire.

Edward III. was a considerable benefactor to the priory. From the terms of his grant, dated at "Wyndesore, the 10th day of July, in the year of our reign, of England the 20th, but of France the 8th," A.D. 1346, it appears that the lands of the priory of Suthwyk, almost under the very walls of the castle of Portchester, had suffered considerably from the attacks and reprisals of the enemy. This probably happened in the 13th year of his reign, soon after the breaking out of the war with France. In that year a powerful French fleet committed dreadful ravages along the south coast of England;

on Sunday, the 5th of October, 1339, the invaders seized the town of Southampton, while the inhabitants were at church, plundered, and almost totally destroyed it by fire. "In consideration of the damages and grievances," thus states the grant, "which the prior and convent have sustained by burnings and destructions committed in their manors, possessions, and benefices near the sea, by his foreign enemies hostilely invading those places; and, in consideration also of the heavy charges which they have sustained, and do daily sustain, by the resort of himself, his nobles, and others, to the priory, on their passage towards parts beyond the sea," Edward granted to them the lands of Crowker and Farlyngton, with right of free warren, and the advowson of the church of Farlyngton, which had come into his hands, as an escheat, by the forfeiture of the celebrated Hugh le Despencer, his father's unhappy favourite, and were then held for life by John de Montgomery.

In this reign also the priory was enriched by the bounty of that greatest of founders and benefactors, William of Wykeham; he founded in it five chantries, for the prosperous state of King Edward III., for the souls of John and Sibil, the founder's father and mother, for the soul of the same king, and for his own after death, and for all the faithful departed. To perform the service of these chantries, he constituted five canonries, in addition to the number already existing in the priory. He endowed them with the manors of Burhunt, Herberd, and Herbelyn, which he had purchased for £400, of Luke de Ponynges and Isabel his wife; having obtained the king's licence for their alienation.

The manor of Herbelyn was held of the king in capite, on condition of finding a man armed with an haketon, hauberk, bacinet, iron gloves, and lance, to keep guard at the east gate of the castle of Portchester in time of war, for fifteen days.

William of Wykeham was consecrated bishop of Winchester October 10, 1367. His statutes for these chantries are dated October 2, 1369. The priory of Suthwyk was therefore, in all probability, the first place in his diocese which partook of the liberality of that munificent prelate. There must have been some reason why he should have selected this church so early in his episcopate for such a mark of favour. From the records of the priory we learn a fact, which I believe has hitherto escaped notice, and which becomes highly

interesting when we remember how ignorant we are of every thing connected with the family and parentage of William of Wykeham. His father, mother, and sister, were buried in the church of Suthwyk priory. This appears from an acknowledgment of a payment, by Thomas Ayleward, one of the executors of William of Wykeham, to Prior Thomas, of £50, in part payment of 100 marks, for the works of the church at Suthwyk, and especially for the roof over the vault in which the bishop's father, mother, and sister were buried. This document is dated April 8, Henry IV. 1407^e. As there is no special provision left for this purpose in Wykeham's will, as given by Lowth, this money must have been paid out of the residuary estate, left to be disposed of at the discretion of his executors.

Of the ancestors of William of Wykeham we know only that his father was called John, his mother Sibil, and that they were buried at Suthwyk. Every fact connected with the name of Wykeham deserves to be sought out and recorded. It is pleasing to find him, immediately upon his elevation, mindful of the place which contained his parents' remains, and so anxious to make provision for that which he believed to be conducive to the eternal peace of their souls.

Notwithstanding his liberal benefaction to the priory, a few years later he seems to have had reason to be displeased with the state of discipline and order in the house; for he held a visitation of the convent, "*tam in capite, quam in membris*," and issued some severe injunctions against divers breaches of the conventual rule, and even against some more serious offences. These injunctions are dated at South-Waltham, August 22, 1397.

An event of considerable historical importance took place in the priory of Suthwyk, in the reign of Henry VI. According to Fabyan and Holinshed, the nuptials of Henry with Margaret of Anjou were celebrated there in the year 1445, being the 23rd of his reign. There is no direct confirmation of this, indeed, in the records of the priory; but there is a charter of Henry VI. to the prior and convent, dated March 10, in the 24th year of his reign, A.D. 1446; and a second

* The receipt for the remainder, dated May 3, 8 Hen. IV., (1407) is interesting, as shewing the value of silver at the time. It states that it was paid by one pair of silver candlesticks, of the weight of five

pounds ten ounces, price of the pound 28s.; and by one pair of silver gilt basons, of the weight of five pounds, price of the pound 30s.

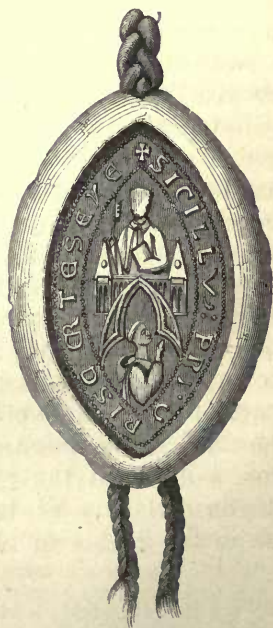
dated July 16, in the same year, which may be taken as corroborative evidence of the statements of Fabyan and Holinshed: the privileges and immunities granted in these charters are so ample as to shew that the king had some special reason for bestowing on the priory an extraordinary measure of his royal bounty and favour.

From this period to the time of Bishop Fox the annals of the priory are entirely destitute of interest. During his episcopate, in the 10th year of Henry VIII., 1519, the priory church was struck by lightning, and during the repairs it fell in. It was restored by public contributions. The sum raised for this purpose was £530. The name of Bishop Fox occurs among the contributors.

This was an ominous foreboding of that more fatal storm which was soon to burst over the priory, and to scatter its inmates for ever. At its dissolution the site was granted to John White, Esq., of Southwick, in consideration of £251. 13s. 4d., from whom it has descended, through the Nortons, to Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., its present possessor. Its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £324. 17s. 10½d. in the gross; £257. 4s. 4d. net. The present remains of its buildings consist of little more than foundations of a few walls.

Amongst the "Chartæ Antiquæ," preserved in the Augmentation Office, there is a document, dated A.D. 1189, to which an impression of the common seal of the priory is appended. It bears no legend, and exhibits a church, with its porch, nave, and tower. The counter-seal was an intaglio, bearing the device of an eagle, with the legend SPIRAT . VERVM . VICTVS . SPIRAT. Of the ancient matrix of the Southwick seal, now preserved in the British Museum, a representation is submitted to our readers, as an interesting addition to these notices of the priory.

W. H. GUNNER.



Seal of the Priory of Southwick
or Portea.

TOWYN-Y-CAPEL,

AND THE RUINED CHAPEL OF ST. BRIDE, ON THE WEST COAST OF HOLYHEAD ISLAND: WITH NOTICES OF THE CURIOUS INTERMENTS THERE DISCOVERED.

Communicated by the HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., and read at a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities during the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute at York.



Towyn-y-Capel. Holyhead.

AT a distance of about two miles and a-half from the town of Holyhead, on the old London road, in the direction of the four-mile bridge, a steep descent leads to a level tract of land, about a quarter of a mile in length, composed of drifted sea-sand, now covered with short and beautiful green sward. At this spot the sea, at high tides, meets within a few hundred yards, almost severing the Island of Holyhead into two distinct parts. The public road crosses this space, and on the westward of the road, at a distance of about one hundred yards, rises a green mound about thirty feet in height, and 750 ft. in circumference at the base. On the summit of this mound are seen the foundation walls of a small chapel, which has given the name of Towyn-y-Capel, the Bay of the Chapel, to the beautiful inlet, on the shore, and in the centre of which the mound is situated. Towyn signifies, in Welsh, a sandy bay.

This bay is of considerable extent, and deeply recessed from the iron-bound coast, which forms the northern side of Caernarvon bay: a frowning and jagged barrier of rocks guards the entrance, and breaks the heavy wave which

flows from the south-west, warning the sailor to keep at a distance from this dangerous coast.

The ancient name of the chapel, the remains of which are still visible on this mound, was Llan-Sant-Fraid,—the church of St. Bridget, or by contraction, St. Bride. She was born in Ulster soon after the establishment of Christianity in Ireland, and received the religious veil in early youth from St. Mel, the nephew and disciple of St. Patrick. St. Bride formed for herself a cell under an oak, thence called Kill-dara, the Cell of the Oak, and subsequently, being joined by others of her sex, formed a religious community, from which several other nunneries in Ireland derived their origin. She was regarded as the patroness of that country, and is supposed to have lived in the early part of the sixth century, being first named in the Martyrology of Bede. She was held in much veneration in Scotland, and one of the Hebrides, near to Isla, was called, from a famous monastery built there in her honour, Brigidiani. Several churches also were dedicated under her name in England, France, and Germany, and her relics are still preserved by the Jesuits, at Lisbon. Sorwerth Vynglwyd, a Welsh poet of the fifteenth century, makes mention of the miracles performed by St. Bride in Wales, and the number of churches in the Principality dedicated under her name, is considerable^a. The legend states that she sailed over from the Irish coast on a green turf, and landing on the Island of Holyhead, at the spot now known as Towyn-y-Capel, the sod became a green hillock, on which she caused a chapel to be built, which was dedicated under her name. The walls and east window of this little building were standing within memory, and the green sward was to be seen, extending for a considerable distance to the sea-ward of the tumulus. Of late years, however, from the gradual encroachment of the sea, aided by the removal of sand for manure, the mound has been half washed away, and in a few years it will probably cease to exist.

The mound is formed entirely of sea-sand, and contains a

^a Llansantfraid, Brecknockshire; Llansantfraid-Glan-Conway, Denbighshire; Llansantfraid-Glyn-Dyrdwy, Merionethshire; Llansantfraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, Denbighshire; Llansantfraid-yn-Elvel, Radnorshire; Llansantfraid-yn-Mechan, Montgomeryshire; and Llansantfread, near

Aberystwith, Cardiganshire. In Glamorganshire there are also the churches of St. Bride, Major and Minor, at Bridgend; St. Bride's-super-Ely, near Cardiff; St. Bride-Netherwent, Pembrokeshire, and another church of the same name in Monmouthshire.

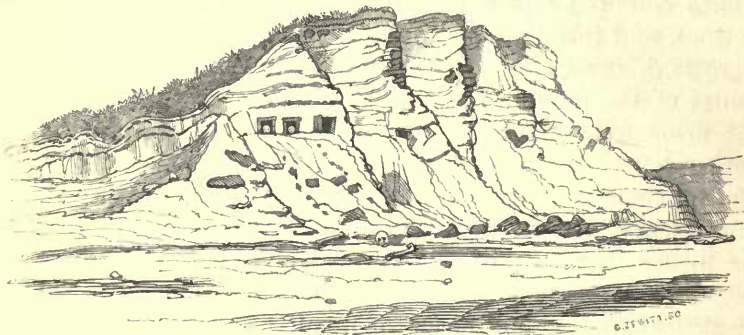
great number of graves, arranged in four or five tiers, one above another, at intervals of about three or four feet. These graves are of the ordinary length of a human body, measuring from six to seven feet in length, their height being about two feet; they are generally formed with about twelve stones, rough from the quarry of the slaty schist of the district; three stones compose either side of the grave, with three at the bottom, and three placed as the top or covering. The bodies were laid, invariably, with the feet converging towards the centre of the mound, the head being towards the outer side: the arms were extended by the side of the corpse: and a dark-coloured deposit in the bed of sand whereon the skeletons lie, still shews traces of the decomposition of the body. When first opened, these graves are found to contain a layer about six inches in depth, of sand, on which the bones rest; over the remains there is also a layer of sand, about six inches deep, leaving a vacant space of about a foot between it and the stones which form the covering of the grave. No indication of clothing, no weapon, ornament or any other object, has ever been found with these human remains, as far as I can ascertain; and in the numerous graves which I have examined, when freshly opened, nothing has appeared, differing from the description above given. The skulls appear, mostly, from the sound state of the teeth, which are little worn, to have been those of young persons, and they are of large size. Towards the upper part of the tumulus, under the remains of the chapel, there is a great mass of human bones; and occasionally the perfect skeletons of children have been found, without any stone cist or grave, intermixed with the sand, and quite embedded in the walls of the chapel. In one part, at a depth of about three feet below the surface, and for about three feet in length, a stratum of charcoal, or burnt wood, and a dark substance resembling burnt bones, is visible; but the extent of this layer beneath the surface cannot as yet be ascertained^b.

The foundation walls extend to a depth of eleven feet into the mound; they measure about four feet in thickness; the lower portion being formed of dry masonry, and the

^b The following measurements will suffice to give a correct idea of the size of the tumulus, and ruined chapel:—

Diameter of the mound, from N. to S.	-	-	-	-	250 FT.
Diameter of the area on the summit	-	-	-	-	50 —
Circumference at the base	-	-	-	-	750 —
Circumference of the area	-	-	-	-	150 —
Height of the mound above the surrounding sward	-	-	-	-	31 —
Height above the shore	-	-	-	-	36 —

upper part constructed with mortar, containing numerous sea-shells. A mass of stones and mortar surrounds the area, or summit of the mound, on which the walls of the chapel are constructed, apparently as a support to the foundation. The dimensions of the little building seem to have been about thirty or thirty-five feet, by twenty-two feet six inches.



These singular places of interment have, from time to time, been exposed to view, during stormy weather, or in consequence of a fall of the sand, as the mound is by degrees undermined by the sea. The number of graves which have been brought to view since the year 1823, when attention was first excited by any considerable discovery of human remains at this place, may be estimated at about sixty or seventy: the third part of the mound has already been washed away, and disappeared. The representation at the head of this notice, sketched during the last winter, exhibits the western side, with the shore of the bay of Towyn-y-Capel: a tier of several recently-exposed graves appears, about twelve feet above high-water mark: in the distance are seen the heights of Snowdon, and the Caernarvonshire hills, in the neighbourhood of Llanberis.

At the spot where this mound and chapel stand, the parish of Holyhead is divided from that of Rhôscolyn, by the isthmus which has been described, measuring, at high tides, not more than 300 yards in width. It may deserve notice, that, under the sandy shore of Towyn-y-Capel, lies a stratum of peat, which is used for fuel by the inhabitants of the Island: it extends nearly to low-water mark, and seems to indicate an encroachment by the sea, at this place, or possibly a depression of the strata, over which have been formed an accumulated bank and *dune* of sand by the action of sea and winds. The mound, on which the Chapel of

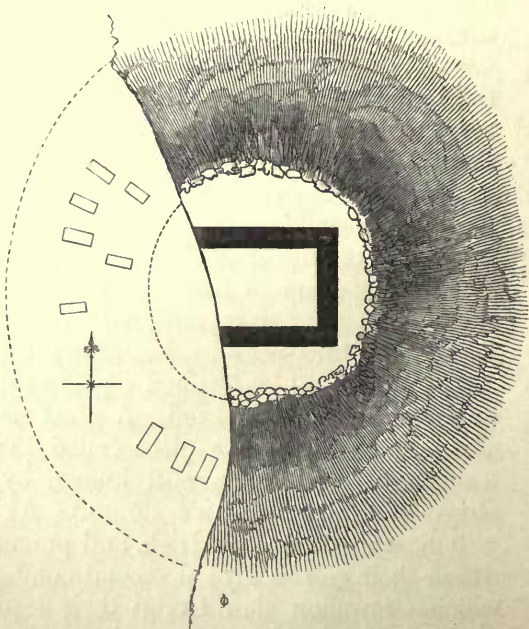
St. Bride was raised, is visible from the Chapel Lochwyd on Holyhead mountain, from Bardsay Island, and various prominent headlands on which in early times anchorites had fixed their abodes.

It appears that no similar instance of interment in graves formed indiscriminately, as regards the point of the compass towards which the feet of the corpse were laid, has been noticed. The formation of successive tiers of graves in such a tumulus of sand is also a circumstance of unusual and curious nature. It is not easy to determine whether these cists could have been formed in the side of the tumulus, after the sand had become accumulated into a mound, or whether its formation may not have been, in great part, artificial, graves being constructed with flat stones, and sand heaped thereon in successive tiers, so as ultimately, with the assistance of the drifting of sand from the neighbouring shore, to form the mound, which served in after times to support the Chapel of St. Bride. The inhumation without any regard to the position of the corpse towards any particular point of the compass, appears to connect these interments with the usages of primeval tribes. It may be conjectured, that, in later and Christian times, the ancient cemetery of the district, doubtless regarded with some measure of veneration or respect, was still used as a place of burial, as shewn by the numerous human remains found under and around the chapel, deposited without any cist, as customary in earlier ages; and that the spot was hallowed by the erection of a Christian chapel over this remarkable assemblage of heathen sepulchres.

About the middle of the fifth century, indeed, the Island of Anglesea appears to have been ravaged by invasions of the Irish Picts: they were repulsed by Caswallon Llaw hir (long hand), who was sent by his father to oppose the invaders. About A.D. 450 he fortified a post at the spot now occupied by the church of Holyhead. A great slaughter of the inhabitants had occurred at a place called Tyn Dryvel, near Aberfraw, and the spot is still known by the name Cerrig y Gwyddel, (the Irishman's stones.) At this time came Caswallon, who routed the Irish, and pursued them to Holyhead, where their vessels lay; a second conflict took place there, in which Caswallon slew Cerigi their leader, and subsequently fortified Holyhead with a wall, now called Mur-Caswallon. According to tradition, he tied his men together, previously to

the battle, to prevent their breaking their ranks, an expedient to which allusion is made in the Triads ^a.

The spot which has been described, on the western shore of Holyhead Island, may, very probably, have been the scene of this cruel contest. The Irish were routed near Aberfraw, about ten miles distant; they fled towards their boats, and made their last stand on the narrow isthmus, defended by the sea on either side, with a plain adjoining, upon which their force might be drawn up. Here Caswallon must have sought to pass in crossing from Mona to Holyhead Island by the line of the old road. The Irish made stout defence to save their vessels, but they were defeated, Cerigi their chieftain was slain, and, possibly, the corpses were interred indiscriminately, forming the accumulation of remains found in the centre of the mound under the chapel. The single interments, in rudely formed cists around the tumulus, may have been those of chiefs who fell on this occasion. Again, the supposition is admissible, that these were the remains of the islanders massacred by the Irish, previously to their repulse by Caswallon. Cerigi, who fell in the fight, was regarded as a saint by the Irish, and his shrine was even long-time venerated in a chapel within the churchyard of Holyhead, called Eglws y Bedd (church of the grave), or by the British, Capel Llan y Gwyddel. The ruins were removed not many years since. It may reasonably be surmised that the spot where the bones of his victims reposed would be viewed with no common veneration, and might become the habitual burial place of successive generations of their kindred or descendants.



Plan, Towyn y-Capel.

^a See Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*.

SOME NOTICES OF RECORDS PRESERVED AMONGST THE CORPORATION ARCHIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Communicated to the Historical Section, at the Annual Meeting of the Institute at Winchester, in September, 1845.

AMONGST the miscellaneous records and accounts relating to the administration of affairs in the corporate towns, much curious information may be gathered, in reference both to local history and customs, but not less illustrative of the gradual establishment of the commercial greatness of our country, the progressive extension of its manufactures, and of numerous points of statistical enquiry, important both to the historian and antiquary. Municipal archives, in too many instances, have suffered from the want of a due appreciation of their general interest; the apprehension of some improper use being made of information gained by their perusal, and still more the difficulties of decyphering and interpreting the antiquated writing or obsolete expressions, which they present, have often proved insurmountable impediments to the prosecution of enquiry. It may, however, confidently be anticipated that the Annual Meetings of the Archæological Institute in the great towns of the empire will hereafter tend to arouse a more lively care for the preservation of such memorials, and that having been classified and arranged they may become readily available for any object of useful investigation.

There is no ground of complaint of neglect, or any difficulty in obtaining access, as regards the muniments of the town of Southampton. Mr. Rushworth Keele has kindly placed in my hands a large collection of extracts from documents preserved in the corporation chest, and from these I have compiled a few brief notices and particulars, which I have thought might prove not altogether uninteresting to the readers of the Archæological Journal.

I propose to give a concise account of the records themselves, and to make a few extracts illustrative of manners, prices, and peculiar customs in use at different periods in the town.

The most ancient charters are those of 1 John, and 36 Hen. III. The first contains the earliest evidence of mercantile prosperity, in a permission to the burgesses to pass unchallenged through all territories subject to the king.

The second granted to them freedom from arrest, (except in certain peculiar cases,) the return of all writs touching Southampton and its liberty, with permission to choose their own coroners, subject to the justices in Eyre. Many other charters were granted by subsequent kings, that of the 25 Hen. VI. being chiefly worthy of note, on account of the license given in it to the citizens to purchase lands, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, and of the statement that Portsmouth was at that period within the liberty of Southampton.

The corporation is very rich in documents, rolls, and registers, and of these the following may be enumerated as the most deserving of notice.

The first, entitled "*Liber Niger*," commencing 16 Rich. II. A.D. 1393, and ending 1620, contains enrolments of private charters, with a deed for a free grammar school in the town.

The second, entitled "*Liber Remembranciarum villæ Southamptoniæ*," A.D. 1455, is full of miscellaneous matters of considerable value to the student of the local antiquities of the town, but of little comparative interest to the general reader.

The third is entitled "*A Book of Fines, Amerciaments, &c.*" from A.D. 1489 to A.D. 1593."

The fourth is a book endorsed, "Entry of Burgesses from 1496 to 1704," at the end of which is a census of the population, taken Sept. 20, 1596, from which it appears that the total number of residents at that period was 4,200, of whom 784 are rated as able men, while the aliens and their families amount to 297.

The fifth is entitled "*A Book of Remembrances*" for the town of Southampton, from 5 Hen. VIII. to 1601; the information, however, contained in it is of a purely local nature.

Besides these, which are perhaps the most important, there are many other volumes containing a vast amount of miscellaneous information, relating to the medieval history of the town, such as *Enrolments of the Statutes Merchant* from 39 Eliz. to 2 Jac. II., the *Steward's Book* of accounts from 1432 to 1699, *Journal of the Corporation Proceedings* from 1602 to 1642, *Books on the Brokage and Assize of Bread* from 1440 to 1694, and others belonging to the *Linen and Woollen Halls* from 1552 to 1576. There are also the *Muster Books* for the years 1544, 1555, 1567, 1579, 1583, 1589, and one without date, at the end of which is a census of the inhabitants able to bear

arms, from which it appears that there were, in all, 495, of whom 421 were considered *able* men, including 208 furnished with *callivers*, 33 pikemen with *corslets*, 54 archers, and 125 billmen.

There are also a large collection of *Books of the Court Leet*, from the presentments at which I have made several extracts; *Town Court Rolls* of the time of Henry VI., *Admiralty Court Books* from 1556 to 1585, and one very curious book containing matters of the times of Edward I., II., and III., with brief notices of charters granted to different cities and towns in England, and the laws of the guild of Southampton in Norman-French.

I now propose to give a few extracts, chiefly from the Court Leet Books. I cannot but notice the jealous care with which the jury of the Court Leet watched over the general interests of their fellow citizens, checking all encroachments on the common lands, lest, though originally of small importance, they might grow up into a prescriptive right, and removing obstructions and nuisances in the highways and streets. Thus, under date 1567, we find a long presentment regulating the period of the year at which cattle should be placed on the commons of the Salt-marshes, Houndwell, and Hoglands, respectively. The brewers are ordered to dig no clay in the Salt-marsh, because it is town land: a man named Rock is presented for having encroached with his garden "the value of half a yard" into Houndwell Fields: and a remonstrance is entered against the *sowing of woad* in Hogland, because "the common sort of the people find themselves greatly grieved withal, for that after *woad-sowing*, there will grow no grass or any thing else, for the cattle to feed on."

Nor do they appear to have been less attentive to the moral condition of their town, than to their manorial rights. The presentments at the Courts Leet bear constant testimony to the desire of promoting, as far as possible, good order and good manners. Thus, in 1607, three "*churmagdes* were presented, two of them because they had no present employment; both were required to put themselves immediately to service, or to leave the town." In 1608, a person named Warde was presented "for letting his apprentice go up and down the street, and was ordered to take the boy into his service, and do him reasonable correction as the law requireth." In 1609, three men are ordered to pay each 3s. 4d. for tippling

all the afternoon, and the host to pay 10s.; and in 1632, the innholder of the Crown was fined 10s. for entertaining a *dancer* and some *servants of the town* late at night, and in a disorderly manner. In cases of *slander* and *evil speaking*, a similar authority was exercised. Thus, in 1608, a woman was ordered to leave the town who had been guilty of slander; and when, a few days later, it was discovered that she had not gone away, and had repeated the offence, she was condemned "to be set in a cadge with a paper before her." In 1633, Mrs. Knott was committed to the workhouse for scolding, brawling, and fighting with the wife of another man; while there is a presentment in more than one year, that "there is sad want in this town of a *cacing stool*, for the punishment of scowlds and such like male-factors;" a method of punishment now altogether obsolete, and, owing to the change of manners, less salutary and necessary than in former ages; but one which from more than one occurrence of the name among these papers, we presume to have been a formidable object of terror.

Nor was the enforcement of necessary discipline the only instance of a direct control over the town. We find many instances in which the mayor and corporation interfered directly with the prices of different articles of consumption. Thus, in 1606, "the Mayor and Justices of the Peace, finding that the price of malt is now sold after *two shillings the bushel* and not above," order "that, from and after Easter Day next, the beer-drawers of this town shall not make nor sell but two sorts of beer; and shall sell the double beer at 3s. 4d. the barrel, and their ordinarie at 2s. and not at anie other price whatsoever." A few years later, on the humble suit of the brewers, stating that malt was at 2s. the bushel, and hops at 8l. the hundred, order was given that they should brew and sell their double beer at 4s. and ordinary at 2s. A similar order is laid more than once upon the chandlers, and, in 1631, the vintners are enjoined not to sell their Gascoigne wine at more than 6d. the quart. Again, we find regulations as to the price of horse-hire, which throw considerable light on the value of money and the price of labour at the period. Thus, in 1577, there is an order, that none keeping horses or beasts for hire shall take for a journey of eight days or under, to London or Bristowe above 6s. 8d., and for every day after the said eight days be expired, not above

10*d.* by the day ; while for a ride to Sarum, and home again in one day, he was to receive 16*d.* for that day and not above.

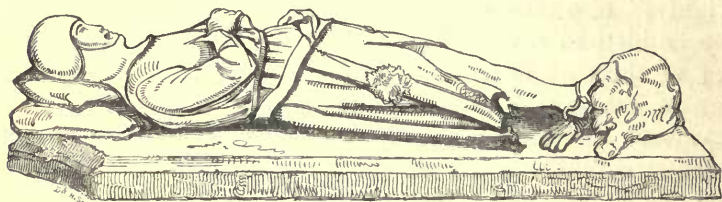
Many other curious notices deserve attention, and I may mention a few items of expenditure, of peculiar interest from the occasions on which they occur or the names with which they are associated. Thus, in 1462, there are entries of 1*s.* having been paid to a man for riding to Winchester “to warn the mayor of the fleet of schyppys that were under the *Wyth*, (Wight);” of a pipe of wine sent to the “erle of Kent, that time he hied to seaward,” (towards the sea,) which cost 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the cost of a guild dinner, in the early part of the reign of Edward IV., which amounted to 2*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*; and of various presents made to the king (Edward IV.) and principal nobility, to the former a hogshead of red and white wine, which cost respectively 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and 16*s.* 8*d.*, a gallon of Ypocras 2*s.* 8*d.*; to Lord Rivers, two gallons of white wine and the same quantity of red wine, which was valued at 2*s.* 8*d.* There is also a note, that 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was expended by the mayor and his retinue when, in 1469, “he rode to London, to reckon with the erle of Warwick, and was there twelve days.”

I will add only the following notices, extracted from some of the miscellaneous papers, which do not seem strictly to fall under any of the heads under which I have arranged my previous selections.

One of them relates to the suspicion, against a widow, of witchcraft, 1579, on which occasion an order was given “that five or six honest matrons doe see her stripped, to the end to see whether she have any bludy mark on her body, which is a common token to know all witches by.” In 1577, a charge is preferred against the brewers, and they “are commanded to use no more iron-bound carts, for that it is great decay not only of the paved streate, but also causeth his beere to work uppe, in such sort that as his barrel seemeth to be full when they are brought, and when they are settled, they lack, some a gallon of beer and some more, to the enriching of the brewers, and the great defayte and hindrance of the town.” And there is a singular order, “that the barbers henceforth shall not trym anie person on the Sabbath day, unless it be such gentlemen-strangers as shall on that day resort to the town.”

THE CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGY AT HORSTED KEYNES, SUSSEX.

WITH SOME REMARKS ON EARLY EFFIGIES OF DIMINUTIVE DIMENSIONS.



THE interesting little effigy at Horsted Keynes, which, inclusive of the lion at the feet, is not more than 2 feet 3 inches long, lies in the wall on the north side of the chancel, under an Early English trefoil-headed recess, with chamfered edges, 2 feet 10 inches in length, and about 2 feet and a-half from the floor. The church itself, which was originally cruciform, is an Early English structure; and lancet windows still light both sides of the chancel. For some time this effigy lay on a window-sill in the south transept; but, as it exactly fits this recess, which, unless it was made to serve the purpose of an Easter sepulchre, seems to have had no other assignable use, and as the parts of the effigy most effectually protected by the recess are those which are best preserved, and no other appropriate place for it appears, in all probability it was originally placed where it now lies, and had not long been removed. It is of a fine grained oolite or a sandstone, more likely the latter, closely resembling Caen stone in colour, and was, it is evident, carefully executed, but has suffered both from time and ill-usage, although less than might have been expected. The effigy and the slab on which it rests are apparently one piece of stone. Until recently the whole was moveable but it is now fixed. Possibly it was moveable in order to allow the recess to be used at Easter for the sepulchre.

It represents a cross-legged knight, such as is commonly miscalled a Templar, of the latter part of the reign of

Henry III., or the beginning of that of Edward I., in the military costume of the time. As the mail does not appear to have been executed in sculpture, it was probably painted on the stone; for though no trace of colour has been discovered on it, the parts best protected where mail would have been apparent, namely, portions of the head, neck, and arms on the inner side, are remarkably smooth. If any remains of colour exist there, the light is very unfavourable for the discovery of them *.

The knight is habited in a capuchon, which covers the head and neck, and somewhat overlaps the hauberk and surcote, like a small early camail; a hauberk with the stiff folds of the sleeves above the elbows strongly shewn; a surcote thin at the shoulders, moderately full about the breast, reaching nearly half-way between the knee and the ankle, open in front from a little below the sword-belt downwards, and falling thence in large folds on both sides, so as to discover the thigh of the left leg which crosses over the right, but the outline of this opening and the left leg are very rough from decay or ill-usage. The surcote is confined at the waist by a belt fastened with a buckle. The general costume and style of the figure leave no doubt in my mind of the capuchon and hauberk having once borne indications of mail either chiselled or painted. There is no shield or guige, nor was there ever any. The sword-belt passes obliquely over the hips, as is usual in effigies of the period, and it is attached to the scabbard at two places, so as to give the sword a slanting direction. The handle of the sword and the lower half of the scabbard are gone. The details of the sword-belt and the attachments of it to the scabbard are very good, and resemble what are found in some of the earliest brasses. The hands must have been brought together on the breast in an attitude of devotion; but these and the greater part of the fore-arms are broken off and have disappeared. The left leg, which, as before noticed, crosses over the right, is a good deal worn away at places, so that the form of it is much injured. The legs and feet no doubt once appeared in chausses of mail, though no trace of mail can be discovered on them. The point of the spur on the left foot is broken, but what remains of it, together with that on

* It is very probable that the figure had undergone some process of cleaning, several years since, which obliterated the

traces of mail, and other more minute details.

the right foot, which is not in complete relief, shews they were single pointed spurs with angular shanks; whether each was fastened by one strap or more I could not satisfactorily ascertain. The head rests on two cushions; the upper one lozenge-shaped, the lower rectangular. I have stated that a capuchon covers the head, but there is reason to believe that over the upper part of this was originally represented a coif of mail (*coiffe de mailles*) or a coif of plate, (*coiffe de fer*, or *cerveilliere*;) for the part of the head which such a defence would have covered, is larger in proportion than is usually the case where there is a capuchon only; in addition to which the capuchon is narrower from just below the temples. This is hardly apparent to the eye for want of a good light, but may be readily perceived by passing the fingers lightly over either side of the head. The details of the coif may have been executed in colour only. It was hardly practicable to shew this in the sketch: the place however where the contraction of the capuchon appears to commence is indicated by a faint line. The peculiarity just described, the mode in which the sword-belt is attached to the scabbard, and the fact of the capuchon being separate from the hauberk, overlapping it and the surcote, have influenced my judgment respecting the age of this effigy, and have induced me to place it a few years later than I otherwise should. As the probable date of it, and of the recess in which it lies, corresponds so nearly with that of the church, I am disposed to think it was commemorative of the founder, or a considerable benefactor, whether buried there or not, and that it was executed soon after the erection of the church. The deceased might have assumed the cross under Prince Edward, soon after the termination of the barons' war.

Diminutive effigies, like that at Horsted Keynes, in which the proportions are those of a man, are sometimes supposed to represent children, but I think without good reason.

An effigy is, *primâ facie*, to be considered as representing that, to which, having regard to the costume and general appearance, it bears most resemblance, irrespectively of its size; for it is unreasonable from size alone to infer that it was not intended for a full-grown person.

Thus, a small effigy, apparently of a knight or priest, is to be taken as representing an adult; for till a certain age knight-hood and priests' orders were not usually conferred; and we

have no reason *a priori* to expect to meet with an effigy of a child attired as a knight or priest.

If there be any instance of an effigy in which the features and proportions, or if the features be wanting, the proportions, are those of a child, while the habit is that of a knight, priest, monk, or nun, it presents a curious subject for enquiry; it is, however, surely to be regarded as an exception to the rule, and not as proving a general practice, so much at variance with what we know of the usages of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; especially as, a little later, small representations of grown-up persons on brasses were very common, and there is no good reason why the same practice should not have prevailed in stone.

The story of the boy-bishop at Salisbury cathedral needs confirmation.

Lysons describes the little effigy at Haccombe, Devon, as measuring 2 ft. 2 in. long, in armour, without a helmet. But I learn from the notes of a friend, who has had an opportunity of examining this figure, that instead of being in armour he wears close hose and a tight-fitting jupon, fastened all down in front.

The effigies of the two sons of Edward III., William of Hatfield and William of Windsor, on their tombs in York minster and Westminster abbey, are in a civil costume, which we may without difficulty imagine to have been worn by princes verging towards youth. But the former is said to have died at eight years of age: the age of the latter I have not been able to ascertain.

As to civil costume, I would remark that the boy, the youth, and the man may have been attired very much alike in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and, seeing the early age at which girls married, they, with some slight differences, probably dressed as women at a time when we now should call them children: hence perhaps the effigy said to represent Blanch, daughter of Edward III., is in the costume of an adult female, although if she died in 1340, she must have been a mere child.

Any child dying under puberty would, probably, be spoken of by the early writers as dying young, or even as dying an infant.

Mere infants were represented swaddled, especially on brasses. Stothard has given an example of a lady of the

thirteenth century holding a child in her arms, but there is nothing worthy of notice in the dress^b, and the character of the little figure is precisely that of a child.

Why full-grown persons should have been represented by such diminutive effigies it may be difficult to discover. As in the case of brasses, in all probability economy sometimes of means, and sometimes of space, may have been occasionally influential. But as these effigies occur where economy is not likely to have been much considered, another motive must be sought. It seems not unreasonable to surmise that they were placed, with something of conventional propriety, where a portion only of the remains was deposited, and as the full-sized coffin or grave in other cases determined the magnitude of the effigy, so the small receptacle for the heart, or some portion of the remains, led to a proportionate commemorative effigy. I have stated that the hands of the Horsted knight were brought together on the breast. It is by no means improbable they may have supported a heart, as in some other examples.

Small effigies once introduced in this manner, it may have led to their being made simply commemorative in churches where it was wished to honour the founder or some great benefactor, though no part of his remains was there interred; but I am not prepared with any evidence of this.

An instance may be cited of two full-sized monumental effigies of a bishop; namely, Peter de Aquablanca, bishop of Hereford, one of them being in his cathedral, the other in the church of his native place, Aiguebelle, in Savoy, where, according to Godwin, his heart had been deposited^c.

I have not been able to meet with any well-authenticated case of a diminutive effigy placed over the grave of an adult.

The example of the effigy of a young female at Gayton, Northamptonshire, is not quite satisfactory^d. I do not refer to brasses; they are common: and stone effigies considerably under life-size are not rare.

The following examples of diminutive effigies may be enumerated: Mapouder, Dorset,—cross-legged effigy 2 ft. long,

^b This singular monument is at Scarcliffe, Derbyshire.

^c See Mr. Kerrich's account of this curious monument, *Archæologia*, xviii. p. 188, plate xi. In like manner there were duplicate effigies of King Richard I. at Fontevault and Rouen; and triplicates of

Queen Eleanor at Westminster, Lincoln, and Black Friars, London.

^d See Baker's Northamptonshire. This figure probably represents Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Gayton. It measures about 2 ft. in length.

engraved in Hutchins's Dorset, iii. 278. Tenbury, Gloucestershire,—cross-legged effigy in mailed armour, 4 ft. long, represented as holding a heart. Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts,—effigy 2 ft. 3 in. long, supposed to have held a heart between the hands, now broken. Bottesford, Leicestershire—effigy 22 in. long, Nichols, ii. 23. Dartington, Devon,—an ecclesiastic, 2 ft. 8 in. long. Other instances may be found at Little Easton, Essex (Gough), Cobberly, Gloucestershire, Anstey, Herts., and Long Wittenham, Berks. An interesting little effigy of white marble, now preserved in the abbey church of St. Denis, near Paris, represents Blanche d'Artois, grand-daughter of Louis VIII., who espoused, in 1269, Henry, king of Navarre, and, after his death, Edmond, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. She died A.D. 1302, and was buried in Paris: her heart being deposited in the choir of the conventual church of the Minoresses at Nogent l'Artault, in Champagne, founded by her. On the destruction of that establishment, the effigy, which measures about 2 ft. in length, was preserved, and subsequently placed amongst the royal memorials at St. Denis.

W. S. W.

ANCIENT CHESS-MEN,

WITH SOME REMARKS ON THEIR VALUE AS ILLUSTRATIONS OF
MEDIEVAL COSTUME.

It may merit observation, that the chief interest in the careful examination of objects of medieval date, fabricated even for the most trivial and homely purposes, appears to consist in their conformity to certain established conventional models of form or ornamentation, at each successive period. The singular truth with which their decorative accessories are invariably designed, as regards the costume of the times, the usual forms of letter employed for inscriptions, or similar details, stamp the antiquities of that age, inferior as they may be in comparison with the graceful proportion and chaste design of classical remains, with an attractive character, pleasing even to the eye of the inexperienced observer.

Productions of the highest class of antique art attract our admiration on account of their ideal beauty, and the combination of imaginative conception with perfect mechanical skill

which they display: mediæval antiquities, deficient, very frequently, in their artificial workmanship as in elegance of design, arrest our notice because they bear an impress of reality; because in each the practised eye may trace some evidence of the habitual feelings of our forefathers, of the train of their thought, of their superstitious weaknesses, or their devotion to high and noble purposes.

At a period when, in default of a standing mercenary force, the safety of a kingdom lay in the military spirit which pervaded all the higher classes of the community, the strains of poetry and the fictions of romance aroused them to warlike deeds; the very light of heaven penetrated into their chambers, tinged with the colouring of some tale of prowess or chivalry pourtrayed on the glass in their casements; their household utensils, or the objects of their pastime, bore the impress of the spirit of an age of chivalrous enterprise. The toys of childhood seemed devised in order to instil that military ardour which should become the dominant principle of riper years; and even in the seclusion of domestic life the arras on the walls, the decorative accessories of the banqueting table or the bower, served to keep ever in view the more stirring attractions of the tournament and warlike emprise. With this design, indeed, were the brilliant passages of arms in times of peace designed: even the quinten, the diversion of the lower orders, bore the head of the Saracen, the object of most inveterate antipathy; so that even village sports were subservient to the purpose of keeping ever on the alert the spirit of valorous resolution, which has raised England to her position as a nation.

Strutt has given representations of a very singular toy, of German fabrication, about the time of Henry VII. It is a small brazen knight equipped for the joust, so contrived as to fall back from the saddle when struck by a blow on the salade or shoulder-shield. These diminutive combatants were mounted upon a platform with wheels, and violently drawn together by a string^a. An interesting illustration of such pastime occurs amongst the fine woodcuts by Burghmair, in the Weiss Kunig, representing the education of Maximilian I.; two children are there pourtrayed eagerly pushing their miniature horsemen one against the other. Still more curious, however, are some ancient chess-men, which have been preserved in

^a Sports and Pastimes, p 112. pl. xiii.

various collections. To the remarkable discovery of a large number in the Isle of Lewis, in 1832, now deposited in the British Museum, we owe the highly curious remarks by Sir Frederic Madden, not less valuable in regard to the ancient history of the game, than as illustrative of peculiarities of costume during the twelfth century, of which few examples are elsewhere to be discovered^b. The rich museum of northern antiquities at Copenhagen contains numerous pieces of similar character; they appear to have been chiefly fabricated in Iceland, and the material is not ivory, but the tusk of the walrus. In the cabinet of antiquities in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, there are a few chess-men of the same period, and of one of these, a warder, or rook, Mr. Shaw has given a representation in his *Dresses and Decorations*. In the same museum may be seen a portion of the "jeu d'eschets," presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of St. Denis, and inscribed with Cufic characters^c.



Chessman, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Two chess-knights and a warder, hitherto undescribed, of great curiosity as examples of military costume, have been preserved in our own country. The most ancient is a warder, formed of the tusk of the walrus; (?) it was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Lord Macdonald, and formed part

^b See the accurate representations of these singular pieces in the *Archæologia*, xiv. 203.

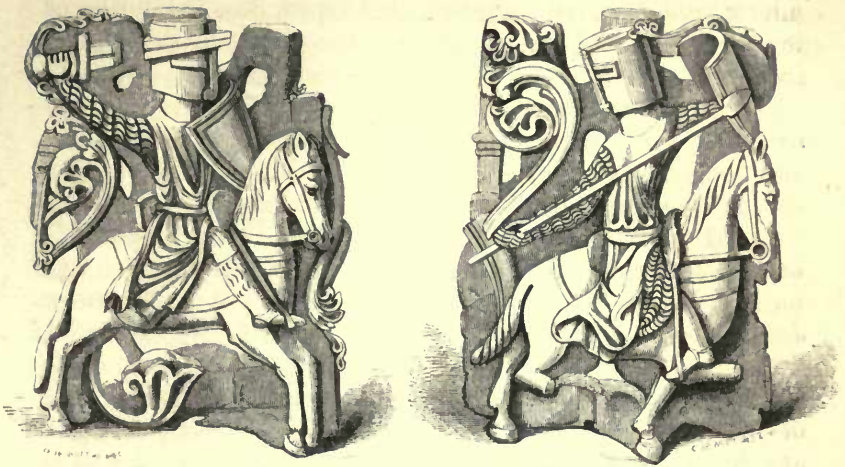
^c See Willemin's plate, in his valuable *Monumens inédits*; Doublet, *Hist. de l'Abbaye de St. Denis*.

of an assemblage of remarkable objects of antiquity, liberally communicated by the Council of that Society for exhibition at the recent Annual Meeting of the Institute at York^d. It is of somewhat later date than the Lewis chess-men, and appears to have been carved towards the close of the twelfth, or early in the thirteenth century. The warder is represented in like manner as those Icelandic specimens, with sword drawn, and the shield on the arm. On either side of the piece is an armed figure, emerging from intertwined foliage of remarkable design; these warriors are clad apparently in mail, the rings being expressed by a conventional mode of representation, namely, by rows of deep punctures, with intervening parallel lines. The shield of one of them exhibits a bearing, bendy of two colours, the diapering of the alternate bends being expressed by punctures, and there is a broad bordure, which may be noticed also on several of the pieces found in the Hebrides. The other shield presents a fleur de lys dimidiated, on a field diapered with fretté lines. It may be doubtful whether these were properly armorial bearings, but it deserves notice that one of the Lewis knights has a shield party per pale, the sinister side being fretté. Both shields in the piece here represented have this singularity of form, that their points are cut bluntly off, instead of being prolonged to an acute apex, as usual at the period. There is no appearance of plate-armour; the head is protected by the coiffe de mailles, and the legs by chausses of the like armour. This curious warder measures in height three inches and five-eighths.

In the Ashmolean Museum another interesting example is preserved; a chess-knight, formed likewise as it is supposed of the tooth of the sea-horse, and it is in no slight degree curious as an illustration of military costume. It presents the characteristic features of the earlier part of the reign of Henry III., or possibly the close of the times of King John. On either side of the piece is seen a mounted knight, the intervening spaces being filled up with foliage; one of the warriors wields a sword, whilst the other holds a lance, looking backwards with a singular gesture of apprehension. The most striking feature of their costume is the large cylindrical

^d The thanks of the archæologists there assembled are specially due to Mr. Turnbull, the accomplished Secretary of the Society, for his kind mediation in obtaining

this valuable accession to the museum formed at York, conveyed thither by his own hands on the late occasion.



Chessman, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

hémaume, having a transverse *ocularium*, or *œilliére*, and a longitudinal rib by which it is strengthened, forming a cross on the face of this singular head-piece. This kind of helm is of rare occurrence in monumental sculpture; examples are supplied by a cross-legged effigy at Whitworth, Durham, and another at Walcheren, near Stevenage, Herts.^e It occurs in the sculptures on the west front of Wells cathedral, erected by Bishop Joceline, about A.D. 1225, and amongst the curious sculptures of the mural arcade at Worcester, in the south aisles of the choir, built early in the same century. The hémaume which appears on the great seals of Henry III. and Edward I. is of similar cylindrical form, but the lower portion protecting the face is barred. The mailed armour of the chess-knight is represented in the conventional mode usually employed in the earlier sepulchral effigies, by parallel rows of rings set in alternate directions; the surcoat is long, forming large folds, and some appearances of mixed armour, either of gamboused work, or jacked leather, may be traced upon the legs^f.

^e A good representation of this has been given by the late talented artist, Mr. Hollis, in his *Monumental Effigies*.

^f One of the knights, brandishing a sword, seems to have a *genouilliére* formed of a rigid material, the thigh being protect-

ed by some defence formed in longitudinal ribs, possibly of quilted work. Compare the effigy of Robert de Vere, 1221, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, and the figure at Whitworth, both given by Stothard.

A chess-knight, of a later period, carved in ivory, and highly interesting as a representation of the armour for man and horse, in use during the reign of Edward III., has been kindly communicated by the Rev. John Eagles. This little figure is remarkable in various details of costume, which are defined with remarkable precision: it is probably of Flemish workmanship, the legs of the horse have been broken off, but in the annexed representation Mr. Jewitt has given them as restored. The knight is armed in a visored basinet, with a camail, and a hauberk with long sleeves; his legs are protected by plate or cuir-bouilli, he wears rowelled spurs; on his arm is a small shield, of uncommon form at so early a period, the upper end being recurved to give greater freedom of movement, and the *enarmes* by which it



Chessman, in the possession of the Rev. John Eagles.

is appended to the arms are plainly shewn^g. The arçons of the saddle are so high as to render the seat singularly secure; the body of his charger is wholly covered by mail, the head alone being protected by a *testière* of plate, a piece of horse-armour of which the collection at Warwick castle supplies an unique example^h. The horse bears over the mail a curious caparison formed in detached portions, or lambels; these are deeply indented along their lower edge. This kind of skeleton-housings is of very uncommon occurrence, and scarcely less singular is the absence of the surcoat, at the period when mixed defences of mail and plate became commonly adopted. It is not improbable that the heavy charger, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was frequently protected by a covering of mail, which is concealed in representations by the flowing armorial caparisons. It is occasionally visible, as on the seals of Philippe le Hardi, and Jean Sans Peur, dukes of Burgundy, which, although of later date than the little figure under consideration, exhibit a precisely similar fashion as regards the equipment of the horseⁱ. The "*couverture de fer*," indeed, for the horse is mentioned in documents of the period, such as the will of the Earl Warren, A.D. 1347, and the *ordonnance* of Philippe le Bel, for musters against the war with Flanders, A.D. 1303. Wace, in the *Roman du Rou*, describes a warrior mounted on a steed "*tot covert de fer*," and trappings of mail are mentioned repeatedly in *Syr Gawayne*, and other early English romances. They appear also amongst the remarkable subjects copied by Stothard from the walls of the painted chamber, at Westminster, and so ably illustrated by the late Mr. Rokewode^k, who attributed those curious works of art to the reign of Henry III.

A. WAY.

^g A very curious contemporary example of this kind of shield was supplied by the effigy of one of the Hilary's, formerly in Walsall church, Staffordshire, now in the gardens of Mr. Foster, in that town.

^h It is said to have belonged to Earl

Guy. See Grose's *Ancient Armour*, p. xvii. pl. 42.

ⁱ *Trésor de Glyptique*, *Sceaux des grands Feudataires*, pl. xiv.

^k *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi. pl. 26—39.

ICENIA : NOTICES OF ROMAN REMAINS, AND EVIDENCES OF OCCUPATION, DISCOVERED IN NORFOLK.

*Communicated by the REV. JOHN GUNN, in illustration of Roman remains, and drawings,
representing fictile vases, exhibited at the Annual Meeting in Winchester, September, 1845.*

BURGH, near AYLSHAM.



Discovery of Roman urns, at Felmingham.

THIS parish is generally held to have been a Roman station. The late Samuel Woodward, in his map of "Roman Norfolk," places one here, and also a Roman road, as in actual existence. It is remarkable, however, that no coins, urns, or any other Roman remains, have ever, so far as I can learn, been discovered in it. After searching and inquiring in the parish an entire day, I found only one piece of pottery which bore any resemblance to the Roman ware, but this was by no means conclusive evidence. A perfect urn and coin of Faustina were discovered some years since on the borders of Burgh, in Oxnead; but I cannot learn that any vestige of ancient Rome has ever been traced in the parish, except its name.

The absence of Roman memorials is rendered very remarkable by the fact, that sepulchral urns in great abundance, and occasionally coins, are found in almost every adjoining parish, and, on the north and south, through an extent of two or three parishes.

Brampton and Buxton to the south, and Oxnead on the east, furnished Sir Thomas Brown, mainly, with materials for his *Hydriotaphia*.

In 1820, Mr. John Adey Repton wrote an account of the sepulchral urns discovered by him in opening several tumuli upon Stowheath, in Tuttington, to the north^a.

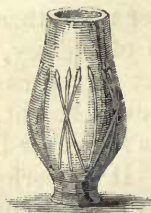
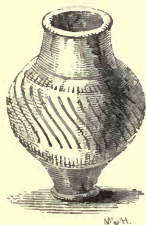
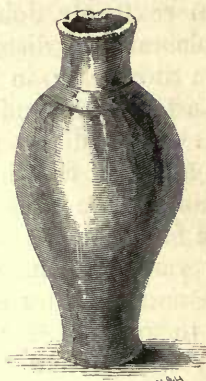
Last year the unique specimens described by the Rev. A. Hart^b, were discovered in Felmingham, in ground formerly also a part of Stowheath; and more recently I had the good fortune to be present when several urns and other vessels were found on the same spot. It is a natural sand-hill, about 150 yards in diameter. The sand had been carted away in part, and the sides of a sand-pit so formed had fallen in, and left them exposed, as shewn in the accompanying drawing. They were seventeen in number, deposited together in the small space of two feet by eighteen inches. The uppermost, of common blue clay, about one foot in diameter, was placed in an upright position, so near the surface that it had been broken, probably, by the plough. It contained an iron substance, which formed a solid mass with indurated gravel and sand. There were no bones or ashes to be seen. Possibly, had there been any, they would not have been discernible, from the oxidization which had taken place. On breaking this mass, I found one coin, a first brass, I believe, of Severus, but the legend had been clipt away and obliterated. Immediately under this urn were fifteen^c other vessels, apparently thrown together in disorder, some upright, some sideways, and one or two quite reversed; all of them were filled with sand and with the roots of grass which had grown into them. They were of ordinary dark clay, except three, two of which were of red and the third of light-coloured earth. These latter were painted red and black, with an ornamented and variegated border upon them, of a very low class of art. The remaining piece of pottery, of which a representation is here given, might have served as a lamp on an altar. It measured about three inches in height. The smaller end appears to have been the base, as the other is more smooth, and discoloured as if by burning. It is perforated, and the aperture at either end is sufficiently large to admit one's little finger.

^a Arch., vol. xvi. p. 354.

^b See his interesting Lectures on the Antiquities of Norfolk and Norwich.

^c One was broken. I found half of it

lying at the bottom of the pit, and the remaining half with the others. The representations here given are drawn to one-fifth of the size of the originals.



Scale—one-fifth of the original size.

ROMAN FICTILE VESSELS, DISCOVERED AT FELMINGHAM.

There is a striking difference in point of art, and the quality of manufacture, between this deposit of Roman remains, and that described by Mr. Hart. The latter are evidently of a more costly character, and indicate higher rank and dignity. At the same time they agree in other respects. In both there were no remains of bones or ashes—there was a single coin, a brass in the one, and a silver coin of Valerian in the other—and, probably, there were the implements of the individual craft or profession; in the one, apparently a quantity of nails, in the other the utensils of a Soothsayer or of a Flamen.

Mr. Wright, of Buxton Hall, who takes a lively interest in the antiquities of the neighbourhood, lately employed some workmen to excavate the soil in one of his fields in Brampton, on the borders of Buxton and Oxnead. It was a perfectly level spot, near to the place where the discoveries mentioned by Sir Thomas Brown were made. I was present, and witnessed with astonishment the profusion of fragments of sepulchral urns, human and other bones, that were uncovered. The soil was black from frequent interments, and resembled that of a metropolitan church-yard. We noticed the rude attempt to protect the remains by layers of flint stones, measuring about four feet by two feet, and two feet beneath the surface. We found no entire urns, although we were informed that they were frequently met with in this, and also in the parish of Marsham. There were other specimens of pottery besides sepulchral vases.

Mr. Wright has traced an ancient way, leading from this field, through the marshes to the river at Burgh, near Oxnead, which would fall in with a line of road, pointed out to me by the Rev. James Bulwer of Aylsham, to Stratton (*i. e.* "Stratum or Street") on the south, and to Burgh on the borders of Oxnead; thence direct to Stowheath, and the Tuttington and Felmingham depositories on the north; this line of road will account for the extension of Roman remains to the north and south, rather than to the east and west. It deviates a little to the east from that marked out by Mr. Woodward.

CAISTER, near YARMOUTH.

Spelman placed Garianonum here, where the mouth of the Garienis formerly was; Camden considered it to have been at Burgh, in Suffolk, near the confluence of that river with the Waveney. Spelman urges, in support of his opinion, that the position at Caister is better adapted for the movements of horse,

“Stablesianorum equitum,” (which are recorded to have been stationed at the mouth of the Garienis,) than the more insulated and aquatic situation of Burgh. According to Woodward’s map of Roman Norfolk, the balance of dry land is very little in favour of either; but, from examinations of the country, I am inclined to believe that there was a free passage along the coast, from Caister to Happisburgh, and that, so far from the sea having receded in that line, it has nearly swallowed up two parishes, viz., Little Waxham and Eccles, and greatly encroached upon others since the Roman period. The finding Roman coins at Eccles, which I have done, and some remains at Horsea, as I am credibly informed, prove that there was such a communication and access along the sea coast. But, however this might be, in one respect Camden decidedly has the advantage. The grandeur of the remains of the camp at Burgh favours his opinion; and, probably, this was the reason why, as Spelman says, “Camdeno Burgh arrisit;” whereas the existence of the walls of a camp at Caister near the sea, mentioned by Spelman, has been questioned, and it has been hinted that he confounded the comparatively modern dwelling-house of the Fastolfes, called Caister castle, with a Roman camp.

Now, in justice to Spelman, I will mention a few facts which I have observed. Fragments of sepulchral urns, of pottery, and of glass, are found very extensively and in great profusion in the parish; I traced them in a line from a quarter of a mile to the north-east, to three quarters of a mile to the south-west. They are found in the greatest abundance in a field on the west of the church, where tradition has fixed the Roman camp. In this spot one can scarcely use a spade without meeting with foundations of buildings, and broken pieces of Roman tiles lie scattered on the surface. The vault, or building of Roman tiles, described by the Rev. Thomas Clowes^d, was discovered here: Roman coins are found in different parts of Caister, but most abundantly in this field. As far as my observation goes, those found at Caister are more ancient than those found at Burgh, which are chiefly of the period of Constantine, whereas coins of M. Antoninus and of Commodus Antoninus are very common at Caister. Among them one of John Zimisce, who succeeded to the empire in A.D. 961, may deserve especial notice, as it appears remark-

^d Gent. Mag., November, 1837.

able that a coin of that period should find its way into this country, at least in accordance with the generally received notion of the entire extinction of the Roman name in this island at that time. Pottery of various descriptions is also found here; a fragment of fine "Samian" ware, on which a hare hunt is represented, is in my possession; also a perfect urn, which was taken from a clay pit on the north-east of the church, half filled with earth and bones: it was covered with a tile, and buried about two feet deep. On the same spot were discovered a large quantity of burnt wood, decayed wood, nails with wood adhering to them, and also a human jaw: the latter is partially fossilized; and the dryness of the soil, similar to that remaining in the urn, will account for its preservation. This may serve to exemplify the well-known fact of the occasional burial of the dead among the Romans, as well as cremation, which appears, however, to have been the more usual, although not the invariable practice.

Original Documents.

AMONGST the records in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, numerous memorials of interest are preserved, which well deserve careful examination. For the following extracts from the archives, consisting of accounts of the sacrist and keeper of the treasury of that church, towards the latter part of the thirteenth century, we are indebted to the kindness of the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. It were much to be desired that a series of documents of this nature could be formed, valuable, not merely as supplying information regarding ecclesiastical usages, but on account of the precise data which they afford for the comparison of the value of money at various periods, the price of merchandise, rate of wages, and other points of statistical enquiry.

In the annual account of disbursements of Thomas de Culing, keeper of the treasury, from Easter, A.D. 1276, the following particulars occur.

The consumption of incense during the year amounted to eighteen pounds and a half, at tenpence the pound, eight pounds at ninepence, and nine pounds and a-half at sevenpence. In other years it was purchased at a still lower price, namely at sixpence the pound.

Item, in carbone, cum cariagio, ij.s. ix.d. Item, in brachinellis, die pentecostes, ij.s. Item, in cirpis, iij.d. q^a. Item, Dominica in ramis palmarum, in buccis et palmis, vj.d. In scopacione ecclesie, per annum, v.sol. xi.d. q^a. Item, in mactis^a, per annum, xj.sol.

Charcoal was used, doubtless, for the patella or chafer, named in another place, which supplied embers for the censers. Regarding the "brachinellis" at Pentecost, it may be confidently surmised that the term relates to the feasting which occurred at the Whitsun-ales; if, indeed, an error may have been made by the scribe or the transcriber, the true reading would be "crachinellis," cracknels^b; as, however, the chief preparation on these joyous occasions appears to have been the concoction of ale, the word may be some diminutive derivable from *brachinum*, or *bracitorium*, a brewery. Many notices might be given of the usage of strewing churches with rushes, a precaution, probably, as likewise the *mactæ*, or mats, against cold and damp, when the daily services were followed with regularity^c.

Item, in stipendio trium famulorum ecclesie, per annum, x.sol. Item, in stipendio lotricis, per annum, ij.sol. vij.d. Item, in stipendio consutricis, pro tribus quarteriis anni, iij.s. vj.d. Item, in victu clericici, per annum, xv.sol. In stipendio ejusdem, vj.sol.^d

Item, in j. serico maguo empto, viij.d. Item, in j. serico minore, j.d. Item, in tuni-cula ejusdam panni de serico, et inde offertorio effecto, xvij.d. Item, in ij. phialis de stangno, iij.d. Item, in quatuor clochis in festo dedicationis ecclesie, j.d.

^a In an account of the year 1279, the corresponding item gives this word as "natis," mats; in another "naclis."

^b "Crakenelle, brede, Creputellus, fraginellus, artocopus." Prompt. Parv.

^c Of the custom of strewing churches see the notes on country wakes, in Brand's Popular Antiquities, by Sir Henry Ellis.

^d In another roll he is called clericus de vestibulo, and rated at 7d. a week.

The term *offertorium* occurs in various significations connected with the services of the altar; in some instances it is used to designate an object of silver, or some solid material, set with gems and otherwise decorated, whilst from other authorities it is evident that the *offertorium sericum* was a kind of napkin, used by the deacon, for the sake of greater reverence, in which the chalice was wrapped when presented by him to the celebrant. It is a singular record of economy that, in this case, a certain tunicle of silken tissue should have been cut up to supply the material. The treasury of the church of London must have been greatly impoverished, when such niggard practices were admissible: the vessels even for the wine and water used at the service of the mass, called *amulæ*, phials or cruets, were of pewter, and cost only threepence the pair. It is not easy to comprehend the kind of diminutive bells, or *clochæ*, valued at four a penny, which were required on the feast of the dedication of the church: possibly they might be attached to the banner used on that occasion, as noticed subsequently.

The accounts of Thomas de Culing proceed with much uniformity, from year to year. In 1277 he disbursed,

In quadam olla aquatica, ob. In quadam tankarda aquatica, iij.d. ob. Item, in emendatione ferr' obletarum, j.d. Item, in emendatione sicule argenti, ij.d.

The derivation and original use of the term tankard is very obscure: this is perhaps the earliest instance of the occurrence of the word, and it appears to designate some vessel of larger capacity than the more modern quart-can so called. The wafers, or "oblys," for the service of the altar, were prepared in most churches as occasion might require: great precaution being observed to ensure their being perfectly free from mouldiness or fermentation. The iron stamps or tongs, used for this purpose, are here designated.

The canons enacted in the reign of Edgar, A.D. 960, enjoin that mass be not celebrated without "clæne offete," pure obly, and pure wine and water^e. Amongst the injunctions of the synod held at Exeter, A.D. 1287, it was ordained as follows: "Provideant sacerdotes quod *oblatus* habeant confectas de simula frumenti et aqua duntaxat; ita quod nihil immisceatur fermenti. Sint et *oblata* integre, candide, et rotunde, nec per tantum tempus custodiantur quod in sapore vel aspectu abominabiles habeantur^f." The irons above mentioned served to impress upon the oblys the sacred monogram and symbol of the cross: the representation given by the Benedictines, in the "Voyage Litteraire," supplies a curious example; the wafer-irons described by them, apparently of no slight antiquity, were preserved in the abbey of Braine^g.

The term *sicula*, used in these accounts of the treasurer of St. Paul's, occasionally signifies a measure of liquids, (*sicla*, *sigla*, or *sicula*, Ducange,)

^e Wilkins, i. 227. Ancient Laws and Inst., ii. 253. In Anglo-Saxon the wafer was termed also *oblaten*. The German word *oblate*, Dutch *oblie*, and Icelandic *oblata*, signifies a cake or wafer, in low Latin

oblea, or *oblata*, in French *oublie*, terms derived from the Latin *oblatus*, offered.

^f Wilkins, ii. 132.

^g Voyage Litt., ii. 35.

it is possibly, however, here written for *situla*, the holy-water vat or stoup, not unfrequently made of precious metal, in wealthy establishments.

In accounts of the years 1278 and 1279, the following items occur.

In patella ferrea, xiiij.d. In zonis puerorum, ij.d. Item, consutrici, pro octo albis, novis vexillis, puerorum vestimentis, et aliis necessariis, viij.s. ix.d. ob. Item, in ij. paribus corporalium, xij.d. Item, in xij. ulnis panni linei, iiij.s. iiij.d. precium ulne, iiij.d. Item, in xliij. ulnis panni lynei, xij.s. x.d. precium ulne iiij.d. ob. Item, in dealbacione ejusdem panni, ix.d. Item, in x. ulnis de karde, iiij.s. v.d. Item, in kanevaz ad sustentas ij. tapetas, et ad emendendas paruras vestimentorum, v.s. iiij.d. In custu et filo tapete, ij.s. iiij.d. Item, in renovacione vexillorum majorum, xxi.s. x.d. Item, in emendatione vexillorum minorum, ij.s. iiij.d. Item, in lanceis, j.d. iiij.q^a. Item, in capa noviter de serico contexta, et in orfreis freseis, et in stipendio consutricis, lxj.s. viij.d.

Item, in brachinellis die Pentecostes, xxv.d. Item, in mundacione ecclesie contra Pentecostem x.

Item, in scopis per annum, ij.d. q^a. Item, Dominica balmarum, vj.d. Item, in hokis, j.d. ob. Item, in j. howe. iiij.d. Item, in tribus ulnis de kanevaz ad vexillum in dedicacione ecclesie, et in pictura ejusdem vexilli, xx.d. ob. Item, in j. ferro ad hostiam faciendam, iiij.s. Item, in ligaturis tankard, j.d.

In processions, especially on the rogation days, when parochial perambulations took place, various banners were used, of which the tradition was in recent times preserved, in some places, by carrying garlands suspended to poles, during the perambulation of boundaries. The service-book, called a processional, supplies full information in relation to the use of banners, and one of the earliest printed editions exhibits, by means of woodcuts, the proper arrangement of these decorations^h. In wealthier churches the banners were not only ornamented with sacred subjects, but they exhibited armorial bearings, as shewn in the list of the "*vexilla pro rogationibus*," belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury, printed by Dart from Cott. MS. Galba, E. IV. The banner of the lion, and that termed the dragon, were commonly displayed, and are enumerated in a MS. inventory of the church of Sarum, A.D. 1214. By Archbishop Winchelsey's constitutions the provision of "*vexilla*" was required from the parishioners, and the injunction was repeated by Archbishop Peccham. Amongst the earliest instances of their use in England, the gifts of Bishop Leofric to Exeter cathedral may be cited, amongst which are mentioned "*ij. guthfana*," war-vanes, or standards.

Amongst various other extracts from the curious archives of St. Paul's, kindly communicated by the Archdeacon, there are accounts of sums received in the *pixis*, *truncus*, or money-box, entitled "*Recepta de pixide crucis borialis*," dated A.D. 1343, 44. These monies appear to have been taken out monthly, the amount received each month varying from 12*l.* to 20*l.* The account frequently mentions broken money, "*argentum fractum*, *ferlingos fractos*," not estimated; the deficiency of small currency had occasioned the subdivision of coin into fractional parts.

We hope to be enabled, by Archdeacon Hale's obliging assistance, to resume the consideration of the evidences supplied by these curious records.

^h See Processionale ad usum Sarum, 1528.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

AMONGST the meagre evidences which can be adduced in relation to the earliest occupation of our island, there are none more valuable than observations connected with sepulchral deposits; and although little may remain to be added to the facts collected by Douglas, Cunnington, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and other zealous investigators of British tumuli, it is of importance that the circumstances observed in the examination of any barrow or burial-place, should be faithfully recorded. However trivial and tedious such recitals may appear to some of our readers, it must be remembered that tumuli supply almost the only indications of the civilization, customs, manufactures and commerce of the first inhabitants of Britain; that their comparison may ultimately enable the archæologist to reduce to a scientific classification, facts, which at present remain in vague confusion, and thus tend to establish a distinction between the various tribes or successive occupants of the country.

The following notice of the recent examination of two British tumuli, in Cambridgeshire, has been communicated by Mr. W. T. Collings; one of them, opened on May 20th last, is in the parish of Bottisham, on the borders of Newmarket Heath. It is placed on an elevated range of hills, forming the escarpment of the chalk, which makes it conspicuous for miles over the flat country around. This position, with the fact that an immense quantity of charcoal was found throughout the composition of this tumulus, which is of large size, measuring about 90 feet in diameter, although the deposit was, in comparison, very trifling, would incline us to think that it had been used as a site for a beacon-fire, to guide the traveller over the wild waste of fen-country which spreads in all directions around, and hence, probably, the name "Beacon-course." The cutting was made from east to west, commencing at the eastern side of the tumulus, in the direction of its centre, in which, at a depth of about three feet, there was found a cinerary urn, in an inverted position, slightly tilted on one side, and surrounded by charcoal and burnt earth. It was filled with charcoal, but contained only one small fragment of bone. This vessel, which was of the simplest manufacture, moulded by the hand, and sun-baked, measured, in height, five inches, and its diameter, at the largest part, was five inches and a half. From the deep red colouring, and the general appearance of the surrounding soil, it would seem that a small hole



had been first dug, charcoal and bones burnt in it, the vase placed on the fire in an inverted position, and the whole covered up. About ten feet eastward of the central deposit, on the south side of the line of excavation, and half a foot deeper, a deposit of fragments of bone was found, apparently calcined, with but little charcoal, or burnt earth, forming a layer not more than three inches thick, and two feet in circumference. There were several pieces of the skull, a portion of the alveolar process, inclosing a tooth, apparently that of a young person, pieces of the femur and clavicle, and other fragments. A little to the north of this spot there appeared a mass of charcoal and burnt earth, containing nothing of interest. After digging five or six feet deeper, operations were discontinued; and on the next day shafts were excavated from the centre, so as completely to examine every part, without any further discovery; and in every direction charcoal was found mingled with the heap, not in patches, but in fragments^a.

The other barrow was raised in a less conspicuous situation, about 300 yards down the south slope of Allington Hill, part of the same range situate about a quarter of a mile to the south-west. Both are marked in the Ordnance map. An entrance was obtained from the east-north-east, passing south-south-west, through the centre of the mound. Here a thin layer of charcoal appeared, extending many feet in every direction. Amongst the soil thrown out, portions of two vases, broken, probably, at a previous opening, were found, sufficing to prove that this had been an early Celtic, and not Roman, deposit. One was the lip of a vase of red ware, the other a portion of a jar of the usual coarse unbaked pottery, of black colour. In this tumulus were found two small rounded pieces of hard chalk, of the lower strata, called clunch. One was a perfect ball, smooth, measuring an inch in diameter; the other was of the same size, ground down in a regular manner, reducing it to a turbinated shape, as here represented. It had been, probably, intended to perforate these as beads; a specimen of the same material, ground down in a similar manner, and perforated, is in the possession of Mr. Collings^b.



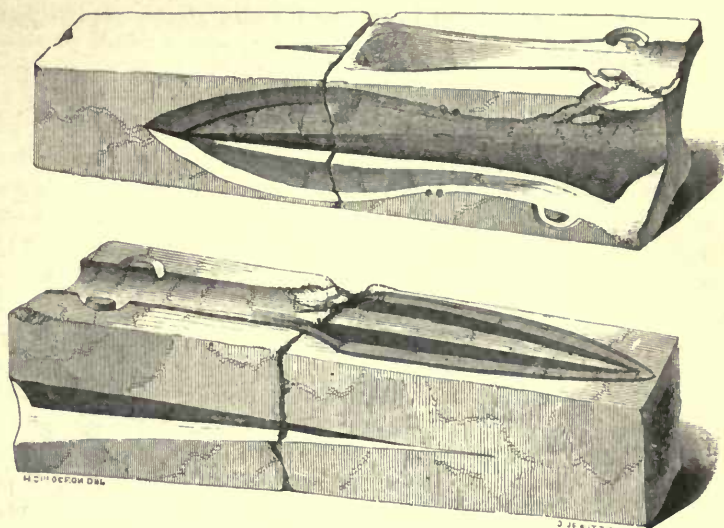
It is very uncertain for what purpose the objects, designated by Mr. Collings as beads, were fabricated. They are frequently found in tumuli, or near earth-works and remains of early occupation: they are mostly formed of indurated clay, bone, or stone, sometimes almost spherical, whilst other specimens are of flattened form, perforated, in all cases, in the direction of the smaller diameter. They vary from about one to two inches in diameter. The conjecture appears probable that they may have been used in connection with the distaff, and the occurrence of such an object in a tumulus might thus serve to indicate the interment of a female. Some northern

^a Soil, light; subsoil, gravel; circumference, about 300 feet; diameter, from 80 to 90 feet; present height, 14 feet; but the plough has frequently passed over it, for the land has been under cultivation

since 1801.

^b Diameter of the tumulus, 24 yards; composition of the tumulus, surface soil intermixed with chalk and fragments of flint; subsoil, hard chalk.

antiquaries, however, have regarded such perforated balls as weights used in fishing, either for the line or nets.



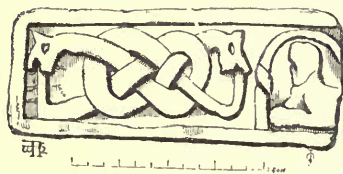
Spear and Celt Mould.

The very curious object here represented, is the moiety of a set of moulds for casting spear-heads and celts of bronze; it is formed of hone-stone, and was found between Bodwrddin and Tre Ddafydd, in the western part of the Isle of Anglesea. It measures, in length, nine inches and a quarter; each side measures, at one extremity, two inches, and, at the other, one inch and a half. It is obvious that a second precisely similar piece of stone was requisite, by means of which four complete moulds for casting objects of various forms would be obtained, comprising a celt of simple form, with a loop on the side, for the purpose of attaching it to the haft, spear-heads of two sizes, with lateral loops, for a like purpose, and a sharp-pointed spike, four inches and a half in length, probably intended to be affixed to a javelin, or some missile weapon. This stone was unfortunately broken by the pick of the workman who found it: it was in the possession of Mr. David Pierce of Caernarvon, and the drawing from which the annexed woodcut has been taken, was executed by Mr. H. Pidgeon of Liverpool, whose accurate pencil has contributed many interesting subjects to the collections of the Institute. Rowlands remarks, in his *History of Anglesea*, that the weapons or implements, termed celts, had often been found in the Island; he gives also representations of some having the loop at the side, similar in fashion to those which would have been produced in this mould. A considerable number were found, about the year 1723, under a stone on the shore, near Rhiedd, on the Menai, where, as Rowlands supposed, the Romans had effected their landing, the spot being still marked by the name *Maes-Hir-Gâd*, the great army's field. Considerable doubt has been entertained in

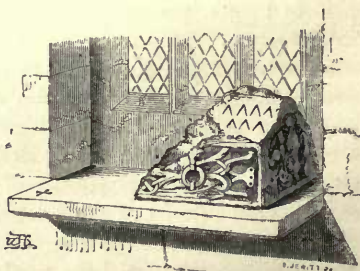
regard to the purpose for which these objects were fabricated: an argument might perhaps be fairly drawn from this mould, that they were properly warlike weapons, and not implements for domestic or mechanical uses, the celt being here found in conjunction with objects unquestionably of warlike use.

SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

Details of supposed Saxon Tombs, Crypt, Bedale, Yorkshire.



Sculptured remains of early character, by some accounted Saxon, and bearing much resemblance to the curious crosses at Carew, Nevern, Penally, and other places in South Wales, are found scattered throughout the Northern counties. Of some interesting fragments existing in Durham and Yorkshire, a notice, accompanied by drawings, has been received from Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, of Darlington. In forming graves in the choir of Bedale church, portions of ancient tombs were found, resembling in fashion the remarkable sepulchre existing at Dewsbury^c. The covering of these tombs was formed like a ridged roof, covered with diamond-shaped tiles, overlapping one another precisely like the Roman roofing found at Bisley, of which a representation has been given in the *Archæological Journal*^d. One portion, found at Bedale, in the spot now reserved as the family burial



Sculptured stone and altar, Bedale crypt.

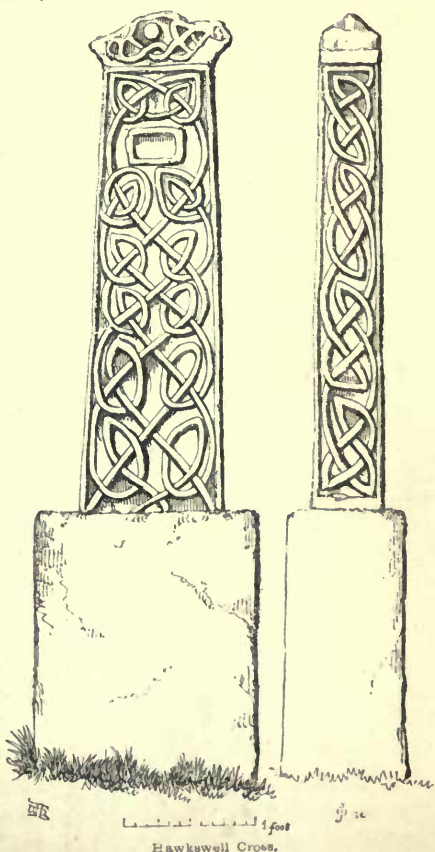
^c See the representation given by Whitaker in his *Loidis*: a foliated ornament, forming a repetition of volutes, runs along

the side: at the end, which is formed as a gable, there is a panel, enclosing a cross.

^d Vol. ii. p. 44.

place of Mr. Harker of Theakstone, is now in the possession of that gentleman: the side is rudely sculptured with foliage, the gabled-end being plain. The other is now placed on the stone altar, in the crypt beneath the choir of Bedale church: although much defaced, it surpasses the former in the character of decoration. On the end, as it has been supposed, was portrayed the Temptation in Eden; on one side, the Saviour crucified; on the other two serpents interwoven, biting their tails, and a demi-lion recumbent. This kind of ornament, which may be noticed in many of our earlier monuments, is accounted by the northern antiquaries as appropriate to the period, termed by them, the iron age, and characterized, amongst various peculiarities, by these "Schlangenzierathen," and "Drachenzierathen," snake, and dragon ornamentations^e.

In the churchyard at Bedale there are two fragments of a cross sculptured with knot-work; of the larger a representation is given on the next page. Several ancient ornamented stones existed there, which have been destroyed in rubbing floors and entrance-steps; this, fortunately, proved of too hard a quality to be thus employed. In the churchyard at Hawkswell, five miles distant from Richmond, there is the shaft of another sculptured cross of small dimensions, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in height, and apparently the perfect cross measured not more than 6 ft. In the pavement, within the altar rails, may be noticed a fragment of early sculpture, representing a serpent, with rude foliage, resembling the ornaments of one of the three sculptured crosses at Gainford, to which public attention has recently been called by Mr. Walbran^f.

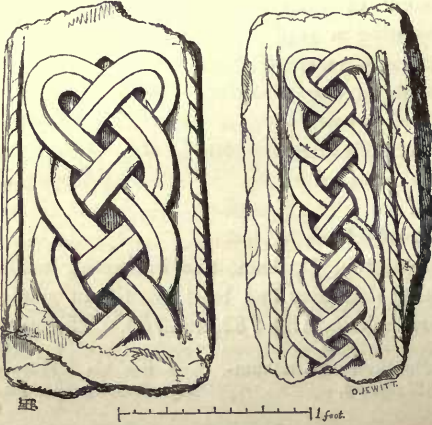


In the tower of Aycliffe

church, near Darlington, Durham, two interesting crosses may be seen. Surtees conjectured that they had been erected in memorial of ecclesiastical synods, there holden, A.D. 782, and 789. The base of the cross here

^e Leitfaden zur Nordischen Alterthumskunde, Kopenh. 1837; p. 63.

^f See his History of Gainford, where representations are given.



represented had long stood in the churchyard, and during some repairs of the church the fragments were taken out of the walls, into which they had been built as materials, and re-united. Subsequently, having been injured by a storm, they were removed to the tower. It is elaborately sculptured with knot-work, the only figure being a Holy Lamb, rudely sculptured. The second cross at Aycliffe is of very curious character, greatly resembling the sculptured crosses preserved in various parts of Ireland. Its dimensions are, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high, by 15 in. wide. On the eastern side appear three figures, and a crucifixion; adjoining to the crucifix appear figures holding up the spear and reed with a sponge; above the limbs appear the sun and moon, according to early conventional forms of representation. On the southern side is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, with elaborate knot-work; and other curious subjects decorate the western side.

NORMAN PERIOD.

At the recent meeting of the Institute at York a remarkable original deed was exhibited, being a grant from St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, of fifteen hides of land in Alveston, formerly called from its Saxon occupant Eanulf-estune, Warwickshire, to the monastery of Worcester. An impression of the episcopal seal was appended, and the deed bore date, the day of Pentecost, in the third year of king William, the younger, A.D. 1099. This document had been given by Dugdale in the *Monasticon* from transcripts in the Worcester Cartulary, Cott. MS. Tib. A. 13, and the *Annales*



Seal of Bishop Wolstan.

Wigornenses, Claud. A. 10. He had printed it also in his *History of Warwickshire*, from a very ancient register in the custody of the dean and chapter of Worcester; and it may be found in Heming's *Cartulary*, printed by Hearne, with the ancient Saxon description of the boundaries. The existence of Wolstan's original charter does not appear to have been noticed⁸. This deed, independently of its fine state of preservation, is of considerable interest, as fixing precisely the period of the completion of the new buildings, erected by Wolstan. After reciting his purpose and endeavours to augment the monastery constructed by St. Oswald, his pre-

⁸ The various readings noticed on colation with the original have not appeared sufficiently material to justify the re-printing of this curious document at length. It deserves notice, however, that

in the *Monasticon* the date had been erroneously printed M.lxxxviiij. an error not noticed in the new edition. In the *Hist. Warw.*, and Hearne's edition of Heming's *Cartulary*, it is correctly given.

decessor, both in the erection and appointments of the church itself, and increase of the establishment, he stated that he had added to the number of the monks, who were about twelve in number, and had formed a congregation of fifty, for whose sustenance he gave the lands in Alveston, long possessed unjustly by certain powerful persons^h, and acquired by him with much labour and cost from William the Conqueror. He dated his gift in the twenty-seventh year of his episcopate, and the first of the occupation of the new monastery by him erected, of which the refectory and adjoining buildings, as also the crypt under the choir, and the transept, are now the principal remainsⁱ. William of Malmesbury informs us that these works had commenced A.D. 1084, and he gives an interesting relation of the emotion of St. Wolstan, when, on their completion, the old church, erected by St. Oswald, A.D. 983, was about to be demolished^k.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The tomb of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1245—1253, has recently been "restored," and a series of small statues, representing his friends, and eminent contemporaries, have been designed in close conformity with the style of the period, as decorations of the sunken panels around the altar-tomb. The work was entrusted to the skilful hands of Mr. Edward Richardson, and it has been executed with great care and judgment. The prelate had been first interred, by his own desire, in a humble tomb in the north transept; when canonized by Pope Urban V., A.D. 1275, the remains were removed with solemn ceremony, in the presence of Edward I., Queen Eleanor, and the court, to a sumptuous sepulchre, or shrine, visited each year by numerous pilgrims and devotees, whose offerings greatly augmented the funds of the establishment. So highly in estimation were the relics of St. Richard, that the commissioners at the Reformation relinquished the purpose of destroying the shrine, from fear of popular commotion. The tomb and effigy appear to have suffered considerably when removed during the times of the Commonwealth, and they were replaced at the Restoration. In subsequent times they had been defaced by rude hands, and covered with innumerable initials or dates, commencing about 1608, incised upon the stone. It was reported that it had been disturbed about sixteen years since, but, from appearances during the recent examination, this did not seem to have been the case. On removing the effigy and stone table for repair, the grave of stone courses appeared perfect; the earth which covered the remains had sunk to the depth of several inches. On the surface lay fragments of hazel wands, or branches, such, probably, as pilgrims were accustomed to cut by the way, and suspend around the shrine, in token of zealous devotion.

^h These were, as we learn from Domesday, Bricstunus, who, in the times of the Confessor, held a moiety of the lands granted by Wolstan; Britnodus, and Aluui, being occupants of the remainder. See the statement of their recovery by the bishop, Domesday Book, f. 238. b.

ⁱ The expression is as follows:—"anno

ingressionis nostre in novum monasterium, quod construxi in honore dei genetricis, primo." It would appear by the context that the church, rebuilt by Wolstan, had, as well as the monastic buildings, been completed previously to the date of his grant.

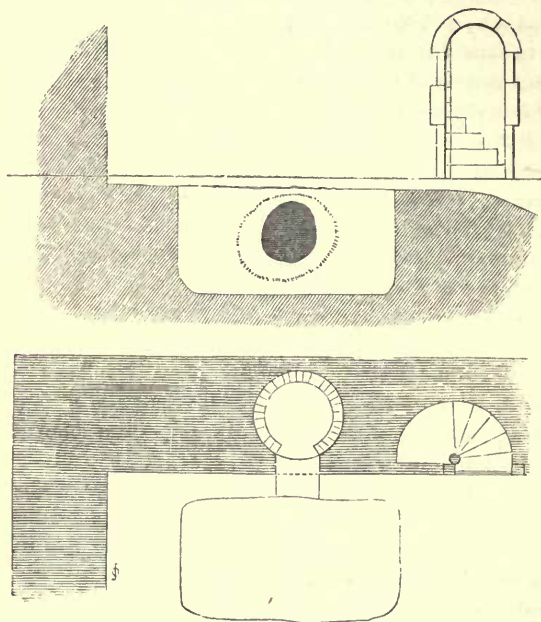
^k Anglia Sacra, ii. 241.

Part of a staff, resembling the remains of the crosier in the hand of the effigy, was found, with fragments of vessels of glass, earthenware, and other objects in the loose earth probably thrown into the grave when previously opened. A layer of black mould, an inch in thickness, visible on each side of the grave, with iron nails found amongst it, indicated that the remains of the bishop had been deposited in a plain wooden chest, not in a stone or leaden coffin. This appeared fully to accord with the narrative of his biographer, Ralph de Bocking, in regard to the simple and humble notions of the bishop. The bones were not disturbed : the form of the skull resembled that of the head of the sculptured effigy : the arms were crossed upon the body. The head of the pastoral staff was sought for in vain ; it had, probably, been taken away when the grave was formerly opened. Considerable traces of rich colouring were found by Mr. Richardson on the vestments, and on every part of this interesting tomb : no attempt to restore these decorations has been made. The oaken screen, which protected the shrine of St. Richard, still exists in the chapter-room of the cathedral.

The remains of hazel-wands described by Mr. Richardson, if they may be regarded as tokens of pilgrimage, are deserving of notice. Similar staves, preserved and deposited in the graves of ecclesiastics, in Hereford cathedral, have been found in several instances, as related by the dean of Hereford ; *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. Such a hazel-wand, roughly trimmed, as if cut by the way-side, lay in the tomb of Richard Mayo, bishop of Hereford, with sea-shells, tokens, as supposed, of a pilgrimage to St. James, made when that prelate was sent to escort Catherine of Aragon, the affianced bride of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., on her arrival in England. No other instance of a similar usage appears to have been noticed.

The following communication of some curious details connected with a singular discovery in the church of Kingswear, Devon, is due to Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., and the Rev. John Smart, incumbent of the parish. That small church, adjoining to Dartmouth harbour, was in the patronage of the Premonstratensian canons of Torr, and it was served by a priest appointed by that house ; some have supposed that he resided in the tower, as there is a fireplace on the first story, with a chimney passing up through the wall, and terminating in one of the battlements. The church had become decayed, and has been taken down, with the exception of the tower. The south wall was removed to the foundation, and, in so doing, a grave was found just within the chancel screen, a little eastward of a door leading to the rood-loft. This grave was double, 4 ft. wide, by 7 ft. long, and sunk a few feet deeper than the foundation ; bones of a tall man were found in it, with a piece of leather of sufficient size to give the impression that the corpse had been wrapped in that material. Unfortunately, as it was known that, in 1604, Kingswear had been afflicted by malignant disease, when 145 corpses were interred, Mr. Smart directed that all remains should forthwith be reburied, and in consequence the contents of this grave were removed, without careful examination. When it had been cleared out, a cavity appeared in its side, leading through the natural soil under the foundations, of sufficient size to

allow a man to creep through it, the double grave affording him room enough to kneel and accomplish his purpose. This hole was found to enlarge into a circular space, 3 ft. in diameter; after the removal of the foundation wall, the maiden earth over the excavation was opened, and the cavity found to be 3 ft. in depth, surrounded by a rude wall of dry masonry, sufficing to



North-east angle of the Chancel, Kingswear, Devon.

prevent the falling in of the sides. It was partly filled with earth and rubbish, and the bottom contained lime mixed with bones of infants, to the depth of about 9 inches. The masons employed in the work affirmed that this had been quick-lime, and it was reckoned by a gentleman present that there were the remains of ten or twelve children. The skulls were as thin as parchment. Mr. Holdsworth conjectured that it had been sought to conceal these remains, where they could not be traced: no spot could be more secure than this mysterious hiding-place constructed under the foundation wall of the church, situate on the side of a hill, so that this portion of the wall externally was some feet below the surface. The cavity appears to have been made with most cunning skill, so as not to disturb the building, which would at once have aroused suspicion; a large grave, as he supposed, was made within the chancel, near the south wall, to prove the ground, which was found to be a rock, sufficiently soft to be readily penetrated, yet solid enough not to fall in. The grave having then been enlarged to double size, so that a man might stoop and work in it, through its side, the cavity within was excavated, surrounded by a rude wall, and the remains placed

in it. Whether the corpse of a man were laid in the grave as soon as it was made, for security, and removed from time to time, to give access to the cavity within; or it were buried afterwards, as a bar against intrusive curiosity, can only be matter for conjecture. The man who could have formed so curious a place of concealment for the bodies of the infants, would not have scrupled to use any means for the accomplishment of his object; and the circumstance of the corpse having been wrapped in leather, had it been possible to ascertain the fact, might have shewn a provision for more ready removal, when access to the interior hiding-place was desired.

The frequent discoveries of mural decorations in colour, recently made even in small parish churches, on the removal of the thick coats of white-wash with which their walls for many successive years had been beautified, appear to establish the fact, that all churches, from the Norman times until the Reformation, were decorated with colour in a greater or less degree, both on the plane surfaces and the mouldings. Mr. Charles Dorrien has forwarded to the Committee sketches of subjects brought to light during the restoration of the church of Mid-Lavant, Sussex; these paintings, apparently of the latter part of the fifteenth century, are arranged in compartments, and seem to have formed a series representing the Sacraments and Services of the Church. One of them exhibited the rite of interment; the priest, vested in an alb, touches with the processional cross the corpse wrapped in the shroud, marked upon the breast with a large cross patée. On the south wall of the nave appeared a large figure of St. George, date, about t. Hen. VII. Mr. Dorrien remarked that indications were discernible of three successive decorations; the earliest being coeval with the fabric, and consisting of designs in outline in coarse red paint. Many traces of mural paintings have been found in the churches of that part of Sussex, but mostly foliated ornaments and zig-zag patterns.

A notice and representation of similar paintings, recently uncovered on the north side of the nave in Melcombe-Horsey church, Dorset, has been communicated by the Rev. Charles Bingham. They are in very imperfect condition, the design apparently of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. In one compartment appeared a gigantic St. Christopher, at whose feet were portrayed a siren and numerous fishes. Adjoining to this figure was seen St. Michael weighing a soul in the balance. Near to the personification of the departed spirit was introduced a figure, in very small proportions, with the right hand upraised in benediction, and a book in the left. It may possibly represent an ecclesiastic, supplicating mercy towards the deceased; there is no nimbus around the head. The church is a building of Decorated character, without any portions of earlier date.

The attention of the Central Committee has been called, by Mr. Richard Hussey, to the existence of a good example of the domestic arrangements of the fourteenth century, in Somersetshire. The rectorial manor-house at Crewkerne, consists of the original buildings, apparently in the style of the reign of Edward II., with an addition in the Perpendicular style. It is in a very dilapidated condition, and will, probably, be soon pulled down to

make way for a modern dwelling-house. The original features are in part concealed by ivy, but some of them are perfectly visible: a window in one of the gables is of two lights, and, as is not uncommon in *domestic* buildings of that age, has a transom. There is a projection on the eastern side of the house, possibly intended as a chapel. This building appeared to be a valuable specimen of domestic architecture, during a period of which few similar works exist, and it deserves to be carefully planned and drawn. The original part seems to have been but little altered; the general composition is very picturesque, and the site, adjoining to the western side of the church-yard, was well chosen. Mr. Hussey expressed the hope that some Member of the Institute might be disposed to examine this fabric without delay, and preserve memorials of its character and details.

The market-place of the town of Ashburton, Devon, a curious timbered fabric of considerable antiquity, consists of an open arcade, formed with pointed arches of wood, supporting a lean-to roof, on either side, and a single upper story. Its dimensions are about 150 feet in length, by 10 or 12 feet in width, the upper part of the building being considerably less wide, on account of the pentise roof on each side. This ancient structure has fallen into decay, and, according to the report of the Rev. Arthur Hussey, it will inevitably, unless some steps be taken to prevent its removal, be demolished on the expiration of an existing lease, terminating at the death of a person above eighty years of age. He suggested that, at least, some examination of its construction should be made by a competent person, and a representation, plan, or section, preserved, as a memorial of an interesting specimen of a class of buildings, of which few now remain.

Mr. E. J. Carlos, in reference to the singular matrix of a mayoralty seal for the city of London, found in the château of Gièz, of which a representation had been given in the *Archæological Journal*¹, communicated the following observations. He stated that he had regarded it as the seal made in lieu of the former mayoralty seal, on occasion of the avoidance of the old charter of the city of London, by a writ "quo warranto" in the year 1683. The new charter granted to the city would render requisite the fabrication of new seals for the corporation, and the office of mayoralty. The old charter was restored by King James II., previously to his forced abdication, and he, probably, carried the civic seals to France, with the great seals of England and Ireland. These last are enumerated in the inventory of his effects, published in the *Archæologia*, xviii. p. 229. The mayoralty seal, being of base metal, might not be considered deserving to be included in that inventory. Mr. Carlos remarked that the seal found in Touraine, which clearly could not be assigned to the period of the regent, duke of Bedford, resembled the ancient one in general design, the debased character of the architectural ornaments, and the changes made in the saints and armorial scutcheons excepted. The figures, as he supposed, represent St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, in place of St. Peter and St. Paul. The design of the matrix well accords with the age of Charles II. or James I.;

¹ See p. 74 of this volume.

had it been a fabrication for any improper purpose, it is obvious that a more close imitation of the original would have been produced.

In Trinity Term, 35 Car. II., 1682, judgment was given on the famous *quo warranto*, that the corporation be seized into the king's hands as forfeited; and the charter appears to have been surrendered, an example which was successively followed by the other corporations of England. Considerable sums were exacted by the crown for their restitution. King James II., in the last year of his reign, restored the charter to the citizens of London by Lord Chancellor Jefferies, and one of the first acts of the new regime, after the revolution, was to reverse the judgment on the *quo warranto*, and declare the city a corporation. Mr. Carlos is of opinion that King James had contemplated the grant of a new charter as an act of grace from himself, and in anticipation of such intention had caused new seals to be fabricated for the corporation and for the mayoralty. There is, however, no evidence that any such seal was delivered, or used, and the old seals continued in use, with perfect propriety, as they bore no allusion to the charter, and as the *quo warranto* did not abolish the corporation, but only seized it into the king's hands. When, however, King James, according to the supposition of Mr. Carlos, contemplated the grant of a new charter, in order to palliate an unpopular measure, he very probably would cause new seals to be made, to shew that the matter of the new charter emanated from his prerogative. At last, the Prince of Orange being in motion, the king restored the charter to the city.

The seal in question appears to have been intended as the mayor's official seal, used on his own authority, and attached to precepts for the election of common council men, and other documents. Its ancient use was for sealing statutes as mayor, probably in pursuance of the statute of Acton Burnel (2 Edw. I.) which authorized the mayors of London, York, and Bristol, to have seals for statutes acknowledged under that act. The corporate seal was distinct from this; it was used to certify acts of the whole corporation, and always affixed in the presence of the court of common council, the "parliament of the city."

THE BAIGVTHGLVTHANI



Ring, Bredicot.



Ear-ring, Bredon Hill.

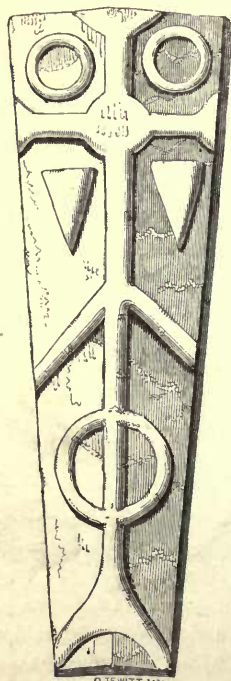
Several curious objects of personal ornament, found in Worcestershire, have been submitted for examination by Mr. Jabez Allies. Amongst them may be noticed an ear-ring of silver, weight sixty grains, found with Roman brass coins of Allectus, Quintillus, and Constans, the acus of a fibula, and a silver penny of one of the Edwards, struck at London, in a field called

Nettlebed, situate on the south side of Bredon Hill, near the ancient camp^m. On the lower part of the ring appears a cavity formed to receive a gem. The ring of base metal, plated with gold, and inscribed with a cabalistic or talismanic legend, represented in p. 267, was recently dug up, near to the church-yard at Bredicot. It appears to be of the fourteenth century.

A ring of later date, formed of silver considerably alloyed or plated with baser metal, and strongly gilt, found in dredging in the bed of the Severn, in January last, at a place called Saxon's or Saxton's Lode, a little southward of Upton, supplies a good example of the signet thumb ring of the fifteenth century; the hoop is grooved spirally, it weighs 17 dwts. 18 grs., and exhibits the initial H. Signet rings of this kind were worn by rich citizens, or persons of substance, not entitled to bear arms. Falstaff bragged that in his earlier years he had been so slender in figure that he could readily have crept through an "alderman's thumb ring," and a ring thus worn, probably, as more conspicuous, appears to have been considered as



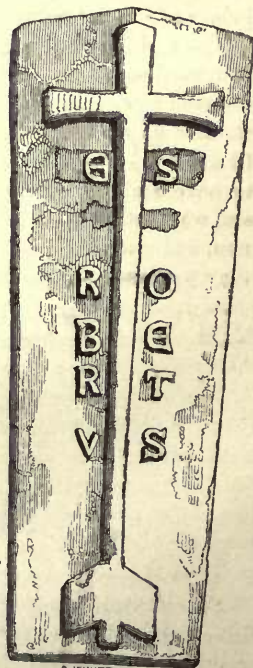
Thumb ring, Saxon's Lode.



Early coped coffin-lid, Repps, Norfolk

appropriate to the customary attire of a civic dignitary at a much later period. A character in the Lord Mayor's show, in the year 1664, is described as "habited like a grave citizen,—gold girdle and gloves hung thereon, rings on his fingers, and a seal ring on his thumb."

The Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Local Secretary, placed at the disposal of the Committee the accompanying engravings of two early stone coffin-lids, the one discovered in the year 1843, in the church-yard at Bircham-Tofts, in the county of Norfolk, and remarkable for the singular arrangement of the sculptured letters on either side the cross: the other, now



Early coped coffin-lid, Bircham-Tofts, Norfolk.

^m Described in the "Antiquities of Worcestershire," by Jabez Allies, F.S.A.

forming part of the pavement of the small Decorated church of Repps, in the same county. This stone is slightly coped, and the cross with its accompanying ornaments are rudely, but still boldly executed in low relief. The church of Repps, though a very unpretending structure, possesses an excellent specimen of the circular flint towers of such frequent occurrence in this district; it is surmounted by an octagonal heading of ashlar, so arranged as to form an arcade pierced towards the cardinal points with open windows, all in good preservation. It is probable that the stone last described commemorates the founder of the Norman tower of this church, and that consequently its date would be in the eleventh century.

The singular ring, of which a representation is here given, is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd. It is of mixed yellow metal, gilt; on either side of the hoop there is a crown, of the form commonly



seen on coins or money of the twelfth century, and on the signet are the words, ROGERIVS REX, chased in high relief. In the form of the character they correspond closely with legends on coins of Roger, second duke of Apulia of the name, crowned king of Sicily, A.D. 1129: he died A.D. 1152. Roger I., deceased A.D. 1101, had expelled the Saracens, and taken possession of the whole of Sicily. This ring has every appearance of genuine character; but it is difficult to explain for what purpose it was fabricated, the inscription not being inverted, and the letters in relief ill-suited for producing an impression. It seems very improbable that King Roger should have worn a ring of base metal, and the conjecture may deserve consideration, that it was a signet not intended for the purpose of sealing, but entrusted, in lieu of credentials, to some envoy.

The gold ornament here represented is in the possession of Mr. J. N. Paton, sen., F.S.A., Scotland; it is reported to have been found on the field of Floddon. Its weight is 8 dwts. 17 grs. A somewhat similar gold ring, but of less weight, found in the church-yard of Dunfermline, the burial-place of King Robert Bruce, was purchased a



Ring, Floddon Field.

few years since by Mr. Paton; but it is no longer in his possession. The junction of this ring had been ornamented with a precious stone. A third, resembling the ring above represented, was dug up, a few years since, on the field of Bannockburn, and is now in the possession of a person residing in Stirlingshire. These particulars, with a drawing by the skilful hand of Mr. Pidgeon of Liverpool, have been received through the Rev. Dr. Hume, Local Secretary of the Institute in that city, who is engaged in preparing for publication a detailed account of the curious remains discovered near the mouth of the Dee, to which allusion has been made in the last Journal.

Two gold rings, resembling in general character the ornament found at Floddon, were exhibited at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. One of them, in the collection of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, was found, as stated, in an earthen vase, near Bury. The other was ploughed up on the Sussex Downs near Falmer, and is now preserved by Dr. Mantell amongst the curious antiquities found at Lewes, and in the adjoining district, of which some account has been given by Mr. Horsfield. It is not easy satisfactorily to define either the purpose for which these ornaments were intended, or the period to which they should be assigned. By some persons they have been regarded as ear-rings, a purpose for which their weight alone renders them ill-suited. They appear to offer some analogy with the torc of the Celtic age, whilst examples of twisted and intertwined ornaments, apparently of Saxon workmanship, may be adduced, especially those discovered in Cuerdale, Lancashire, and the armilla found at Halton, in the same county.

REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT YORK.

The Central Committee, in laying before the members of the Institute the following financial statement, as submitted to the general meeting, at York, on Monday, July 27th ult., would observe, that it has been considered inexpedient to offer on the present occasion any summary abstract of the proceedings of the annual meeting. Such report, inserted in the *Archæological Journal*, however concisely given, might be justly regarded by many readers as a needless sacrifice of space which should have been devoted to subjects of more general interest. The volume of proceedings of the annual meeting at York, destined to be presented to every subscribing member and visitor who attended that meeting, is already in the press, and in the anticipation that it may be promptly issued, the Central Committee are unwilling to anticipate the interest of its contents, by any previous statement, which must necessarily prove inadequate.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS, May, 1846.

We, the auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the *Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, do report to the members that the treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute, from the 11th of March, 1845, to the 31st of December, 1845, and that we have examined the said accounts, with the vouchers thereto relating, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory. And we further report that the following is the abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the period aforesaid.

Payments received for tickets taken by residents in York, and the county,	£	s.	d.
not being annual subscribers	145	0	0
Contributions to the fund for defraying the local expenses	74	10	0
Donations for the general purposes of the Archæological Institute	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£780	0	0

A proposal having been formally made by the auditors to the Central Committee, for the amendment of the seventeenth rule, relating to the close of the financial year, and by them submitted for the approval of the general meeting, the following resolution was adopted unanimously,

That the financial year shall be considered as closing with the 31st. of December, from which time the subscriptions for the ensuing year shall become due.

The names of the Vice-President, and six members of the Central Committee, selected to go out in annual course, having been submitted to the general meeting, the following members, nominated by the Committee, in accordance with the rules, were unanimously elected to fill up the vacancies.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq., M.A.

JOHN WINTER JONES, Esq., of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A.

JAMES TALBOT, Esq., F.G.S., M.R.I.A.

CHARLES TUCKER, Esq., F.S.A.

THOMAS HENRY WYATT, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., one of the Assistant Keepers of the Records, was also proposed for election as a member of the Central Committee, in the place of Thomas William King, Esq., Rouge-dragon Pursuivant, who had retired, and he was unanimously elected.

Several requisitions having been presented, inviting the Institute to visit certain cathedral towns and cities of the kingdom, in the course of their annual meetings; especially by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, and many influential persons of the county of Lincoln, as also of the mayor and municipal authorities of Lincoln; by W. B. Turnbull, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the part of the council of that society; by Edward Foss, Esq., on the part of the Recorder, and many persons of influence in Rochester, and its neighbourhood; the invitations received from Norwich and Wells, at the previous general meeting at Winchester, having also been recalled to the consideration of the meeting, it was resolved, that the annual meeting of the Institute for the year 1847 should be held at Norwich. The Lord Bishop of Norwich was then unanimously elected President for that year.

A recommendation was then proposed to the meeting, and adopted unanimously, that in future the subscribing members should be entitled to attend the monthly meetings, held during the season in London, to have access to the library and collections of the Institute, and to receive the annual volume; the tickets of admission to the annual meeting being issued to subscribing members or non-subscribers at the usual price.

Notices of New Publications.

ORIGINAL CHARTERS, AND MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF NEATH AND ITS ABBEY, with illustrations, now first collected by GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary for South Wales to the Archæological Institute, &c. Swansea, *not published*, 8vo. 1845.

NUMEROUS are the sources of information valuable to the historian and the archæologist, still left in obscure neglect in the principality of Wales; the labours of a few zealous investigators have scarcely sufficed to enumerate, or call attention to the various ancient remains which present themselves at every step in that interesting country. The recently established periodical, indeed, devoted exclusively to the illustration of the antiquities of Wales, must be hailed as a presage of a spirit of more earnest and careful research in that fertile, although neglected, field of enquiry^a. Much commendation is due to the intelligent labours of those, who, like Mr. Grant Francis and Mr. Dillwyn, have toiled with little hitherto of the tide of public opinion in their favour, and to whose zealous endeavours we are indebted for various valuable contributions to local or personal history.

The materials for a History of Neath and its Abbey form an important addition to the collections, connected with the antiquities of Glamorganshire, put forth by Mr. Francis, and they hold out an encouragement to anticipate the extension of his researches in so interesting a locality. The mass of curious facts and traditions, still unsearched, and almost inaccessible in MSS., to which the taste and attention of recent times has but imperfectly been drawn, constitutes only a portion of the vestiges of antiquity in Wales. An important monument, in connexion with the political and civil institutions of that country, has recently been given to the public, in the ably edited compilation of its Ancient Laws, one of the most valuable productions which have appeared under the auspices of the Commission on the Public Records. The appearance of such authentic materials would encourage the hope that some writer competent to the task, may, ere long, be stimulated to undertake that desideratum in our historical literature, the ancient Annals of Wales and its Marches. The neglected traditions regarding those, whose labours and sufferings aided in the diffusion of Christianity in early times, are full of interest, as tending to throw light upon the establishment of the faith in these kingdoms, by the ministration of men whose memory has been regarded as holy, although their sainted names may not be enregistered on the calendar of Rome. Some materials towards Welsh

^a Archæologia Cambrensis, a record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales

and its Marches. London, 8vo. Pickering. Two quarterly parts, with a Supplement, have already appeared.

Hagiography have, indeed, been collected by Mr. Rees, but much remains for investigation. Many evidences might, doubtless, be elicited by a careful survey of those early sculptured and inscribed memorials, crosses reared by the way-side or in the cemetery, still attesting in their simple yet impressive character, the existence of a pure faith established in those remote parts of our island at a very early period. We may hope that Mr. Westwood, whose accurate and skilful pencil, united with an intimate acquaintance with the distinctive character of ornament at different periods, well qualify him for the task, may shortly carry out the investigation of these curious memorials, so happily commenced^b.

The remains of a later period, the monastic structures and churches of Wales, are replete with interest, but thither more especially should the investigator of military architecture resort. The picturesque and instructive examples of the Edwardian castle, in the northern counties, with their varied details, yet uniform principles of constructive adaptation, are well known; whilst in South Wales, at Pembroke and Manorbier, at Ogmore, Neath, Caerphilly, and Cydweli, the enquirer may find specimens of successive periods, and trace advancing perfection in the science of military defences, in vain to be sought in other parts of the realm. These, indeed, reared by the hands of the Norman conqueror, may not be the objects of hoar antiquity to which the first care of the Welsh archæologist will be addressed, but they supply admirable illustrations of a neglected subject of enquiry, intimately connected not merely with the history of architecture, but with the usages of daily life, the character and habitual feelings of former times.

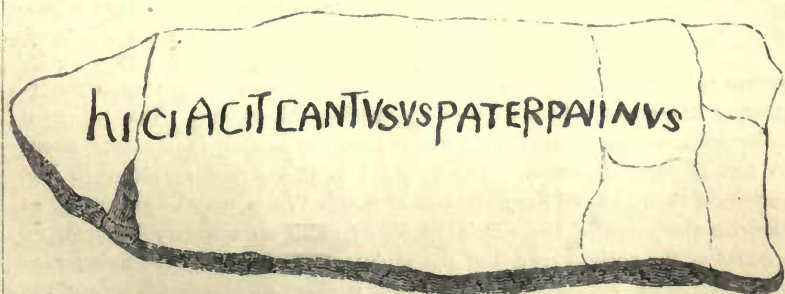
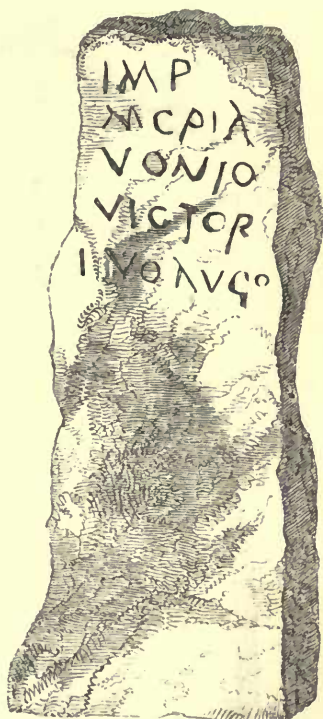
Neath is generally admitted to have been the *NIDUM* of Antoninus, and the "via Julia maritima," as also the Sarn Helen, lead towards the town. It is, however, remarkable that no coins, or vestiges of the Roman period, have been hitherto found there, although many traces of Roman occupation have been noticed on each side of Neath. Amongst these the inscribed stones discovered at Port Talbot and at Pyle, on the road to *BOVIUM*, deserve notice, and Mr. Francis has kindly communicated the fac-similes, carefully designed by himself. The latter, rescued by his hands from destruction, and deposited amongst the antiquities in the Royal Institution at Swansea, has been explained as bearing the name of Victorinus, one of the thirty tyrants, slain A. U. C. 1019. The inscription at Port Talbot, preserved in the Harbour Office, bears on one side the name of Maximian, which occurs also in an inscription found in Cumberland, given by Horsley^c. On the other side appears a sepulchral memorial, probably of later date, written, as on other early slabs existing in Wales and in Cornwall, in a perpendicular direction. Coins of both these emperors are of frequent occurrence in this country, and a number of coins of Victorinus were found near Neath in 1836^d.

The remains of the castle of Neath, erected, as it is supposed, by Richard de Granavilla, to whom, in the reign of Henry I., the lordship was allotted,

^b See representations of the crosses of Nevern and Carew, from drawings by Mr. Westwood, *Archæol. Journal*, iii. 70.

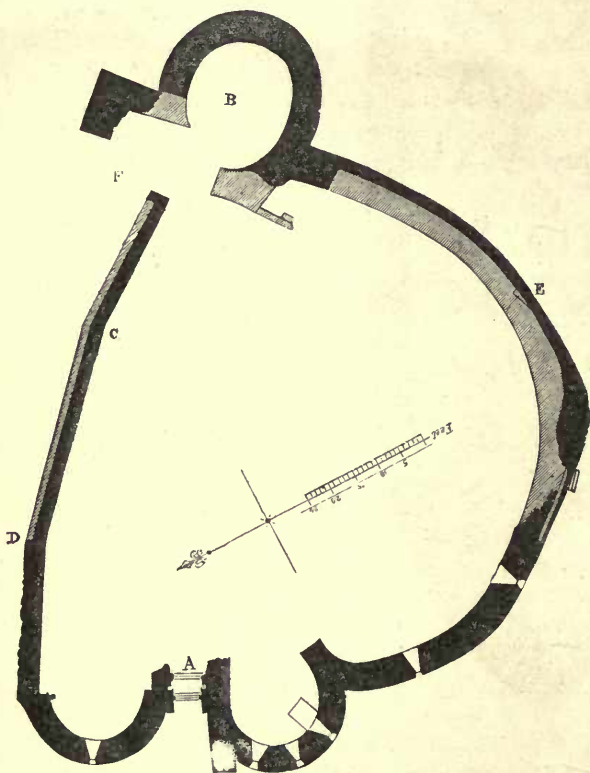
^c *Brit. Rom.*, p. 192, N. 40.

^d Dillwyn's Swansea, p. 56. *Numism. Journal*, i. 132.



INSCRIBED STONES FOUND BETWEEN NIDUM AND BOVIUM, ON THE LINE OF
THE VIA JULIA MARITIMA.

consist of a gateway flanked by two massive rounders, portions of the curtain walls, and of a tower which appears to have commanded an ancient passage across the river Neth^e. The annexed plan, for the use of which



- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Principal Entrance porticullised. | D. Portion of the ancient wall. |
| B. Tower, supposed to have commanded an ancient ford or bridge. | E. Ancient wall, faced with modern work. |
| C. Supposed to be a modern wall. | F. Supposed Sally port, or second entrance. |

we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Francis, shews the general arrangement of the works, which were of no considerable extent. The principal bailey consisted of an area of irregular form, measuring in diameter about 85 feet in either direction. The remains of this structure, although less important than some of the fortresses of South Wales, may be examined, as likewise the ruins of the adjoining abbey, with no ordinary interest, on account of the curious record of the architect employed by the founder, as preserved in the Myvyrian Archæology. Richard de Granavilla, one of the twelve Norman knights who accompanied Fitz-hamon, assisting him in the

• Representations of the castle, as also of Neath abbey, as they appeared about 1725, have been preserved amongst Buck's

Views. A view of the castle gateway is given by Woolnoth, in his work on the Castles of England and Wales.

Discovered in the Conventual Church of Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire

ENCAUSTIC TILES



King John.

Clare.

Tuberville.

Monbray.

De Granville.

Despenner.

Montacute.



conquest of Glamorganshire, returned to Wales about A.D. 1111. He had visited the Holy Sepulchre, and brought with him from Palestine a man eminent in the art of construction, named Lalys, to whose skill the most noted structures in the county, both of a sacred and military character, have been attributed. The relation adds that he built Lalyston, called after his name, and, that having gone to London, he became architect to Henry I., and taught his art to many of the Welsh and English^f. The remains of Neath abbey, founded, as Mr. Francis supposes, about the year 1129, are considerable: he has given an interesting plan of the conventual church and adjacent buildings. Their aspect is not of that picturesque character which attracts notice to many monastic ruins, but the vestiges of the structure, which, as Leland remarks, "semid to him the fairest abbay in all Wales," well merit attention. In the year 1803 some excavations were, with Lord Dynevor's permission, undertaken by the Rev. H. Knight, and part of the eastern end of the church having been cleared, a pavement of decorative tiles was brought to light, of which Mr. Francis has enabled us to submit a representation to our readers. This pavement cannot be regarded as coeval with the Norman founder; its character is that of the period, termed, in regard to architectural remains, Decorated: and it supplies a pleasing example of design in the general arrangement, which may be attributed to the times of Edw. II. Lewis Morganwg, a poet of the latter part of the reign of Hen. VII., has described in glowing terms the painted glass, the richly decorated ceiling, and floor "wrought of variegated stone," which were then to be seen in the abbey church. His ode, addressed to Lleision, abbot of Neath, is included amongst the collections printed by Mr. Francis. The tiles exhibit the single bearing of England, with those of Clare, earl of Gloucester, Turberville, and Mowbray, or, possibly, Fitz-hamon. John de Mowbray, lord of Gower, granted to the abbey a charter of confirmation, A.D. 1334, given by Mr. Francis from a document in the possession of Mr. Thomas Faulkner, and the connection of the Turberville family with the affairs of the monastery, about the same period, is clearly shewn. The patronage of the abbey was in the great family of the Clares, earls of Gloucester and lords of Glamorgan, and the three chevronels were, doubtless, displayed in various decorations. The arms attributed to de Granavilla, three rests, which appear on the common seal of the abbey, those also of Le Despenser and Montacute (?) have occurred on tiles, found at Neath by Mr. Dillwyn.



Seal of the Abbey of Neath.

^f See Sir Richard Hoare's Notices of Neath, in his edition of Giraldus, Itin. i. 162.

The materials for a history of Neath comprise many other memorials of interest to which we are here unable to advert. The ichnography of the town, taken in the reign of Elizabeth, from the original in Lord Dynevor's possession, may well deserve notice, as also the memorials extracted from the contemporary account of the progress of the duke of Beaufort, as Lord President, in 1684, and communicated from the archives at Badminton.

In conclusion, we can only express regret that Mr. Francis should not have been disposed to extend the impression of this interesting little volume to a number of copies, more in accordance with the growing taste and demand for such publications. The days are, we hope, passed, when a provision, limited by the Roxburghe standard, or even extended to fifty copies, as in the present case, can prove adequate to meet the desire to possess any volume of sterling materials connected with matters of national antiquity.

THE CHURCH IN THE CATACOMBS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH OF ROME, ILLUSTRATED BY ITS SEPULCHRAL REMAINS. BY CHARLES MAITLAND, D.M. 8vo. pp. 312.

AMONGST the innumerable treasures of the Vatican, where the highest works of art in painting and sculpture are, in their respective departments, congregated, a series of inscribed sepulchral slabs, collected together and arranged in a long corridor at the entrance to the museum, many bearing upon them the impress of a rudely incised or sculptured symbol or figure, hardly seem to invite attention. They rather urge the visitor onwards, the more leisurely to view and examine the choicest sculptures of ancient pagan art, the Apollo and the Laocoon, or those wonderful productions of the Renaissance school, the frescoes of Buonaroti, besides a multitude of objects of every style of art and of all ages, with the endless repetition of which the mind and eye are sated and bewildered.

But the simple tablets which fill the Lapidarian Gallery, for such is this corridor called, possess a deeper and more enduring interest than at first sight is readily apparent. They comprise numerous monuments illustrative of the early Christian Church at Rome, memorials of many who sought a refuge from persecution in the subterranean labyrinths beneath or near that city, and who, having suffered much for the faith, at length 'rested in peace,' and were buried in the sepulchral recesses of the catacombs, simply commemorated, as the inscriptions or symbols on the tablets in some way or other indicate, in conjunction with their names, as members of the Christian Church.

The interesting volume Dr. Maitland has published, treats of these remains as bearing upon the history and practices of the early Church at Rome, especially during the third and fourth centuries. Our limits do not allow us to give that full notice which this work deserves, and to the merits of which our cursory extracts are insufficient to do justice. We shall proceed with a few passages we have selected, but we strongly recommend our readers to peruse the work itself.

The subterranean galleries which penetrate the soil surrounding the city of Rome, after having for four centuries served as a refuge and a sanctuary to the ancient Church, were nearly lost sight of during the disorder occasioned by barbarian invasions. As the knowledge of their windings could be preserved only by constant use, the principal entrances alone remained accessible; and even these were gradually neglected and blocked up by rubbish, with the exception of two or three, which were still resorted to, and decorated afresh from time to time. In the sixteenth century the whole range of catacombs was re-opened, and the entire contents, which had remained absolutely untouched, during more than a thousand years, were restored to the world at a time when the recent revival of letters enabled the learned to profit by the discovery.

The history of the catacombs, since their recovery from the oblivion in which they had remained during the dark ages, consists principally in a succession of controversies, provoked by the indiscriminate veneration paid to every object found in them. During the reign of Sextus the Fifth, who ascended the pontifical throne in 1585, some discussions having occurred respecting relics, the attention of antiquarians was strongly directed to the subject, and a diligent examination of the catacombs, then recently discovered, was undertaken. Foremost in this investigation was Bosio, whose posthumous works were edited by Severano, in the year 1632, under the title of *Roma Sotterranea*, including an original chapter by the editor. The same work translated into Latin, and still further enlarged, was republished by Aringhi.

The elaborate and valuable work of Aringhi, contains, amongst the numerous illustrations, plans of several of these catacombs. These evince them to consist of innumerable tortuous passages.

The number of graves contained in the catacombs is very great. In order to form a general estimate of them, we must remember that from the year A.D. 98, to some time after the year 400, (of both which periods, consular dates have been found in the cemeteries,) the whole Christian population of Rome was interred there.

Prudentius, the Christian poet, of the fourth century, whilst describing these cemeteries, observes:—

Many sepulchres marked with letters, display the name of the martyr, or else some anagram.

The consular epitaphs are our principal means of fixing the dates of graves and cemeteries. That belonging to A.D. 102, is the earliest that we possess, with the exception of one found by Boldetti, in St. Lucina's cemetery, of the year 98.

D M

P. LIBERIO VICXIT

ANI N. II. MENSES N. III

DIES N. VIII R ANICIO

FAVSTO ET VIRIO GALLO

COSS.

Publius Liberio lived two years, three months, and eight days. Anicius Faustus and Virius Gallus being consuls.

The following consulates have been copied without selection from the Christian inscriptions contained in the Vatican Library and Lapidarian Gallery; they shew the usual dates of the consular epitaphs.

Cæsius and Albicus . . .	A.D. 397
Victor and Valentinianus . . .	369
Cl. Julianus Aug. and Sallustius .	363
Marcellinus and Probinus . . .	341
Datianus and Cerealis	358
Valentinianus and Valens, Aug. III.	370

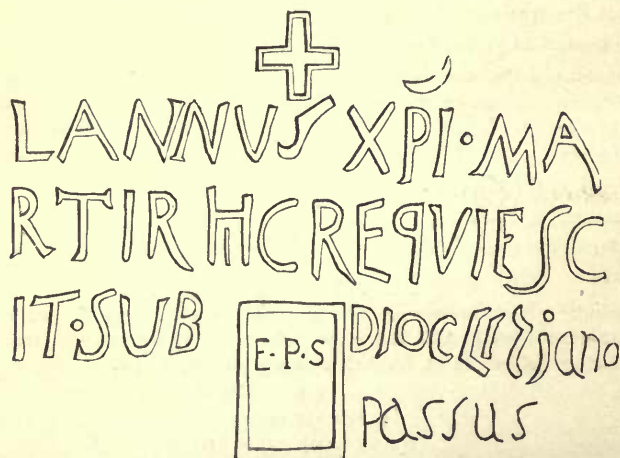
The mode of thus indicating a date has proved extremely valuable. We find also that palimpsest monuments are more ancient than is generally considered.

The employment of old pagan tombstones was common after the time of Constantine: but the usual custom in such cases was to reverse the marble and to engrave the Christian epitaph upon the opposite side. According to antiquarians, many stones have been discovered with unequivocal marks of paganism on one side, and of Christianity on the other: but of this there is now no opportunity left us of judging, as every catacomb tablet has been carefully plastered upon some wall or pillar.

The principal symbols found on these tablets are the ancient Christian monogram, the palm branch, the dove, and the fish. The expression *in Pace* is of frequent occurrence, often the only ostensible indication of the faith of the person commemorated.

Lamps of terra cotta are found abundantly in the catacombs; they are generally marked with the cross, with the likenesses of Peter and Paul, or with some other Christian symbol.

At p. 127, we are presented with the fac-simile of an inscription commemorative of a martyr, at the head of which appears the symbol of the cross.



Lannus, the martyr of Christ, rests here. He suffered under Dioclesian. (The sepulchre is) also for his successors (Boldetti). This fac-simile represents one of the very few epitaphs actually inscribed on the grave of a martyr, specifying him to be such. Its chief value lies in the letters E.P.S., shewing that the tomb had been legally appropriated to Lannus and his family after him—et posteris suis.

Dr. Maitland endeavours to disprove the notion suggested by Aringhi, that the implements marked upon the grave stones, or inclosed in the tombs, were the instruments by which the deceased had suffered martyrdom, and states that whilst "we have no historical evidence that it was the custom of the Church to bury instruments of torture or of death with the martyrs, the habit of designing the emblems of a trade or profession upon the tombstone, was, on the contrary, extremely common." The usage of representing

on tombs the symbols of profession and trade, was common in this country, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In Wales it lingered down to the seventeenth century.

As to the cups so often found inclosed in the tomb, or cemented to the rock outside, Dr. Maitland observes :—

The custom of depositing small vessels with the bodies of the dead, was common among pagans as well as Christians. Vessels of terra cotta, glass, alabaster, and ivory found in Christian tombs, have generally been considered as receptacles for blood, whilst those belonging to pagans, though exactly similar, have been termed lachrymatories. Two important questions here present themselves :—1st. Were these vessels used by the Christians to contain blood? and 2ndly. Were they exclusively affixed to martyrs' graves?

He then proceeds somewhat at length to combat the notion commonly entertained, and to decide the questions raised, in the negative. Representations are given of two of these cups copied from Boldetti. The inscription on one of these is usually read *Sanguis Saturnini*, Dr. Maitland suggests it might be read *Sanctus Saturninus*. On this point the reader may form his own judgment from the representation.



In treating of ancient symbolism, Dr. M. thus writes :—

Perhaps the cause which most powerfully contributed to the adoption of Christian symbols was the ignorance of reading and writing then prevalent. . . . The symbols employed in the catacombs, exclusive of those supposed to belong to martyrdom, are of three kinds: the larger proportion of them refer to the profession of Christianity, its doctrines, and its graces: a second class, of a purely secular description, only indicate the trade of the deceased: and the remainder represent proper names. Of the first class, the cross, as the most generally met with, claims our early consideration.

It would be difficult to find a more complete revolution of feeling among mankind, than that which has taken place concerning the instrument of crucifixion: once the object of horror and a symbol of disgrace, it is now the blessed emblem of our faith; the sign of admission by baptism to all the benefits of Christian fellowship. . . . The change from cross to crucifix, in ancient monuments, is gradual: first occurs the simple cross; afterwards a lamb appears at the foot of it. In a third stage there is Christ clothed, on the cross with hands uplifted in prayer, but not nailed to it; in the fourth, Christ fastened

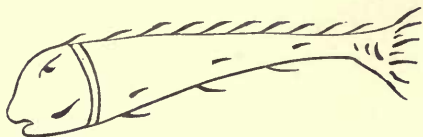
to the cross with four nails, still living, and with open eyes. He was not represented as dead till the tenth or eleventh century.

The lamb appearing at the foot of the cross is mentioned by Paulinus, who wrote about the year 400. Beneath the ensanguined cross stands Christ in the form of a snow-white lamb: as an innocent victim is the lamb consigned to unmerited death.

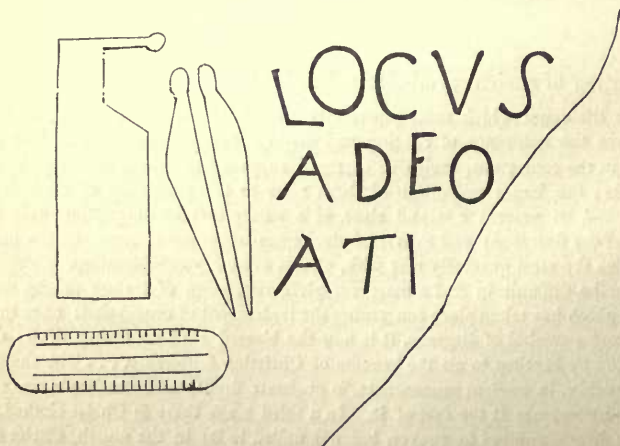
From the 82nd canon of the Quinisextan council, held A.D. 706, we learn at what time the change from the lamb to the victim in human form was generally adopted. "We ordain that the representation in human form of Christ our God, who takes away the sin of the world, be henceforward set up, and painted in the place of the ancient lamb."

In the medieval monuments in this country, the different symbols of faith thus enumerated are also to be found. Of sepulchral slabs, impressed with the cross, in a variety of forms, from the plain Greek or Calvary cross to the floriated cross of the most ornate description, we have innumerable examples. The '*Agnus Dei*' occurs but seldom on our ancient sepulchral monuments, still more rarely does the crucifix appear on such. We have met with two instances only, the one in Bredon church, Worcestershire, of which an illustration is given in a former number of the Journal; the other in the priory church at Brecon. Both these are sculptured monuments of the fourteenth century.

The fish was a symbol expressive of the name of Christ; . . . the phonetic sign of this word, the actual fish, was an emblem whose meaning was entirely concealed from the uninitiated. . . . Sometimes the word *Ixθys* was expressed at length, . . . at other times the fish itself was figured, as recommended by Clement of Alexandria. The specimen here given is from the Lapidarian Gallery.



The symbols of trade, figured upon grave-stones, were long regarded by antiquarians as indicating the instrument by which the deceased had suffered martyrdom. . . . The dates of some contradict the supposition. The tomb-stone of Adeodatus (Lap. Gall.) expresses tolerably well the implements of a wool-comber. They consist of a pair of shears, a comb, and a plate of metal, with a rounded handle.



The rebuses, which occur on monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in this country, have their antitypes in the phonetic figures on some of the ancient Christian monuments at Rome, thus: 'the tomb of Dracontius exhibits a dragon; that of Onager an ass.'

The author has great pleasure in being able to contribute, to the small number of phonetics already published, the annexed, from the Lapidarian Gallery. A fragment only has been copied, the entire inscription being long—

PONTIVS · LEO · S · ERIV

ET PONTIA · M

FECERVNT · FI

—Pontius Leo, and Pontia Maxima his wife. The former while living, bought this tomb. Their sons set up this.

Two well-known instances are those of Doliens and Porcella.

IVLIO FILIO PATER DOLIENS.

Doliens the father, to Julius his son.

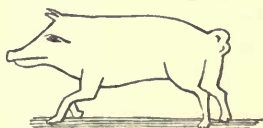
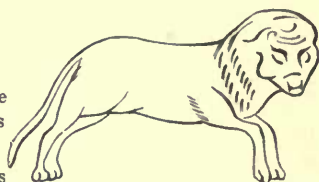
Dolium is the Latin for cask; Porcella signifies a little pig, as in the next:

PORCELLA HIC DORMIT

IN P QVIXIT ANN. III. M.X.

D. XIII.

Here sleeps Porcella in peace. She lived three years, ten months, and thirteen days.



Anciently the symbolic manner in which the Almighty Father was indicated, was by the image of a hand issuing from a cloud, and two instances of this appear among the catacomb sculptures, of which Dr. M. gives illustrations. In the *Vetera Monimenta* of Ciampini more early examples from mosaics are given of this symbol. It occurs in this country over the sculptured rood, a work of the twelfth century, on the south side of Romsey abbey church, but it was not till the fifteenth century that the usage of representing the first person of the Holy Trinity in human form became at all prevalent: we then find it on sculptured bosses, in painted glass, on ecclesiastical seals, and, as at Chacombe, Northamptonshire, and Great Tew, Oxfordshire, on sepulchral brasses. Milman attributes to the French the introduction of this representation, so early as the ninth century, an illuminated bible, supposed of that age, being his authority; but M. De Caumont, the learned antiquary of Normandy, was unable to find sculptured representations of the Trinity, with the Almighty Father thus personified, of an earlier era than the fifteenth century.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the theological tone in which Dr. Maitland's remarks are written, and on this we offer no comment, his work is well worthy of a careful perusal, and possesses more than a mere transient interest. He has undoubtedly done much service in affording to many—few of whom have ever heard of the thirty years labours of Bosio, or of the folio tomes of Aringhi—a full, descriptive, and critical account, bearing evident marks of much labour and learning, of the

catacombs of Rome and their sepulchral deposits, and we cannot do better than conclude our notice with the remarks which finish his introductory chapter.

Perhaps it may safely be asserted that the ancient Church appears in the Lapidarian Gallery in a somewhat more favourable light than in the writings of the fathers and historians. It may be that the sepulchral tablet is more congenial to the display of pious feeling than the controversial epistle, or even the much-needed episcopal rebuke. Besides the gentle and amiable spirit every where breathed, the distinctive character of these remains is essentially *Christian*: the name of Christ is repeated in an endless variety of forms, and the actions of His life are figured in every degree of rudeness of execution. The second Person of the Trinity is neither viewed in the Jewish light of a temporal Messiah, nor degraded to the Socinian estimate of a mere example, but is invested with all the honours of a Redeemer. On this subject there is no reserve, no heathenish suppression of the distinguishing feature of our religion: on stones innumerable appears the Good Shepherd, bearing on His shoulders the recovered sheep, by which many an illiterate believer expressed his sense of personal salvation. One, according to his epitaph, "sleeps in Christ;" another is buried with a prayer that "she may live in the Lord Jesus." But most of all, the cross, in its simplest form, is employed to testify the faith of the deceased: and whatever ignorance may have prevailed regarding the letter of Holy Writ, or the more mysterious doctrines contained in it, there seems to have been no want of apprehension of that sacrifice, "whereby alone we obtain remission of our sins, and are made partakers of the kingdom of heaven."

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ON SOME ANOMALIES OBSERVABLE IN THE EARLIER
STYLES OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.



STANTON LACY CHURCH

It has been usual with those who have made enquiries into the style of our early ecclesiastical buildings, to assign all those exhibiting marks of long and short work to the period of the Anglo-Saxons. Yet it may be reasonably doubted whether construction of this nature, taken by itself, affords sufficient evidence to favour such conclusions: and unless this kind of masonry be found united with proofs of another character less ambiguous, there is great room for disbelieving such buildings to have been erected before the Norman Conquest.

It is indeed not a little remarkable that the church of Brixworth, a building whose claims to priority of age are better established than most others by historical inference, is entirely deficient in the marks so universally assumed to be decisive of the question.

This church, as it is well known, does not shew the least fragment of this peculiar kind of construction, yet there is

perhaps more extrinsic evidence in favour of its age, than most other buildings that can be adduced. The history of its erection seems simply to have been this, that from its scite having been fixed upon close to a great Roman thoroughfare leading from the Watling Street, at Stoney Stratford, through Northampton to Leicester, as is sufficiently indicated by the direct trending of the line, and the etymologies of the places bordering upon it, such as, Potterspury, Alderton, Barrow Dykes, Lamport, Market Harboro', Stonyland, Stony Gate, &c.; and also being on the very edge of a Roman single walled entrenchment, there were already on the spot most of the materials which the Romans themselves had used for building purposes. Within this entrenchment, some kind of building had existed, and the bricks that were employed were found, when the church was in progress of erection, extremely useful to work up with the bad materials already dug. We are told by William of Malmesbury, that Benedict Bishop on his return from Rome introduced a new kind of architecture into this country, what he calls building *more Romano*; now in whatever sense these two words are interpreted, I think they will still be applicable to the masonry of Brixworth church, and this, coupled with the casual passage quoted in Leland's Itinerary, will go very far to confirm its Anglo-Saxon pretensions; in fact it is more evidence of an early practical kind than can be brought to bear upon any other building of a Christian character in England.

It is now some years since I became entirely convinced that Brixworth church presented no proof whatever of being a Roman building. I have examined its foundations, its construction, and the nature of its cements, all of which are totally unlike the substructions, the masonry, and the mortar so invariably adopted by the Romans.

Whilst, however, its Roman claims are completely untenable, it certainly offers very strong marks in favour of an Anglo-Saxon origin. They are not only as convincing as any we may ever hope to obtain elsewhere, but they are moreover capable of being divided into two periods.

It has already been stated that Brixworth does not present any specimen of long and short work; this peculiarity is not visible in any portion of the building. It is desirable to state this distinctly, because having presumptive historical evidence of being an Anglo-Saxon church, it is deficient in that feature

which is accounted the leading characteristic of Anglo-Saxon architecture.

It is not my intention to disprove (for that would be a difficult matter) the title to great antiquity those churches may claim, where long and short coignings are used, but I wish to throw out a caution to enquirers, lest this appearance should lead them to assign all these buildings to the same age.

That they are for the most part early structures there can be no doubt, and this epithet may be even extended above the Norman Conquest, if we are justified in applying the words *lapidei tabulatus*, as used by William of Malmesbury in his description of Benedict Bishop's churches, to those towers rising in stages from the perpent blocks of stone that run transversely on their four sides.

For instance, at Earl's Barton and Barnack this system occurs, at both of which places the towers rise in stages, diminishing as they rise, and forming separate divisions or stories, marked also by the horizontal bands of perpent stone, from which the superior portions of the building alternately spring.

This mode of construction was clearly borrowed from the Romans, who, as is sufficiently known, employed bonding courses of brick, running parallel with the ground, to strengthen their walls, so that the inferior materials used in the intervening space might become more effectually tied together.

The Romans, as may be observed in all their military buildings now remaining in England, used their bonding courses horizontally; the Anglo-Saxons used them perpendicularly. At Pevensey there are courses of tile laid flat, at fixed intervals; at Earl's Barton there are perpent stones placed upright, also at fixed intervals. The object of both was the same, namely, to supply the want of good building materials by such materials as would hold them best together, and the English masons, placing these large blocks of Shelly oolite or Barnack Rag (for Earl's Barton is supplied with this Shelly oolite from that distance), had merely to fill in the rubble between them, much in the same manner as brick-work is used in timber-framed houses.

The talus table of Colchester castle is geologically of this formation, and, owing to the want of native materials, the architect used the Roman bricks he found in such abundance on the spot, both for coigns and bonds, in the same

way as they were used in the castle church at Dover, and in nearly all the town churches of Colchester, and in several of the neighbourhood.

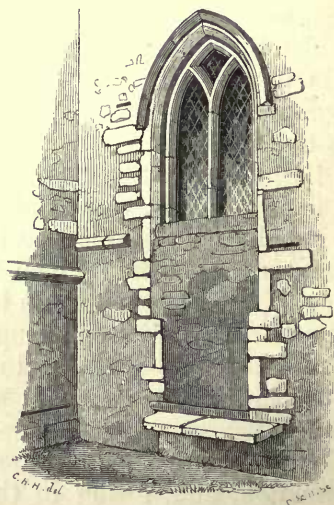
This being, as I conceive, the origin of long and short work, and its primary intention, I come next to consider two varieties that are observable, which shews that, taken by itself, it furnishes no criterion of early date.

Long and short work is, first, that used for coigning; secondly, that used for upright bonding, and appearing like strips on the face of the wall.

Of the former kind there are examples in the towers at Barnack, Earl's Barton, Brigstock, and Green's Norton, and in the nave and chancel at Wittering. Of the latter kind, they may be seen at Barnack, Earl's Barton, and Stowe Nine churches, all in Northamptonshire; also at Sompting, in Sussex, Headbourn Worthy, in Hampshire, and Stanton Lacy, in Shropshire. At each of these four last-mentioned places, the long and short differs from the previous examples at Barnack, Brigstock, Earl's Barton, and Wittering. The difference may be thus described. In the Northamptonshire churches the long and short work is an important member of the angle of the towers, whilst the short stone considerably projects beyond the line of the long one: in the other examples both long and short stones are in the same line.

Of the second kind of long and short, namely, that used for perpendicular bonds, apparently only ornamental strips, but in reality very essential for the stability of the building, we have numerous examples besides those at Sompting, Headbourn Worthy, and Stanton Lacy. It is to some of these examples that attention shall now be directed.

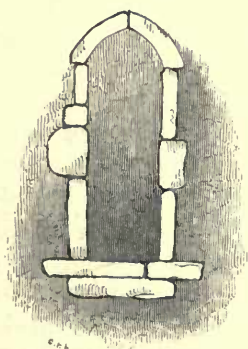
In the first place, by stating my conviction that the buildings where they occur are not, in reality, churches of so early a period as the preceding ones, although presenting certain



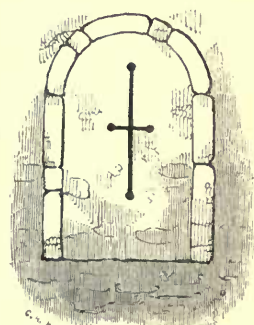
Window, Caistor, Northamptonshire.

marks of resemblance common to each other; and in the next, their resemblance to work of a later, in fact the Early English period, may be readily shewn.

In illustration of this I have selected examples taken from the churches of Headbourn Worthy and Stanton Lacy, which shall be contrasted with the masonry of these Northamptonshire churches, as well as with the upper portion of Oxford castle. It will be at once seen that these, although in some measure analogous to parts of Barnack and Earl's Barton, do yet materially differ from them in appearance, whilst they are also the creations of a later time.



Window, Headbourn Worthy.



Window, Oxford Castle.



DOOR, STANTON LACY

For instance, though in Headbourn Worthy we find the perpendicular long and short bonds as at Earl's Barton, they

are in conjunction with work belonging to the time of Henry III., or Edward I., that is, long and short work in union with equilateral arches; or as in the uppermost stage of the castle at Oxford, long and short work united with late Norman, or as at Stanton Lacy with earlier Norman.

It might naturally have been supposed that a reference to the Domesday Survey would have tended to settle a question of so much obscurity as the age of several of these rude and unquestionably early churches. But little that is conclusive is supplied from this source. The precept issued for the direction of the surveyors laid no injunction upon them to make a return of churches, and therefore their notice is extremely irregular, and for this reason no direct conclusion can be drawn, nor can the question be settled by reference to this document. It mentions about 1700 churches, but whilst 222 are returned from Lincolnshire, 243 from Norfolk, 364 from Suffolk, 7 from the city of York, 84 from the county, only about 20 are returned from Shropshire, one from Cambridgeshire, and none from Lancashire, Cornwall, or Middlesex. Yet it cannot be doubted that all the counties which are passed over without any mention of their ecclesiastical structures, possessed them like those enumerated. This will at once raise the number of Anglo-Saxon churches existing at the time of the Conquest, not to the extent of 45,011, mentioned by Sprott in his Chronicle, which seems incredible, but to a very considerable number, since certainly the other counties would have a proportionable amount. Is it probable that these structures were all built in the short reigns of the Confessor, Canute, and Ethelred, a period extending only over eighty-eight years? If this period should be found too short for the completion of all these buildings, then we must suppose several to belong to what may be termed the pure age of Anglo-Saxon architecture, and then it will be a consideration whether or not several buildings now held to be Norman be not in fact of an earlier date. Again, contrast the large number of edifices throughout the country which are commonly called Norman, let the style range to the accession of John (1199), with the number mentioned in the Survey, and enquire whether all these reputedly Norman buildings were likely to have been erected in the course of a hundred and thirty-three years? And may it not be probable that several of them belong to an earlier age than we have latterly been accustomed to assign them to? Nor

are these all the difficulties of the question, for of the churches mentioned in Domesday, few of those reputed by us at present to be Anglo-Saxon are noticed, although churches generally through those particular counties where they exist, are comprehended in the Survey. For instance, the Northamptonshire churches of Barnack, Earl's Barton, Wittering, Brigstock, Stowe Nine churches, and Green's Norton, which all contain long and short work, are passed over. Nor yet have I been able to trace in the Survey the names of any other Anglo-Saxon churches, presumed to be so from their having long and short work, than those at Bretford in Wiltshire, Stow in Lincolnshire, Rapendune (Repton) in Derbyshire, and Stanton belonging to Roger de Lacy in Shropshire. On the other hand, no notice occurs of the church of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, although the seat of a bishopric had been removed from it but a short time before the Survey was taken. These facts, it will be observed, apply in different ways to the question before us, and it is for this reason they are adduced for examination.

Two sources of information bearing upon the history of ecclesiastical architecture seem hitherto to have met with little, if indeed any, attention. The abbatial chartularies of Great Britain probably contain a vast amount of matter bearing on this subject that deserves both carefully sifting, and comparing with the buildings to which it relates. This manuscript knowledge might very profitably be brought to bear on churches that are known to have been connected with those great establishments. To the importance of viewing ecclesiastic architecture by the aid of manorial history, as exhibited in the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, a more decided testimony may be borne. These illustrations may be very briefly, but conclusively, explained by the following examples, where such a method has been pursued. Passing over the noble specimens of regal architecture of a military description at Harlêch, Conway, Beaumaris, and Caernarvon, where the identity of styles, age, molds, and architecture, must be undisputed, we cannot help being struck with the extraordinary resemblance in certain points of detail existing betwixt the churches of Crick in Northamptonshire, and those of Bilton and Astley in Warwickshire, all built or re-edified by Sir Thomas Astley. The same method of comparison will also be found deserving attention when applied to the churches built or enlarged by Sir Ralph Crumbwell, the lord treasurer to

Henry VI., at Colly Weston in Northamptonshire, Lambley in Nottinghamshire, and Tattershall in the county of Lincoln: and equally so the works of Bishop Burnell at Acton Burnell in Shropshire, and the chancel of the great collegiate church of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, one of the twenty-eight manors belonging to this talented and wise prelate. The buildings in Sussex marked by the Pelham badge and buckle are well known. The students of William of Wykham's works will probably find no difficulty in detecting at St. George's chapel, Windsor, at Adderbury and Hanwell in Oxfordshire, and probably at Wolverhampton, the same kind of analogy. This may, when pursued out fully, also tend to explain further the family likeness that exists between village churches throughout particular parts of a county. It is well known that the Cistercian and Cluniac orders had their own peculiar ritual and monastic arrangements, and is it therefore too unreasonable a supposition, that the friends of those and other orders likewise should have endeavoured to copy on a smaller scale the ornaments, the decorations, and the mouldings they admiringly observed at the great church of the district? At the present day the handling of a chisel indicates to his fellow labourers the workman who was employed: the style of a building often shews by unmistakeable marks in its proportion, its design, or general character, who is the architect; and it is not hoping too much when I express the conviction that we may still obtain, by means of the present practical knowledge so generally diffused on these subjects, if united to a research of the foregoing nature, a clearer insight into, a better classification, and a positive assignment of certain structures to the piety of tenants in capite whose mouldering effigies still lie within the walls themselves, or else to other individuals whose memory may only be preserved by the national archives.

These examples will not unappropriately serve to shew how desirable it is to refrain from drawing crude and hasty generalisations, from attempting to affix precise dates to structures simply because there are found co-existing in them some features in common with similar ones elsewhere. For this reason then, caution should be observed in coming to conclusions from anomalous or isolated portions of a building, seeing that as yet we have much enquiry to make from careful measurement, as well as from records, knowing that churches were progressive in their erection, built by degrees, as the money

could be obtained for the purpose, or as the masons could proceed with their undertaking, frequently commenced by one person and finished by his successor, or built by one, and improved and decorated by another. An instance in proof of this occurs in the church of Stratford in Suffolk; the lower part of the north aisle shewing in the flint-work the name of the builder and the date of 1430, whilst the porch where the inscription terminates is marked 1432. This will at once explain why incongruities so frequently exist, why we see such perpetual modifications and adaptations, and it will supply the reasons for those transitional appearances that exist at Romsey, at St. Alban's, and at many other of our most important edifices. Nor is it undeserving consideration, when chronological difficulties arise, that many of our parish churches were built by country workmen, by men who had little creative genius, and few opportunities of examining the purest ecclesiastical models, and who therefore were constrained to copy the best things near them, (which I think will at once help to account for local styles,) and whilst they were necessarily to a certain extent imitators, they would often, through negligence or through a want of fully appreciating the merits of the original, disfigure their own works by introducing into them some of its defects, probably reducing the depth of the mouldings, or disregarding the relative proportions on which much of its beauty might depend, or depriving it of those decorations which enchanted the eye, and caused it to dwell with admiration on the harmony that prevailed throughout the whole structure.

There is also another reason why we should be cautious in drawing direct and positive conclusions respecting the age of village churches, namely, that the styles were always in advance in cathedral or collegiate, whilst they were retrograde in parochial buildings. It was with architectural taste as with modern fashions, the rural population were the latest in catching the new mode.

It has, indeed, often excited astonishment, that so many beautiful fabrics should have been erected in the middle ages, when the difficulty of finding resources to build a church at the present day is so well known that the fact only needs stating. But the surprise will be diminished upon considering the altered circumstances of each period. When monastic buildings and parish churches were erected, the ecclesiastics

were both influenced by different feelings than what guide them at present, and their condition also was dissimilar. At that earlier time, it is true, they were personally more indigent, especially the parish priests, but they had fewer wants, necessarily fewer from the vow under which many of them lived; they were also more zealous and skilful in carrying on the architectural works that surrounded them; they lived moreover amongst those who were animated by kindred feelings, amongst brethren, equally enthusiastic and self-denying, who sympathized and helped in the labour; thus, whilst it constituted a part of their duty, as it were, it became one of their recreations to decorate the religious house where they worshipped; and this again caused them to infuse the same ardour and the same taste at once into their superiors and their dependants.

The materials that were wanting for the purpose were usually at hand, and cost them little; the stone and the marble and the wood were easily wrought by their own tenants, whose unremitted toil they could always command; or when wages were paid they were extremely low, an opinion which is not to be negatived by urging that human wants must always keep pace with human demands and expectations, and that the difference in this respect between different periods is merely in terms of money. For after all the fact is not true; the wants of these men were the wants of nature, less artificial than those of the same class at present: their fare was coarser and simpler, beans supplied the place of wheaten food, their beverage was less stimulating and expensive, and their general habits of life were disproportionably cheaper than those of a modern artizan; added to which, these poor men believed themselves, whilst occupied in such works, to be serving the cause of God and religion, and therefore they submitted to privations and toil with patience and even joy.

*Et patiens operum, exiguoque assueta juvenus
Sacra deum, sanctique patres.*

The persevering spirit of the priesthood was another reason. They were satisfied to begin a great work, and content to leave the merit and the fame of accomplishing it to their successors. This unselfish and unambitious spirit will at once account for its durability. Theirs was an uniform aim directed to the same object by several in succession, and all of them

being imbued with the like feelings, and concentrating their means upon a common purpose, they became enabled to accomplish the great works which now call forth our admiration.

In military buildings we behold nothing at all parallel, no successive additions, no intermingling of styles, no needless decorations or profuseness of ornament, but evidences of contemporary workmanship carried throughout the whole fortress, every part presenting the appearance of having been run up simultaneously, as if it were designed to meet a sudden emergency, which in point of fact was usually the origin of its existence. And here again the exigency was provided for by a state of things unlike any existing at present: for the barons of these noble castles had on their estates numbers of slaves, personal and prædial, whose services they could enforce; such were the subinfeudatories who held their cottages or their petty fiefs by these and similar tenures.

Again, when necessities of a more urgent nature arose, the ecclesiastics made the same appeals to the consciences or to the generosity of men that would still be adopted. The sale of articles to increase the building funds of a church was not unattempted in the fourteenth century, and by resorting to this method John de Wisbeach, a simple monk of Ely, was enabled to procure money enough to build the chapel of the Virgin Mary attached to that cathedral. For twenty-eight years and thirteen months, as the chronicle states, he was not ashamed to take whatever he could procure for the continuance of the work, not only by asking, but by begging through the country, and thus passing his life in various labours in furtherance of his pious design: by begging, and offering from a large pack at his back, such wares as he was licensed by his order to expose for sale, he completed the beautiful fabric, and transmitted his office unburdened of debt to his successor.

Again, the foundation of chantry chapels produced much of the irregularity that swells the size of churches, the gift of mortuaries, the bequest of sums of money, in some cases so profusely given, that among the wills preserved at Lynn, I have found as many as twenty churches thus enriched by the liberality of the same individual, not to mention more particularly the sale of pardons and indulgences, and the offerings left by pilgrims and devotees at the shrines of those who had a widely spread reputation for sanctity. These and similar

causes were in active operation for four or five centuries, and they were in themselves productive of vast political and moral effects. It would be unfair to conceal the results of such a system; its defects were apparent in the popular insurrections that from time to time broke out and marked a progressive extension of liberty, in the gradual emancipation of the human mind, and in the naturally inherent right of following up private conviction by private judgment; it is needless to do more than barely allude to what followed. Yet in concluding the explanation I have offered it would be incomplete if I did not add that the spirit of the age was both warlike and devotional at the same time, and whilst a love of military glory inflamed the mind and aroused the fiercest passions, it was the influence of the religious orders that served to soften and lull them again to rest.

A conquering aristocracy took possession of all things, feudalism was the only form society would accept. Both Church and State were alike under its influence; the clergy alone sought to claim, on behalf of the community, a little reason and humanity. He who held no place in the feudal hierarchy, or who had not won his territory by the sword, had no other asylum open to him than the sanctuary of the church, nor any other protector than its priests. It was a feeble protection, but the best that an enslaved people could obtain, and to a certain extent it became powerful, inasmuch as here some food was offered to the moral nature of man, and such abilities as he possessed had also the usual chance that profession offers for temporal advancement^a.

The sight of those sacred buildings which still rear their hoary pinnacles in silent praise to heaven, inspired our countrymen of old, as they should us, with a veneration for holy places. And we discharge no superstitious debt of gratitude by separating the exalted deeds of our forefathers from the lawless confusion that was mixed up with many of their actions, and giving them praise for executing the buildings we must all admire, and but vainly hope to excel.

It was no selfish or sordid spirit that was then so actively at work, no mercenary desire to aggrandise themselves by nicely balanced calculations, no speculative visions of worldly profit, from sharing in which others were excluded, but the motive power impelling them onwards through their earthly journey,

^a Guizot.

was untainted by avaricious love of gain, or private gratification. The rising church absorbed every consideration; within its walls was entombed the love of native home, and family attachment and personal ambition; and thus the strongest affections, being withheld in their natural current, they were poured forth with all the increased energy of impassioned devotion upon the service of God.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

STANTON LACY CHURCH, NEAR LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE^a.

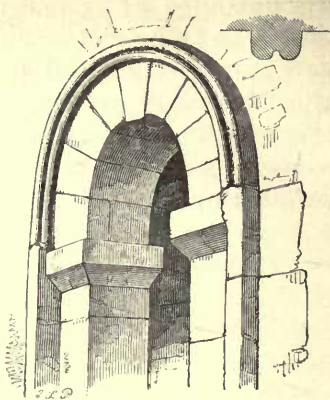


ELEVATION OF CHURCH.

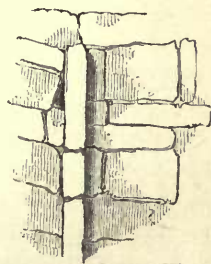
THIS is a cruciform church, consisting of a nave, south aisle, central tower with transepts, and chancel. Its general character is that of the Decorated period, though rough in workmanship, and without much ornament. In this it resembles other churches in the same district. But on the west end and north side of the nave, and on the east and west sides of the north transept, occur those pilaster strips which are observed in many buildings supposed to be Saxon.

^a This church is referred to in the preceding article.

There is also a round-headed doorway on the north side, which will best be described by a drawing and a section of the moulding of its label. The central voussoir, whether designedly or accidentally, projects downwards, so as to form a decided keystone. The pilaster strips, which have evidently been curtailed in their height, are composed of stones of different lengths, and are about five inches wide, and three in projection from the wall, which has been carefully cleared of plaster and shewn to consist of irregular masonry. These strips do not quite touch the ground, but are terminated by a short transverse bar, and a similar bar also terminates the strips on which rest the label of the doorway. On the east and west sides of the north transept the pilaster strip is crossed by a short transverse bar at a height of about nineteen feet. The angles of the nave and transept, though dressed with masonry of a more regular character, do not present what is generally known under the name of "long and short work." Westward of the tower, and engaged in the northern wall of the nave, is a buttress, the masonry of which projects a little beyond the face of the wall, and its base also appears in the interior, as if a portion of the nave wall had been destroyed for its insertion, with the view of giving the central tower a more certain support. The support indeed of the tower is in no place trusted entirely to the walls in which the pilaster strips appear, there being a buttress on each side of the transept, which is much narrower than the tower. If these remains are Saxon (a question of course open to controversy), they are the more valuable, as indicating a cruciform church of that date.



Head of Chancel Door.



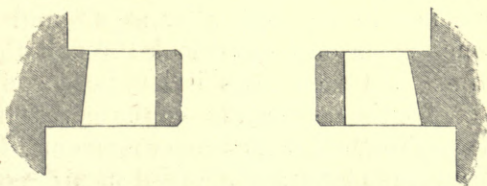
Masonry, Stanton Lacy

ON SOME PERFORATIONS IN THE WALLS OF CHURCHES.



G. E. C. del.

J. H. G. sc.



ASHLEY CHURCH, HAMPSHIRE, LOOKING WEST.

IN many of our ancient churches we find in various parts of the building oblique openings or perforations through the walls, technically called **SQUINTS**. The use of these openings is not always obvious, and for want of any better explanation, they are frequently called **Confessionals**. The most usual situation for them is by the side of the chancel-arch, sometimes on one side only, in other instances on both sides, but when in this situation they are always so arranged as to enable a person in the nave, or aisle, or transept, to look towards the high altar, and in whatever part of the church the openings occur,

they are usually but not invariably in this direction. There can be little doubt that their purpose was to enable some person or persons to see the elevation of the Host, but whether any members of the congregation indiscriminately, or some particular person, is not so clear. It has been conjectured that their object was to enable the priests at the side altars and in the chantries to take part in the service, and that when the holy Eucharist was administered to very large congregations, the bread or wafers which had been consecrated at the high altar were first divided into portions and carried to each of the side altars, and from thence distributed to the communicants, by which means a much larger number were enabled to communicate simultaneously. The revival of this practice has even been recommended in the English Church, for our large metropolitan churches, and if the number of communicants increases in proportion to the congregations, some such practice appears to be very desirable.

Whether such was the purpose of these openings or not, affords a curious subject for the investigation of ritualists, but whatever their use may have been, the object of the present paper is merely to call attention to the great variety of plan, of form, and of design which they exhibit. They are found at all periods, from the earliest Norman to the latest Perpendicular, and they vary as much in size as in form. In some instances the object must have been to see the celebrant at a chantry altar only, without reference to the high altar at all, and some are so small that one person only could look through the opening at the same time. In such cases it has been conjectured that this was to enable the sacristan to see the elevation of the Host, and ring the sanctus-bell at the proper moment^a. In other cases the openings were so large and afforded such direct aspect from the nave to the altar, that they would appear to have been intended for the use of the congregation, and as a mode of remedying the inconvenience arising from the small size of the chancel-arch. A remarkable instance of this kind occurs at Ashley church, Hampshire, in early Norman work. See p. 299. In this case the squints are nearly of as wide a span as the chancel-arch itself. The same arrangement occurs also at Littleton. In the neighbouring church of Crawley, there

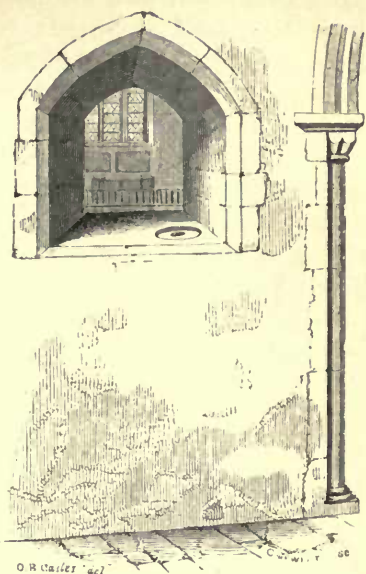
^a "In elevatione vero ipsius corporis Domini pulsetur campana in uno latere, ut populares, quibus celebrationi missarum non vacat quotidie interesse, ubicunque

fuerint, seu in agris, seu in domibus, flectant genua." Constit. John Peckham, A.D. 1281. ap. Maskell's Antient Liturgy of the Church of England, p. 95.

is a similar Squint on the north side only of the chancel-arch, and in the sill of the opening is a flat round basin, with a drain for a piscina, shewing that there was a small altar here, westward of the chancel-arch, which was very customary, even though the small size of the church does not seem to require it. In the small Norman church of Boarhunt in the same county, the situations of two altars, one on each side of the chancel-arch, are distinctly marked, the recesses for the altar being partly in the side wall of the church, and partly in the wall of partition, but the altar must have been placed sideways, the celebrant probably standing at the west end of it. Similar recesses for altars may often be observed in the side walls immediately to the west of the chancel-arch, as at Iffley, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire. Another usual situation for the chantry altars was on the east side of the transepts, where some marks of them may generally be found, and occasionally Squints looking towards them.

In North Hinksey Church, Berkshire, there is the same arrangement in Norman work, the small arch ornamented with the zigzag, though the chancel-arch was plain; the opening had long been blocked up and its use forgotten, but it has lately been re-opened. the chancel-arch taken down and a new one of larger size inserted in its place, with bad imitations of Norman ornaments.

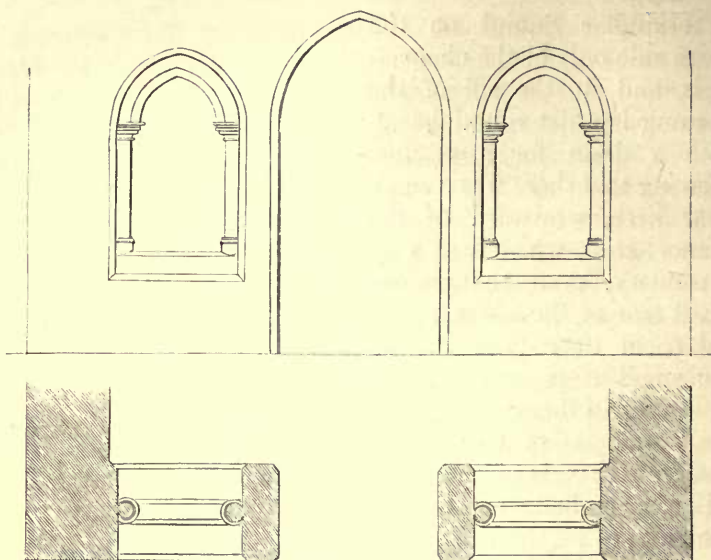
In the Early English style a good example of the large kind



St. Mary's, Crawley, Hants.

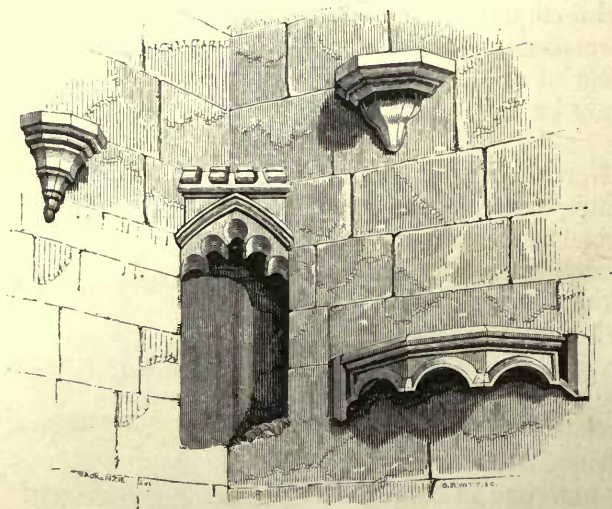


St. Lawrence's, North Hinksey, Berkshire.



ST. MATTHEW'S, OTTERBOURNE, HANTS.

of Squints occurred in the old church at Otterbourne, Hampshire; the plan of this was the same as at Ashley, allowing for the difference of style. A similar arrangement occurs at Capel le Ferne, Kent, with other openings above.



ST. PETER'S, IRTHLINGBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

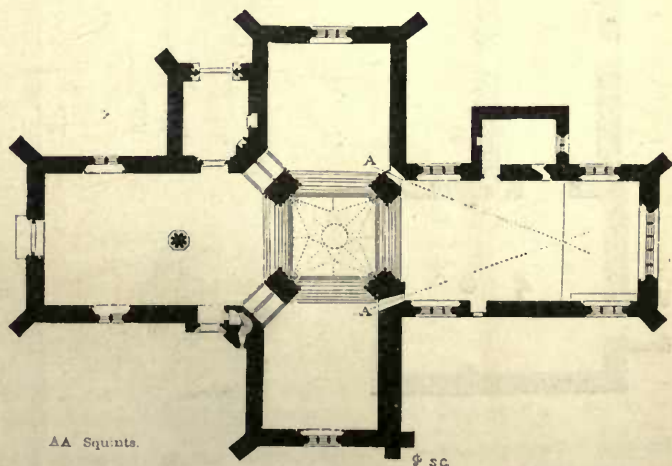
In the Decorated style there is one in the form of a spherical triangle at Langley, near Chippenham, Wiltshire; and in St. Peter's church at Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire,

there is a remarkable example, through the north-east angle of the wall of a south chapel, towards the high altar, from the evident site of the chantry altar, of which the brackets and piscina remain.

In the Perpendicular style very remarkable and fine examples occur at Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire; these are under the tower, and being placed diagonally, serve as a sort of flying buttresses to it, while they serve at the same time to open the chancel to the transepts, and similar but larger openings throw open the nave to the chantry altars in the transepts. The ground plan of this church is very remarkable, the central tower being considerably smaller than the space left at the intersection of the cross, and the chancel narrower than the nave; the whole is made to fit and to harmonize admirably by means of these small arches at the angles connecting the piers of the tower with the side walls; the effect of the interior is singularly elegant and beautiful.



Minster Lovell. Oxon.



AA Squints.

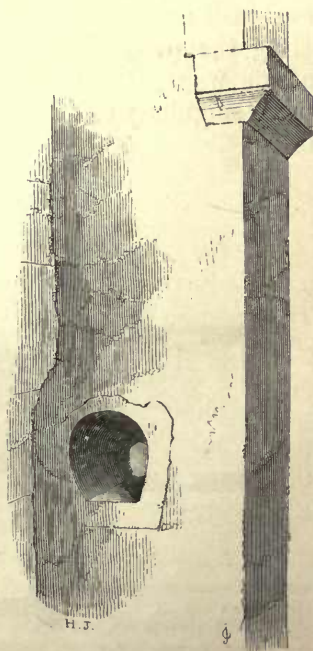
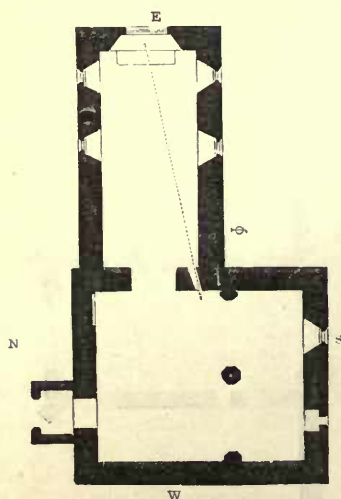
PLAN OF ST. KENELM'S, MINSTER LOVELL, OXON

In the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Taunton, Somersetshire, there is an elegant one through the east wall of the north aisle, looking direct to the high altar.

The smaller openings by the side of the chancel-arch, are of such frequent occurrence that it is only necessary to mention a few which present some peculiarities. At Newnham Murren, Oxfordshire, in very plain Norman work, the Squint is a small opening nearly round, not more than a foot in diameter, and as it is carried through a very thick wall, has almost the appearance of looking through a telescope.



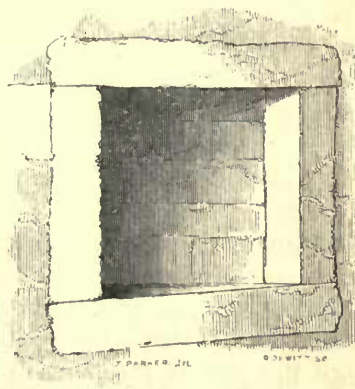
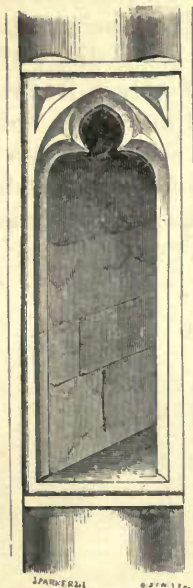
St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton



ST. MARY'S, NEWNHAM MURREN, OXFORDSHIRE.

In St. Sepulchre's church, at Cambridge, there are small Squints on each side of the chancel-arch, which were formerly filled with Perpendicular tracery now destroyed.

Occasionally the Squints are carried through the side walls of the chancel, either from the sacristy, or from chantry chapels: a good example with a trefoiled head occurs at Bishop's Sutton, Hampshire, another in the chapel at Sudeley. In Kenton church, Devonshire, there is a very good example near the



ALL SAINTS', KENTON, DEVONSHIRE.

end of the north aisle, through the north wall of the chancel, passing in the usual oblique direction towards the high altar. The opening from the aisle has a trefoil head, and forms part of the panelling of a pier, in the side wall of the chancel the opening is plain and square, passing through the wall in a very oblique direction. Sometimes also from the priest's room over the vestry, as at Warmington, Warwickshire. Or this room may have been the residence of a recluse, called a "Domus inclusi^b." There are many of them remaining in

^b "Overhead were two chambers which common tradition hath told to have been the habitation of a devout lady, called Agnes, or Dame Agnes, out of whose lodging chamber there was a hole made askew

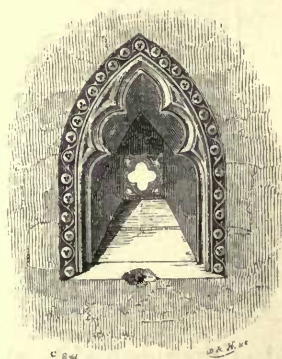
in the window, walled up, having its prospect just upon the altar in the ladies' chapel and no more." Gunton's History of Peterborough Cathedral, p. 99.

different parts of the country with fireplaces in them, sometimes in the tower, more often over a chantry chapel, or vestry, on the north side of the chancel, and they are usually said to have been the residence for the priest. In other instances there are Squints from the room over the porch, usually now called the Parvise, though it would be difficult to find any ancient authority for this appropriation of the word.

In some cases the Squint is carried through the wall at the back of the sedilia, as in St. John's church, Winchester, (see an engraving of this in the volume of the Proceedings of the Institute, Churches of Winchester, p. 14.) More frequently it is through the back of a piscina, as at Stanton St. John's, Oxfordshire, at the east end of the north aisle, now blocked up. A very elegant example occurs at Enford in Wiltshire; this is very positively asserted to have been a confessional, because the ear applied to the smaller opening catches every sound from the larger one, but a comparison with other examples leaves no doubt that this belongs to the same class with the rest.

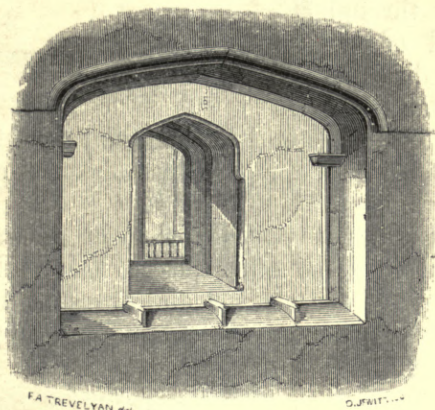
The basin of the piscina is broken off, but enough remains to leave no doubt of its use, and there can be little doubt that the opening through the pier at the back of it, was for the purpose of enabling some person or persons to see the chantry altar to which this piscina belonged, or possibly, as before suggested, to enable the priest officiating at this altar to see the high altar simultaneously.

In Bridgewater church, Somersetshire, there is a very remarkable instance of the use of these openings, by which a view of the high altar could be obtained from the north porch, which is attached to the west side of the north transept; there is first an opening through the west wall of the transept from the porch, then in an oblique line, from this another opening through the east wall of the transept, by which a view of the altar is obtained looking across the aisle and an angle of the chancel. At the present time the opening from the

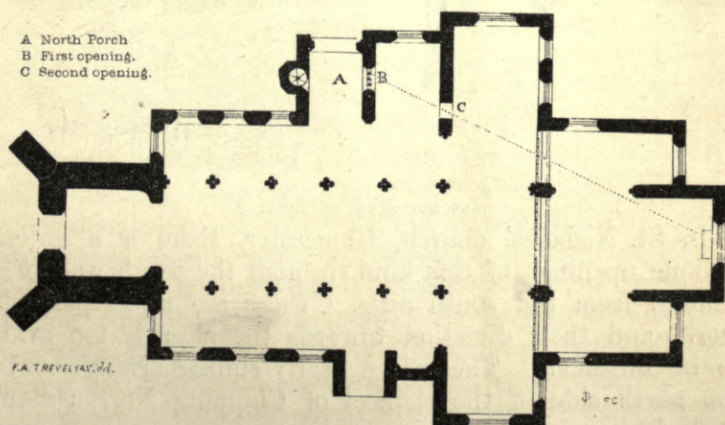


All Saints', Enford, Wilts.

porch is blocked up, but by placing the back against it in the transept, the view may still be obtained through the second opening, and between the bars of the rich screen which partly intercepts it.

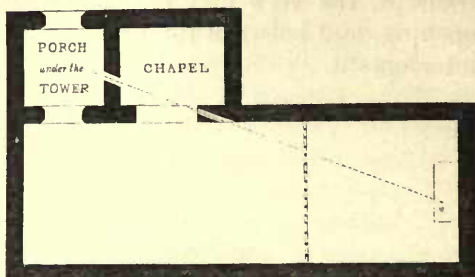


ST. MARY'S, BRIDGEWATER, SOMERSETSHIRE



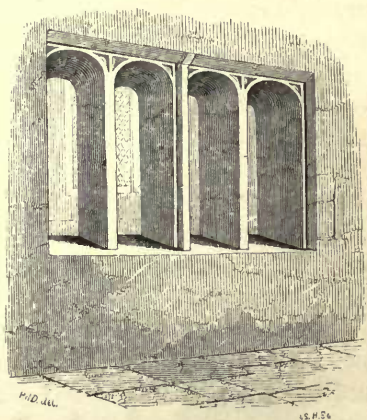
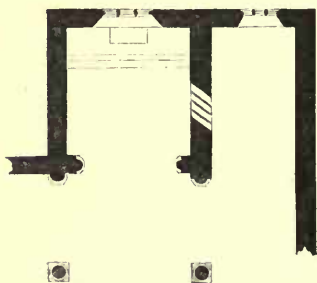
PLAN OF ST. MARY'S, BRIDGEWATER, SOMERSETSHIRE.

At Charlton, Wiltshire, there is another example very similar to this at Bridgewater, in which the Squint was carried through the east wall of the tower, the lower part of which is used as a porch, across a side chapel, and through the side wall of the nave in the direction of the high altar. The chapel is said to be of later date than the rest of the church, so that the Squints would appear to have been originally carried across an external space^c.



St. Peter's, Charlton, Wiltshire

In some churches in South Wales, in the neighbourhood of Tenby, and in some other places, the Squint is carried across the angle of the chancel and transept, through a low structure erected for the purpose externally, filling up the angle.



ST. NICHOLAS', GLOUCESTER

In St. Nicholas' church, Gloucester, there is a series of oblique openings of this kind through the south wall of the chancel from the south aisle. These are of Perpendicular work, and their direction towards the altar is too evident to be mistaken. There is a nearly similar arrangement on the north side of the chancel of Chipping Norton church, Oxfordshire.

I. H. P.

^c At the moment of going to press, this notice of the Squint at Charlton and the

sketch of the plan which accompanies it, were received from a friend.

THE CASTLE AND PARLIAMENTS OF NORTHAMPTON.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey the possessions in the town of Northampton lay divided betwixt the crown, some of the abbatial ecclesiastics, and other persons of rank and consequence. Amongst the names of these various proprietors that of Countess Judith, a daughter of Odo earl of Albemarle, by Adeliza, half sister of William I., is not the least remarkable, whether regarded in reference to her dignity and her affinity to the new sovereign, or in connexion with one of his bravest supporters. She had been given in marriage to the Earl Waltheof, a warrior whose prowess greatly assisted her uncle in the arduous subjugation of Yorkshire, and probably out of consideration for this valuable service, as much as with a view of conciliating a noble whose hereditary influence might have been dangerous to his ambitious projects, he loaded him with fresh accessions of territory in various parts of England.

The history of secular dignities at this early time is involved in great obscurity, and it would be foreign to the present enquiry to attempt to elucidate a question so pregnant with difficulty. Waltheof's father was the Saxon earl Siward, unquestionably a name of dignity, both before and after the Norman invasion, and Waltheof himself has been called earl of Northumberland, Northampton, and Huntingdon, but of this no sufficient proof has ever been adduced. Besides this reputed rank, he however inherited large estates; several of the tenants held their lands from him during the time of Edward the Confessor, and the dowry of the countess considerably augmented them. It may be readily imagined that the Conqueror would find himself little at ease in his new kingdom; the people had scarcely had time to become reconciled to their slavery, and a sudden endeavour to liberate themselves from its yoke could hardly have been unsuspected. In this age of darkness and inhumanity, an age when the broad distinction betwixt might and justice was universally confused, the slightest cause, whether

real or apparent, was sufficient to awaken suspicion, and call forth the exercise of tyranny. From some cause, we know not what, history has not however exempted the character of his wife from the perfidy of betraying him; the earl suddenly fell under the displeasure of his royal kinsman, who, after suffering Waltheof to languish by a long confinement in prison, ordered him to be beheaded at Winchester. The Conqueror now desired to bestow the Countess Judith's hand on Simon de St. Liz, a Norman in his confidence, who had come to seek his fortunes in England, but whose bodily deformity caused her to reject him. Indignant at such an unexpected resistance to his wishes, the king seized her possessions, amongst them sixteen houses in Northampton, and part of the revenue of the town, and transferred them, with her eldest daughter Matilda, into the hands of his favourite. It is to this inheritor of Waltheof's united rank and estates that the erection of Northampton castle has been assigned, nor does there seem to exist any strong reason for discrediting the generally-received opinion.

After so great a lapse of time, and considering the distraction and civil war that prevailed within a century after the castle is reported to have been built, such structures being the first to suffer in the general disturbance, it is not surprising that so little of the first edifice should remain. Enough however is still traceable to mark the outline of its bulwarks, to shew where the bastions stood out from the curtain wall, where the moat separated the inner from the outer bailey, whilst the postern gate yet continues. In regarding the general figure of the plan, and judging from the existing mounds of earth, the debris of ancient buildings, the line of decayed and ruinous walls, and then comparing these with other buildings of a similar kind which still remain in a more integral state, for example, with Pevensey or with Pickering, there appears to have been a keep within the inner bailey, probably at the north-east end; in connection with this, the enceinte or boundary wall, which was occasionally flanked with circular towers, the enclosed area being occupied with erections, usually of wood, of a more domestic nature. The Nen flowed in its natural channel to the west, and the waters of the same river filled the moat, and encompassed the fortress on every side, though the moat itself is only visible at present as a dry ditch to the south. The few existing marks of a strictly

architectural kind exhibit features in perfect accordance with the characteristics of the period to which its origin has been already assigned. Before pursuing the history of this building any further, or bringing in review the incidents that have tended to invest it with interest, I will briefly recur to the life of its founder. Under the hope of improving his fortunes, he had with two friends accompanied the Conqueror to England; they indeed returned early to their native country, but the bright prospects of Simon de St. Liz naturalized him on British soil. Within a few years after his marriage he founded the neighbouring priory of St. Andrew, and filled it with Cluniac monks. The order was indeed never numerous in this country, and it is not a little remarkable that most of the endowments arose out of this early Norman intercourse. Simon de St. Liz, towards the close of his life, made the common journey to the Holy Land, and had even entered upon a second, when death arrested his pilgrimage, and he was buried within the walls of the abbey of St. Mary of Charity, in France, upon which his own recent foundation in Northampton was dependant. Were it within the scope of this enquiry, we might here linger to reflect on the contradictory feelings that actuated the sentiments of the age, contrast the early life of the soldier, his ambition, his rapine, his thirst for bloodshed, with the remorse and devotion of his declining years; we might observe how the two extremes of human nature became strangely blended together in the same individual, how the restless and savage warrior, whose hands were stained with violence and crime, became transformed, under a happier impulse, into the humble penitent and the mortified recluse. But for such a retrospect we have not leisure, nor indeed would the present be a fitting opportunity. Yet we may not omit the avowal, that it is by such comparisons history delights to teach her moral lessons, and that a habit of drawing contrasts whilst instituting enquiries of any intellectual kind, will unveil its really philosophical aspect; and thus too, to carry out the idea a little further, in estimating the relative beauties betwixt military and ecclesiastical architecture, we may observe how, in their intentions so discordant, they mutually engage the attention, the one impressing the mind by its stern solidity, its severe simplicity and dignified repose; the other captivating the eye of taste by its elegance, richness and variety of decoration, and awakening the deepest feelings of

emotion by the solemn grandeur, the holy symbols, and the sacred purpose of a pile dedicated to the glory of God.

There is another apparent contradiction betwixt the two styles, namely, that whilst the age of devotional buildings is for the most part wrapt in obscurity, the builder being seldom known, there often existing a wide interval between the date of the foundation and that of its actual erection or consecration, and therefore the date becomes merely conjectural, left to the guess of ingenuity to settle, or to the diligence of induction to establish, or to fix by analogy, from some peculiar resemblance to other religious buildings presumed to be coeval, the mass of information relating to military structures, unhappily themselves too often swept away, is afforded to us in minute and continuous completeness. So that it may be truly asserted we have, on the one hand, Gothic buildings still rearing their lofty heads in pristine magnificence, proclaiming in notes of harmony the duties of men, without any record being left us to indicate whose skill and piety constructed them; and on the other hand there are military remains, mere roofless, tottering walls, crumbling, venerable ruins, whose darkest, dampest nook may be often explained by an entry on an official document, by a record of a genuine and undoubted nature laid up among the national archives. Nor, whilst they furnish every needful illustration, is their value less remarkable for the curious light they frequently throw upon the manners and domestic usages of the period, for the political and statistical information they abound in, for the animated reality and freshness of their facts, as contradistinguished from all other sources of coterporaneous history.

Before proceeding to adduce a few extracts from these evidences, the attention must be re-directed to the noble family already mentioned. We have seen how there was united in the same person the character of warrior, architect, and devotee, and his son the third earl of Northampton strove with filial enthusiasm to emulate the actions that have transmitted his father's name to posterity. He too in his day became an architect. He assisted in laying a corner-stone to the honour of St. Guthlac at Croyland, and placed thereon a gift of a hundred marks for the workmen: he endowed the abbey of Sawtry in Huntingdonshire, and terminated his labours by erecting a similar religious house to St. Mary de Pratis in the verdant meads of De la Prè near Northampton. It cannot be said

these virtues perished with the first possessors of the earldom of Northampton, since a higher amount of architectural knowledge, a clearer insight into its principles, and a better appreciation of its beauties, attended by more disinterested benevolence, by a self-devotion to the cause of humanity and the progress of social refinement, seem to have descended as the indefeasible attributes of the title.

In returning to the immediate consideration of Northampton castle, I shall not so much restrict myself to an architectural investigation into what it actually was, as I shall endeavour to follow those notices occurring on the rolls relative to its history as the temporary abode of the English monarchs, and the seat of our early legislative assemblies. Architectural notices would indeed be of little comparative value, as the object to which they refer is laid nearly level with the ground. Nor again does it seem easy to settle how the building first came into the hands of the crown, since we find it enumerated as one of the royal possessions in 1174, though the grandson of the founder was still alive. What became of the possessions of this last Earl Simon de St. Liz in Northampton or elsewhere, it is now perhaps quite impossible to ascertain; none of his family succeeded him in his dignity, and the title became extinct after his death. This happened in the year 1184, yet ten years previously the castle was in the hands of Henry II. From this period downwards it is often mentioned on the Pipe Rolls, as the "turris de Northampton." In the Pipe roll of Richard I. it is spoken of thus, "Adam de Sanford renders an account of five marks of Winchester money which had been deposited in the tower of Northampton and lost through bad custody." The date of this extract is in the year 1189. Passing over a few notices of minor importance we reach the reign of King John. Both he and his predecessors on the throne occasionally visited this district for the sake of the hunting if not for weightier reasons of state, and there can be little doubt that at such times they made the castle their residence. In the Chancellor's roll of the third of this king's reign (1201) we meet with an entry conclusive of the assertion, and it is so illustrative of the nature of this description of document, and presents by its ample details so vivid a picture of the business habits, the easy spirit and recreations of the time, that little excuse will be necessary for quoting it.

"In repairing the king's houses in the castle of Northampton

five marks. To serjeants who brought the heads of six outlaws, six shillings^a. In repairing the aforesaid castle five marks. For four carriers bringing the hunting gear of the king from Northampton to Westminster half a mark. In repairing the houses of the king in the castle of Northampton and Silveston forty shillings. To the chaplain at Geddington fifty shillings of his salary for the past year. The cost of a carriage and harness for the use of the queen twenty-eight shillings and sixpence. For a judge, and doing justice, three shillings and sixpence. In the purchase of hay for feeding the beasts in the park of Northampton thirty-seven shillings; and for the expence of taking six prisoners from Northampton to Stamford, and thence to Nottingham, seventeen shillings and ninepence.” Remember you are now entering into the age of feudalism, a time of ignorance, illegitimate force, and moral imperfection, where you will observe every thing in the system discordant to our modern notions, every thing opposed to our general ideas of liberty and civilization; bear this in mind when you examine these facts, and without measuring them by the standard of the present day, contrast them with each other. What is the picture you behold, and what are the results of your reflections? You see from a single extract on the sheriff’s accounts the manner in which the revenue was expended, how freely the personal pleasures of the monarch were gratified; and with what singularity do these payments stand in juxtaposition with each other! The head of an outlaw valued at a shilling, whilst the services of the king’s confessor, with his salary in arrears, fetched no more than the same price per week^b: again the keep of the royal deer considered worth an outlay of seven and thirty shillings, whilst the remuneration of an officer of justice fell down to three and sixpence. Any comments of mine would be superfluous, the facts themselves will elicit their proper reflections^c. Let us pass onwards in search of other information. We are at the

^a A similar entry exists on the Rotulus Misæ, 14th John. Willielmo homini Ade Crok qui tulit vj. capita Wallensium servientium Cadewallani amputata ad Dominum Regem apud Roffam vj. sol.

^b It seems to have continued such till the sixth of Edward I. Rot. Claus. m. 6.

^c An illustration of another character offers itself in a letter of Fulke de Breaute to Hubert de Burgh, in which he states

that a number of poor begging alms at the hospital of St. John in Northampton had been killed by the press of those entering the gate, and several wounded and killed by the blows of the vergers; and he sends William Tilly, mayor of Northampton, to explain the circumstance, and begs to be informed what ought to be done. Rep. Dep. Keeper. V. Append. II. No. 738.

commencement of the reign of King John, a period of pure administrative despotism, when intestine divisions began violently to convulse the realm: when the rising energies of the people sought for some consideration of their natural rights, when they finally freed themselves from political thralldom and obtained a redress of their grievances. The monarch himself became aware that personal activity, a quality he never wanted, was more than ever necessary. We accordingly find him constantly on the alert, seldom a week together in the same place: as a proof of his restlessness he visited Northampton in fourteen different years of his reign. He placed the royal castles in an effectual state of defence, and entrusted their custody only to those persons who were supposed to be attached to his interests, and upon whose faith he could place implicit dependance. The office of castellan or constable of the castle was one of great importance, as it has remained an honour to the present day. It was an office held during the king's pleasure, usually for a year, but among the earliest appointments in connection with Northampton it was retained for three. Four of these officers, Robert de Braybroc, Richard Marshall, Roger de Neville, and Fulke de Breaute, took a prominent part in the transactions of this and the succeeding reign, and will probably again present themselves to the notice. When the king appointed the last of these nobles, and impatiently forced him upon the keeper by a second writ under his private as well as the public seal, he was little aware of the vexation he was destined to awaken in his mind, or that one for whose promotion he evinced such extraordinary solicitude should render him and his son so ungrateful a return.

Pursuing chronological order, the next account we meet with deserving attention is a writ on the Close rolls, (1216,) addressed to the barons of the exchequer, wherein the engineer is ordered to be paid at the rate of ninepence a day, with a grant of thirty shillings for a robe for his wife. Other entries occur authorizing payments for general repairs and the transport of military engines, which may be passed over. In the year 1215 we have another writ addressed to the barons of the exchequer, ordering them to remunerate Henry de Braibroc for forty quarters of grain, and twenty-four hogs, bought for the royal use and placed within the castle, at the rate of two shillings for each quarter of grain and the same

sum for each hog. In the middle of this year the custody of the castle was transferred to Roger de Nevil, and the manor of Thorpe granted him for keeping it in a proper state of defence.

We pass on to the next reign, when during the constablenesship of Fulke de Breaute (1222) we meet with the first express mention of the gaol in the castle, the order given that the verderers of Salcey should deliver to him materials for its reparation, as well as for the royal houses at Silveston and Brigstock. The troublesome state of public affairs, the successful resistance and growing power of the barons, had become by no means diminished through the accession of Henry III. to the throne. The early age at which he commenced his reign was also in many respects unfavourable for the establishment of domestic peace. The separation of Normandy from the possessions of the English crown, and the consequent loss to the royal revenue, contributed to render him more dependant than his father upon his subjects for aid : whilst the severity of the forest laws, ever a fruitful cause of popular discontentment, though mitigated in some degree by the enactments of the Great Charter, had by no means lost their force. An entry in illustration of this occurs on the Close rolls in an order of release granted to Radulphus de Eyneston from the castle gaol, where he had been confined for merely leading three greyhounds without a leash through the royal forest. It may probably be considered that he underwent an excessive punishment, but when it is known that the most trifling infringements of the law were usually visited by loss of life or bodily mutilation, he seems to have received but gentle correction for his transgression. The king himself was at this time at Northampton, and is stated, in the document referred to, to have exercised this act of clemency at the suit and for love of master Roger Lacoc the physician. The same fondness for the pleasures of the chace pervaded all classes of society alike ; peasants and prelates were equally within its influence, and sought together the same excitement ; even Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, for his trespasses on the royal hunting ground, called forth the severe reprehension of his sovereign, and has left, in this respect, no enviable reputation behind him^d. During this visit, Henry issued various writs of a local character.

^d Rot. Claus. 6th Hen. III. p. 517.

As they throw considerable light on the personal habits of the monarch, as well as evidence the minute attention paid to matters of a public and private nature, a few of them shall be brought under review. We have a writ addressed to the barons of the exchequer authorizing them to repay the bailiffs of the town eight shillings which they had laid down for the carriage to London of cloth bought for the royal use at the fair, and for canvass and wrappering to pack it up: one to the bailiffs, bidding them purchase for Nicolas the squire, six ells of bleu at eighteen-pence an ell, and a dressed lamb-skin: one to Hugh de Neville, authorizing him to give the prior of St. Andrews eight poles for making joists for the tower of his church: the king had previously granted thirty rafters from the royal forest, to the abbot of St. James, whose buildings had been burnt down. About two months after this visit, Henry III. again took up his residence in the castle of Northampton. He was then in his eighteenth year, on his way to Bedford, with the intention of crushing the insurrection of Fulke de Breauté. It was an arduous undertaking, and the siege of that castle occupied him little less than eight weeks, since we find him there from the 21st of June to the 19th of August, (1224). Immediately he had proceeded on his journey as far as the castle then existing at Newport Pagnell, oppressed perhaps by the heat of the weather, he suddenly recollected having left behind him the royal store of wines, and a mandate was forthwith addressed to the sheriff of the county, desiring him to forward without the least delay the four casks that had been left in his custody at the castle.

Though the legitimate title of Henry III. to the English crown was undoubtedly clear, yet it can hardly be said his pretensions to it were undisputed. He went however through the ceremony of a coronation, though the symbol of royalty itself had been lost, with the rest of the regalia, whilst being transported across the Wash. He was youthful, and inexperienced, but the discretion of his protector the earl of Pembroke, aided by the activity and valour of his high justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, made some amends for these deficiencies, and enabled him to resist for a time the growing power of his barons, as well as permanently to crush the danger menacing his possession of the sovereignty from Louis king of France. A caution has been already dropped against

forming judgments of the past by the standard of the present age. Such modes of thinking will often invest facts with an unreal colouring, and both distort their own features, and the consequences they are intended to produce. The historical enquirer should exercise habitual caution and discretion, duly balancing against each other the events of the period, estimating them by the prevalent opinion of that particular time, not being himself unaware that the march of civilization, and the progress of enlightenment are, as Christian perfection ought to be, daily advancing. Without going into the whole transactions connected with the fall of Bedford castle*, I will briefly state that exasperated by the dilatory nature of the siege, Hubert de Burgh tarnished the first great victory of his master by hanging eighty of the garrison after it fell into his hands. We shudder upon reading such an act of barbarity, but in our detestation of the deed forget that this was the custom of the age: we forget that the lower as well as the upper classes, true to the degradation of fallen humanity, had their minds alike familiarized with deeds of cruelty, and looked on if not as regardless as exulting spectators. No doubt it was an execrable deed, and the more frightful mockery of justice from being carried into effect under the sanction of the highest legal officer of the realm. Yet modern parallels may readily be found, and to press the subject homewards to the feelings, it can scarcely be a point of dispute how posterity will estimate the humanity and refinement of a nation which with all these offensive examples before it as warnings still enforces the same mode of criminal punishment.

During the blockade just spoken of, the castle of Northampton rendered considerable relief to the king, and the town likewise furnished towards it several carpenters, and other persons whose ingenuity was serviceable. When at length the fortress was taken, several of the engines were dismounted and returned home, whilst the harness of the king was sent by

* An extract from the Scutage roll in the Tower may serve to shew the nature of the military service performed on this occasion; it is headed *Scutagium exercitus domini Henrici regis de Bedeford* scilicet de scuto duas marcas.—*Rex vicecomiti Ebor. salutem, præcipimus tibi quod habere facias R. comiti Cestrie et Lincolnie scutagium suum de feodis militum quæ tenet de nobis in capite, et de feodis*

militum quæ tenentur in capite de wardis et honoribus quæ sunt in custodia sua in balliva tua scilicet de scuto duas marcas, pro exercitu nostro Bedeford in quo fuit nobiscum per præceptum nostrum.—*Episcopus Wigorniensis qui habet milites suos in exercitu habet litteras directas vicecomitibus Wigorn. Glouc. Warw. de feodis militum quæ de domino rege tenet in capite, &c.*—*Misc. Roll, No. 10. 8th Hen. III.*

the sheriff of Bedford to London^f. Of a building that withstood for so many weeks the most vigorous efforts of Henry to reduce it to subjection, nothing now remains but a conical mound of earth, whose base is washed by the silent waters of the Ouse. On this gentle eminence originally stood the donjeon, within whose massive walls the besieged, inspired with all the hopeless courage of despair, entrusted their last chance of safety. But whoever seeks for these vestiges of its former importance in the modern town, or delights to visit a spot consecrated to liberty by this unavailing struggle, and rendered dear to the lovers of national freedom, vainly seeking for the living monuments of its ancient greatness, will still be gratefully repaid in beholding those stately piles, which are devoted, through the extensive charities of a London citizen, and the purer philanthropy and patriotism of the present noble owner of Woburn, to the social improvement and sanitary wants of the district.

In 1253 Henry directed a survey to be made of the condition of the castle of Northampton, at the time John de Grey received the custody of it: his commissioners found that the park was "decently kept in vert, venison, and pasture," and that new works had been executed in the castle, by the sheriff of the county, as in walls, houses and other matters: that all the houses of the said castle might be maintained at slight cost; that the same sheriff had bestowed much expenditure on the great wall of the castle, which, however, still needed great repairs, and that there were then in the castle hewn and unhewn stone, lime and sand, which might be applied to that work^g.

Towards the close of this reign the castle and town of Northampton were the scenes of important events, owing to the rebellion of the barons headed by Simon de Montfort. In 1265 the town was invested by the royal army; the castle, which resisted all attempts at assault, was taken by stratagem, and Simon de Montfort the younger and many of his principal adherents were captured^h. Although the burgesses of Northampton had taken no more active part in the commotions of this period than the inhabitants of other towns in the kingdom, yet in accordance with the custom of the times, they obtained,

^f The various expenses connected with this memorable siege, an account of the military engines, and the different methods of attack, are given on the Close rolls of the year with the utmost minuteness.

^g Ancient Letters in the Tower, No. 442 a and 442 b.

^h Bridges' Hist. of Northampton, vol. i. p. 425, and the authorities there quoted.

on the final suppression of the rebellion by the king's victory at Evesham, a general pardon for past transgressions, and more especially for having defended the town against the royal army, an act to which they had been compelled by the forcible occupation of it by the adherents of Montfort. Similar letters of grace were granted by Henry to many other towns; the original grant to the men of Northampton, under the great seal, is still preserved among the muniments of the corporation¹. In the year following the battle of Evesham, 1266, a parliament was held at Northampton, when many of the nobles who had been forfeited for their participation in Montfort's rebellion were restored to their estates; sentence of banishment was pronounced on the younger Simon de Montfort, and the bishops of Worcester, Winchester, and London, were excommunicated by the papal legate for their adherence to the popular party. From this period downwards, the notices occurring relative to the castle of Northampton decrease in value as they descend in the order of time.

It continued however to be, as before, one of their principal residences whenever the English kings visited the county, but improved methods of warfare gradually began to lessen its importance as a fortress. The energies of Edward I. were called into exercise upon a different field; his anxiety was directed towards the northern borders, as well as to subdue the Welsh; he had consequently but little comparative need of military defences in the central districts of England. His successor had enough to do in protecting himself against the incursions of the Scotch, yet the general troubles of his reign rendered it necessary that the royal castles should be restored,

¹ See also Rot. Pat. 52 Hen. III.; the document is as follows:

Henricus dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitanie omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Volentes majori et probis hominibus nostris de Northampt. gratiam facere specialem remisimus et pardonavimus eisdem et toti communitati ville ejusdem omnem indignationem et animi rancorem quos erga ipsos conceperamus occasione detentionis ville nostre Northampton contra nos et captionis ejusdem, et eciam occasione transgressionum et excessuum si quos contra nos fecerunt tempore turbacionis habite in regno nostro et eis transgressiones et excessus hujusmodi quantum in nobis est similiter perdonavimus et ipsos ad gratiam

et pacem nostram admisimus, nolentes quos ipsi per nos heredes nostros justiciarios ballivos seu alios ministros nostros occasione predicta decetero graventur in aliquo seu molestantur. Ita tamen quod stent recto in curia nostra si quis de transgressionibus aliquibus versus eos loqui voluerit, et erga nos et heredes nostros bene et fideliter se habeant in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Winder. sexto die Maii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo secundo.—Seal in green wax; broken.

The Jews of Northampton, who had been expelled during the disturbance there, on the restoration of peace are ordered to return to the town and be under the protection of the burgesses.—Patent Rolls, 48 Henry III.

and maintained in an efficient state. In 1323 another survey of the castle of Northampton was taken, from which we learn some most interesting particulars as to its condition and extent in the early part of the fourteenth century. It appears that some time before the date of this document, the great hall, the two principal chambers, and the lower chapel had been destroyed by fire, and the jurors estimated the cost of their restoration at 702*l*. They found also that the chambers of the "new tower" in the said castle, and also six turrets on the circuit of the wall, were for the most part destroyed by Nicholas de Segrave, keeper of the castle, in 1307: among other dilapidations are enumerated ruined walls, a crazy garden-gate, a ruinous barbican, and a certain "old tower called Faukestour, which was begun in the time of King Henry the Elder." This passage seems to indicate that popular opinion attributed the erection of this "old tower" to the celebrated Fulke de Breaute, the terrible "Falkesius" of the monks of St. Alban's, who, as we have seen, was warden of the castle in 1216. Although the times of Fulke and of King Henry the Elder (Henry II.) were not the same, yet some accidental circumstance now unknown, may have led to the association of the name of that redoubted foreign mercenary with a work constructed before his arrival in England. The jurors found that it would require the sum of 395*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to repair the defects last named: thus it is evident the castle was in a most decayed state; the estimated outlay necessary for its restoration would have exceeded 12,000*l*. of the present currency^k.

Edward III. was too deeply intent on securing the precarious advantages obtained by his father, and the fairer territories won by his own valour in France, to bestow much of his attention on this quarter of his dominions. The castle remained as a prison until nearly the commencement of the last century, when it fell into private hands. Hitherto we have only mentioned it as a place of defence, as one of those unhappy spots where the wretched felon and suspected violator of the forest laws lay famishing amid the palatial profuseness of the proud Plantagenets, and the Christmas luxuries of de Breaute, or as the occasional abode of the English kings; but henceforth it opens upon the attention with more agreeable as well as more universal interest. We shall now observe it as a place where laws

^k Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, 16 Edw. II. No. 119.

became agitated, pregnant with loftier views of responsibility, and where the general mark of humanity was accelerated by wiser provisions for the regulation of commerce and the administration of justice.

Without perplexing ourselves by a long enquiry into the nature of our early legislative assemblies, I will merely state as a reason for passing over by a rapid enumeration the earlier ones convened at Northampton, that it is not until the latter end of the reign of Henry III. that we are able to discover the rudiments of that popular mode of representation existing at present. During the antecedent period, the spiritual and temporal peers were the only persons admitted to the royal councils, and their privileges seem to have been very indefinitely laid down. On some occasions the former outnumbered the latter, on others there was a preponderance on the side of the barons, and as in the instance of the parliament at Shrewsbury during the reign of Edward I., sometimes the bishops were not even summoned. Nor are these deviations from the general system the only ones on record, as we find parallel instances in the Cortes of Castile, to which in 1370 and 1373 neither the nobles nor the clergy were called. Although the title of 'parliament' has been freely given to several of these early conventions, we must not connect them with our modern application of the term, nor suppose that the principle of receiving representatives from the community was fully recognised. Parliaments were not in fact identified with the more ancient forms of the British government. This will enable us at once to pass over, without discussion, the conferences held here between Robert duke of Normandy and his brother Henry I.; the settlement of the succession by the latter prince upon his daughter Maud; the council held both by Stephen and Richard I.; the convention to try the traitorous à Becket, and the ratification of the Constitutions of Clarendon. Each of these, historically interesting, deserves more attention than the present occasion will suffice to afford, but none taken by itself involves any point of sufficient constitutional importance for us to pursue further its examination¹.

¹ Of the councils held at Northampton, the following are the principal. In 1131, a great curia, placitum, or council, at which were present all the "Principes Angliæ." In 1157, a convention of the Præsules, Principes regni, eight bishops,

twelve abbots, and many other foreign and English nobility, and "inferioris ordinis personæ." In 1164, when Becket was ordered into banishment. In 1176, when the Constitutions of Clarendon were ratified. In 1177, 1190, 1194, 1223, 1224, 1227,

It was not until the forty-ninth of Henry III. (1265), when two knights were first summoned by the sheriffs from the counties, and two burgesses from the cities or towns, that the outline of our actual representative system can be distinctly traced. Before this indeed the spirit of lawless force was predominant; the absolute power of the crown prevented any thing like national development, and the varied elements of political life and freedom had not burst forth into existence. The kingdom was now undergoing all those intestine miseries which sooner or later enforce upon bad governors the necessity of renovation and cure. It was in a sadly distracted state when in the midst of the general distress and confiscation that prevailed, Henry suddenly convoked a great assembly to meet him at Northampton (1268.) But it was not to discuss the wretched condition of his subjects, to adopt remedies for alleviating their wants, or to conciliate the disaffection of his barons, that he issued his writs for the convention. It was not a meeting to be confounded with our ideas of a parliament, but a mere gathering of the upper classes, which should afford the papal legate an opportunity of preaching a crusade; and judging from the result, his exertions were far from being unsuccessful, since the monarch himself, with a large number of the nobility, took up the cross and proposed to accompany his sons to the Holy Land.

We are now arrived at a period when the popular voice was the first time plainly heard in the councils of the state, and amongst the earliest of those towns enjoying the privilege of sending their representatives to parliament, were Northampton and Bedford, a right acquired in all probability from their being attached to the royal demesnes. Although various modifications and successive changes were henceforward perpetually arising, the burgesses appear from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present day, to have been legally considered both as constituent as well as necessary parts of the legislative body. Edward I. died on the 7th of August 1307, at Burgh on Sand, in his last expedition against the Scots, and on the 26th of the same month, his feeble successor summoned a parliament to meet him 'for a special purpose' at Northampton. One of the ostensible reasons for the present convention was to make

1266, 1268, 1283, 1329, 1336, 1338. At Clipstone in 1290. At Geddington in 1188, to consult about a crusade. At the

abbey of Pipewell, now entirely destroyed, in 1189.

arrangements for the funeral of his father. Whatever amount of incapacity or moral obloquy may have attached itself to the character of Edward of Caernarvon, it can scarcely be said that filial affection was a virtue in which he was deficient. The performance, however, of the melancholy solemnities so naturally due to the memory of the late king, was not the sole reason for parliament meeting so immediately after his death, since the writs, our chief source of information, (the rolls of its proceedings having, like most of those of the reign, become lost,) further mention, as subjects for discussion, the new sovereign's coronation, and his espousals with Isabella of France. There was another latent motive for its convocation, one involving more important political rights. The active reign just ended had left the young prince surrounded with difficulties, against which he was in every way unequal to contend. The discontentment of his barons, the increasing demands of the pope, the long and expensive wars in which his ancestors had been engaged, now bequeathed as a legacy upon his impoverished exchequer, had to be provided for, not as formerly from the private revenues of the crown, but to be supported by extraordinary grants from the people. The personal resources of the king had gradually become lavished away, and we thus trace the earliest causes of the diminishing power of the royal prerogative, as well as the subsequent influence of the national voice in regulating taxation. The three estates of parliament assembled at Northampton on the 13th of October^m, four months before the king was actually crowned, and did not entirely separate until the beginning of the following yearⁿ. It was in the twenty-fifth year of the preceding reign, about twelve years before this time, that the laws exacting pecuniary aids from the subject, first became clearly defined: nevertheless they continued for a length of

^m The Liberate rolls of this year contain no mention of Northampton whatever, but the Close rolls of the same time have entries recording orders to bailiffs to pay to Nicholas de Segrave the constable, sixty pounds for repairs of walls and buildings of the castle—also to fortify the castle, for better security and safety of the people—also to repair walls and paling of the park. (Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. II.) On the Patent roll 18 John, there is an order for the payment of arrears and wages due to the king's servants in garrison of the castles of Northampton and Rockingham, so that they

might have no reason to leave the king's service.

ⁿ It was at this period that diplomatic and official relations began to be established betwixt European and Asiatic nations; mongols of distinction visited some of the chief cities of Spain, France, and Italy, and during the present parliament an answer was sent to the king of Tartary in return for his friendly embassy. See Rymer, vol. ii. p. 8. new edition, and *Memoires sur les Relations Politiques des Princes Chrétiens avec les Empereurs Mongols*. Vol. ii. Mein., pp. 154—157.

time to press with unequal force upon the rising energies of the people, and in illustration of this, we find in the transactions now under review, that whilst the clergy and the burgesses contributed in this parliament a fifteenth from the towns, the knights granted from the counties a twentieth of their moveables, to prosecute the war against the Scots.

Other important matters were for the first time settled by this parliament; such as the terms of the coronation oath, and the oath tendered to the representatives upon taking their seats. By the general tenor of the latter, more especially in its fourth and sixth clauses, every precaution seems to have been taken to support and strengthen the royal prerogative, whilst the provisions of the former not only recognised the limitation of the royal power by existing laws, but that the power of altering those laws and enacting others, could only be exercised with the consent of the 'communaute,' or the lords and commons assembled in parliament. On the present occasion, then, we witness the conflicting elements of the English government balanced against each other with the nicest appreciation of their relative value, those mighty parts formerly brought together in such discordant and hostile collision, now firmly cemented in peaceful union, and the entire fabric laid on so wide a basis, that not only may it be said, the constitution was for the first time securely established, but that however much corruption in the elective franchise, municipal abuses, or natural decay, may have deformed its fair proportions in the lapse of succeeding ages, a reformation and cure has always been found for them by recurring to the pure spirit of these early principles.

The parliament again assembled at Northampton in the second year of the succeeding reign (1328), meeting immediately after the one summoned to York, in consequence of several of the representatives being absent on that occasion. No constitutional questions came under review; these, indeed, had been pretty generally fixed in the preceding reigns as they now stand, but much business of a momentous character occupied attention. In the first place, the writs of summons prohibited tournaments, and the appearance of that tumultuous retinue of armed men which had usually attended upon these occasions. The representatives were thus enabled to carry on their deliberations without distraction, personal fear, or restraint. Here both the origin and authority is

found for that resolution of the Long Parliament (1645) forbidding the appearance of the military at an election, 'as a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, and an open defiance of the laws and constitutions of this kingdom;' a resolution subsequently established by act of parliament. (8th George II.) The Scottish convention and a treaty of peace were confirmed at the present meeting, the preliminary of a commercial intercourse with Flanders settled, the first annual payment made of Queen Philippa's dowry, and power given to the bishops of Worcester and Chester to demand and ask for, in the king's name, the right and possession of the kingdom of France. Amongst other business also now transacted was the custody of the great seal, which was transferred from the keeping of Master Henry de Clyf and William de Herlaston, to Henry de Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln. This transfer was publicly made by the king himself, in the presence of several of the nobility, immediately after the celebration of mass, in a certain chapel of the priory of St. Andrew, and the same document states that the keeper used it in sealing briefs the next day. It appears from a subsequent document, printed in the *Fœdera*, that the custody of the great seal was again changed by the king taking it himself on Sunday the 15th of January following (1329), in a certain chamber where Queen Isabella was lodged, in the same priory, and he retained it till Thursday, when he restored it to the bishop in the presence of his lords, in the garden of the prior of Newenham, near Bedford. In this parliament was enacted the FIRST STATUTE OF NORTHAMPTON. It commenced by confirming the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest. By subsequent clauses the pardon of felons was placed on a better system, and the administration of justice carried on under less restraint, since all persons were forbidden to present themselves armed before the royal ministers. Sundry provisions were made relative to the delivery of writs to the sheriffs; legal officers were appointed to enquire into robberies, manslaughter, theft, oppressions, conspiracies and grievances, as well by the servants of the crown as by others; justice was not to be delayed at the bidding of the great or little seal; the county cess was put on an improved footing, and all staples were to cease. In the various provisions of this admirable statute of Northampton, there is the highest regard evinced for individual liberty; the

crown itself is limited in its interference with the equal course of justice, its powers being confined, by the terms of the royal oath, to granting charters of pardon for offenders. The criminal law was much amended by these and other regulations; aristocratic influence in gaol-deliveries was checked; the common rights of the people were carefully respected. Nor is it undeserving observation that in abolishing those mercantile monopolies which had sprung up in the late reigns, how clearly the parliament understood their injurious tendency, whilst, to shew how repugnant it thought them to be to the earlier theory of the constitution, the present statute allowed "merchants, strangers, and others to go and come with their merchandise into England after the tenor of the Great Charter" of the 17th of John. So jealously watched and guarded indeed was the freedom of commerce during Edward III.'s reign, that, independently of the present statute, a full recognition of its unfettered principles was set forth in the preamble and first clause of the tenth parliament held at York, (9th Edward III. 1335.) It would be opening the subject far too wide were I to mention in this enquiry the various occasions when royalty visited the town of Northampton, and I have merely noticed the foregoing incident, amongst many, to shew how frequent those visits formerly were, and to furnish some kind of idea of the business habits of the period, and the simple modes of regal life. The parliament opened its sittings on April 24th, and did not conclude them until the 21st of May, during the whole of which time Edward III. remained here.

In the twelfth year of his reign, when the third parliament assembled at Northampton, we find him actively engaged in prosecuting his claims upon the kingdom of Philip of Valois; and in pursuing this favourite object of his ambition he spent much of the early period of his life on the continent. He was now on the eve of embarking upon one of these expeditions, but previously to his departure he addressed writs to the usual persons, informing them that he had appointed Edward his eldest son keeper of the realm during his absence, and summoned them to attend a great council at Northampton on the morrow after St. James the Apostle, (July 26, 1338.) The writs were tested on the 15th of June, and the parliament was duly convened at the appointed time; the king himself, however, sailed for the continent a few days before

it met. One of the monarch's first acts on reaching Antwerp was to address an order to the great ecclesiastics, revoking the power he had confided to them to treat of peace with Philip of Valois as king of France. Meanwhile his son, the Black Prince, effectually urged the parliament to supply the necessary aids for carrying on the campaign abroad. This, with a few regulations for victualling the royal castles of Scotland, and some acts of minor consequence, brought the session to a close at the end of about ten days.

The last parliament at Northampton was summoned for the 5th of November, in the fourth year of Richard II. Most of the great officers of state assembled at the appointed time, by order of the council, in a chamber of St. Andrew's priory, where they heard read the great charter of English liberties, but after waiting in vain for some time the arrival of the other representatives, who were deterred from attending in consequence of the heavy rain and floods, it was agreed to adjourn the parliament until the following Thursday, the members being permitted to retire in the meanwhile to their hostels for their ease. The roads had been rendered so impassable by the bad weather that it was with considerable difficulty the king reached his manor of Moulton, where he was lodged, in the immediate neighbourhood to the town.

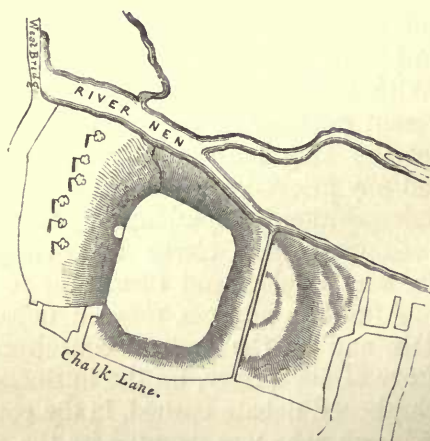
Richard II., now in his fifteenth year, met the parliament in person on the 8th of November. It was not a very numerous convention, as several of the nobility were still detained on business in the marches of Scotland. The chancellor, (Simon de Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury,) on the part of the king, opened the proceedings by stating the motives that had induced him to call this parliament together, how desirous he felt that the liberties of the Church and the peace of the realm should be maintained and guarded; he next referred to the matter with which he was charged by the king, saying emphatically, "Sirs, it cannot be a thing unknown to you, how that nobleman the earl of Buckingham, with a great number of other great lords, knights, esquires, and other good gentlemen of the realm, whom may God save by His mercy, are now in the service of our lord the king and his realm in the parts of France, upon which enterprise the king has expended as much as you have granted

° This speech and the proceedings of the parliament are in Norman French.

him in the last parliament, and beyond this grant, much from his private resources ; and what is more, he has greatly contributed from his own substance for the expedition against Scotland, and for the defence and succour of his lieges in Guienne, and for the last debts due to the earl of March for Ireland, as well as in other ways ; he has pledged the greater part of his jewels, which are at the point of being lost, and you may observe how the subsidy of wool is the cause of the present riot in Flanders ; nothing, in effect, is reserved : the wages of the troops in the marches of Calais, Brest, and Cherbourg are in arrears more than a quarter and a half, in consequence of which the castles and fortresses of the king are in such great peril, that the soldiers are on the point of departing. Be well assured that neither our lord the king, nor any other Christian monarch is able to endure such charges without the aid of the community ; and moreover, consider how deeply the king is indebted, how the crown jewels, as it is said, are at the point of being forfeited, how he is bound by covenant to pay the earl of Buckingham and his companions, what outrageous expenses he will be put to in guarding the sea-coasts nearest France next season, so that the malice of the enemy may be better resisted than it was before, when, as you are well aware, they wrought such grievous damage and villainy against the state. Will you counsel our lord the king, and shew him what better provision can be made to meet these difficulties, and how the kingdom may be defended more securely against its enemies by land and sea. Be pleased to deliberate on this as soon as you are able, to the end that you may speedily render his majesty, these nobles, and yourselves, that effectual assistance which is necessary." With such weighty arguments the chancellor opened the present parliament, adding also, at the close of his speech, that the king both wished and commanded all persons who had any grievance which could not be redressed without the interposition of parliament, that they should present their petitions to the clerks of chancery appointed to receive them, who would hand them over to the prelates for judgment. After this address, they all departed to their respective hostels, and on the morrow consulted together in the new dormitory of the priory, on the business he had propounded. A lengthened debate ensued, in the course of which Sir John Gildersburgh, who was deputed by the commons, declared they were very poor, and unable to bear any further

charge; that the present demands of £160,000 were outrageous and insupportable, and prayed that the prelates and lords would treat by themselves, and set forth the ways by which a reasonable sum, at less distress to the people, might be levied and collected. After considerable discussion and mutual conference, the commons proposed that if the clergy, who occupied one-third of the kingdom, would support one-third of the charge, they would grant £100,000, so that the laity should be rated at 100,000 marks and the clergy at 50,000. Upon this the clergy replied, with less liberality than adherence to legal precedent, that their grant was never made in parliament, neither ought to be; that the laity neither ought nor had the power to bind the clergy, nor the clergy the laity, but that if any ought to be free, it was themselves; praying moreover, that the liberty of Holy Church might be saved to them entirely, and that what the commons deemed fit to perform, they would certainly do the like themselves. The commons then imposed a capitation tax on all the laity, male and female, above fifteen years old, of three groats, very beggars only excepted, which, with the sudden emancipation of the serfs in the following parliament, was the occasion of the insurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw the next year. The same kind of revolt had, from a similar enlargement of their liberties, broken out amongst the French peasantry some time previously.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.



PLAN OF THE CASTLE OF NORTHAMPTON.

APPENDIX.

7 John, 1205. An order to the sheriff of Northampton to expend 40 marks in repairing the castle^a.

8 John, 1206. Writ tested from Porchester to the barons of the exchequer ordering repayment of the sums paid by Peter de Stoke to Peter the engineer at the rate of ix.d. a day : also xxx.s. for a robe for his wife, and moreover the expenses he was at for the utensils and other necessities for the engines, as well as for repairs at the castle^b.

By a subsequent entry in a writ addressed to the sheriff of Nottingham, the sum of ix.d. a day seems to have been his usual remuneration.

1207. Payment ordered from the sheriff to the same individual^c.

15 John, 1213. Writ to the barons of the exchequer, ordering them to settle with Henry de Braybroc his expenditure for repairing and strengthening the castle from the time it was in his custody^d. Exemption from castle-ward granted to William, the son of Hamon, and his soldiers, and order issued to Henry de Braibroc not to inconvenience them about this service^e.

16 John, 1215. Order to the forester of Salcey to let Gaufredus de Marteney, constable of the castle, take materials and brushwood from the forest of Salcey to strengthen the castle of Northampton^f.

Writ to Gaufredus de Marteney to deliver up the castle to Roger de Nevil and come to the king with his soldiers and all the garrison of the castle, bringing with him all his harness, and all his own as well as all the royal implements, such as wooden engines and quarells, (the king was then at Marlborough^g.) The custody of the castle was then transferred to Roger de Nevill, and the manor of Thorp, with all its returns, granted to him for guarding and keeping the fortress in a state of defence^h.

CONSTABLES OF NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

1175. Humphrey de Bohunⁱ.

Simon de Pateshull.

1203. P. de Stokes, appointed constable and moneyer, in 1206^j.

1206. Walter de Preston^k.

1208. Robert de Braybroc^l.

1215. Richard Marshall^m.

1215. Roger de Nevilleⁿ.

1216. Fulke de Breaute^o. By writ the 2nd of May, and enforced by a second under the private and public seal on the 19th of the same month^p.

1216. William Aindre^q.

^a Rot. Claus. p. 51.

^b Id. p. 70 *b*.

^c Id. p. 76.

^d Id. p. 137.

^e Id. p. 154.

^f Id. p. 195.

^g Id. p. 218.

^h Id. p. 218.

ⁱ Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. II.

^j Rot. Pat. p. 30.

^k Id. p. 67.

^l Id. p. 84.

^m Id. p. 131.

ⁿ Id. p. 146.

^o Id. p. 179.

^p Id. p. 183.

^q Rot. Claus. p. 267.

1253. John De Grey^r.
 1278. Thomas de Ardern^s.
 1279. Robert le Band^t.
 1307. Pagan Tibetot. Justiciary of
 the Royal Forests beyond the
 Trent, and constable^u.
 1307. Nicolas de Segrave^v.
 1315. John de Ashston^w.
 1316. John de Honby^x.
 1319. John de Whitelbury^y.
 1320. Ralph Basset of Drayton^z.
 — Richard de Lemesy^a.
 1323. John Daundelyn^b.
 1331. Thomas de Button^c.
 — William de Pillarton, vallet
 of the king's buttery^d.
 — Eustace de Brunneby^e.
1331. Thomas Wake of Blisworth^f.
 1333. William Lovel^g.
 1335. Thomas de Buckton^h.
 1257. Ralph Basset of Sapcoteⁱ.
 1262. John Lovell of Titchmarsh^j.
 1252. John Grey of Wilton^k.
 1266. Alan Zouch of Ashby^l.
 1266. Reginald Grey of Wilton^m.
 1268. Nicholas Segraveⁿ.
 1307. Payn Tibetot^o.
 1320. Ralph Basset of Drayton^p.
 1363. Richard Wydeville^q.
 1370. John Wydeville^r.
 1405. Richard Wydeville^s.

^r Lit. Antiq. in Turr. Lond. 442 a.^s Abbr. Rot. Orig. p. 32.^t Id. p. 34.^u Id. p. 154.^v Id. p. 157.^w Id. p. 222.^x Id. p. 233.^y Id. p. 252.^z Id. p. 255.^a Inq. ad Q. D., 16 Ed. II., No. 119.^b Id. p. 278.^c Id. ii. p. 4.^d Id. p. 10.^e Id. p. 21.^f Id. p. 30.^g Id. p. 68.^h Id. p. 83.ⁱ Dugdale's Baronetage, p. 382.^j Id. p. 558.^k Id. p. 712.^l Id. p. 689.^m Id. p. 713.ⁿ Id. p. 675.^o Id. p. 39.^p Id. p. 380.^q Id. p. 230.^r Id. p. 230.^s Id. p. 230.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DOMESTIC CUSTOMS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT-TRENCHERS INSCRIBED WITH POSIES.

THE usages of social life amongst our ancestors present a subject of interesting enquiry, appearing to deserve more careful consideration than it has hitherto received. The most minute details connected with pagan customs, and the illustration of domestic usages, costume, or the refinements of advancing civilisation amongst the Greeks and Romans, have been investigated with the utmost diligence, whilst the curious evidences relating to the private life of bygone times, in our own country, have been very imperfectly noticed. Those national monuments which display the constructive genius of our forefathers in their ecclesiastical, castellated, or domestic edifices, have for some time arrested the attention of numerous lovers of antiquity, and the smallest details of architectural ornament or arrangement have been examined with keen interest. Should the numerous scattered evidences which remain be regarded as devoid of interest, which may enable the antiquary to revive the stirring picture of daily life and social manners within those ancient walls, of which every feature has become now so familiar to us?

The investigation of the domestic habits of former times is a subject of much variety and extent, and the vestiges presented to us may frequently appear so trivial in their nature as to be unworthy of consideration. Amongst minor objects connected with festive usages, those now brought before the notice of our readers may possibly appear to be of that trivial character, and to have received already from antiquarians as full a share of attention as they can deserve. It does not appear, however, that any correct representation of the curiously ornamented "fruit-trenchers," in fashion during the sixteenth century, has hitherto been given, in illustration of various conjectures advanced regarding them; and I would hope that the examples, which I have been kindly permitted to submit to the readers of the *Journal*, may not prove devoid of interest; possibly, even that they may prove the means of drawing forth some further information.

The only set of tablets, or trenchers, of this description, rectangular in form, hitherto noticed, are in the possession of Mrs. Bird, of Upton-on-Severn. They are twelve in number, formed of thin leaves, of some light-coloured wood, possibly that of the lime-tree, measuring about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and enclosed in a wooden case formed like a book with clasps, the sides being decorated with an elegant arabesque design, imitating the patterns of impressed bindings, such as were found in the libraries of Grolier or Maioli.



On removing a sliding piece which forms the upper margin of this little tome the tablets may be taken out. They are curiously painted and gilt, every one presenting a different design, and inscribed with verses from holy writ conveying some moral admonition. Each tablet relates to a distinct subject. These legends are enclosed in compartments, as shewn in the annexed representation, surrounded by various kinds of foliage and the old fashioned flowers of an English garden, the campion, honeysuckle, and gilliflower, each tablet being ornamented with a different flower. The trencher, of which a representation is given, bears the oak-leaf and acorns, and the texts inscribed upon it relate to the uncertainty of human life. Upon the others are found admonitions against

covetousness, hatred, malice, gluttony, profane swearing and evil speaking, with texts in which the virtues of benevolence, patience, chastity, forgiveness of injuries, and so forth, are inculcated.

The specimen here given may shew the quaint arrangement of these inscriptions.

The following are the texts relating to inebriety, and it may deserve remark that, having been taken from a version of the Scriptures, previous to the subdivision into verses, the chapters only are indicated. In the centre, "Wo be vnto you that ryse vppe early to geue your selues to dronkenes, and set all your myndes so on drynckynge, that ye sytte swearynge therat vntyll yt be nighte. The Harpe, the Lute, the Tabour, the Drumslade, the Trumpet, the Shalme, and plentye of wyne, are at your feastes, but the worde of the lorde, do ye not beholde, neyther consydre ye the workes of hys handes. Esaie the Prophete i the 5. Chap." In the four compartments of the margin, "Take hede that your hart' be not ouerwhelmed wyth feastyng and dronken ship. Luk. 21. Thorowe glotonye many peryshe. Eccl. 35. Thorowe feastyng many haue dyed but he that eateth measurably p'longeth lyfe. Eccl. 37. Be no wyne bybber. Eccl. 31."

The sides thus ornamented were coated with a hard transparent varnish, and have suffered very slightly by use; the reverse, which probably was the side upon which the fruit or comfits were laid, is smooth and clean, without varnish or colour. These curious "fruit-trenchers" were found amongst a variety of old articles at Elmley castle, Worcestershire, about twenty years since; and they were presented to Mrs. Bird, by Mr. F. Woodward, of Pershore.

By the obliging permission of the lady amongst whose collections these singular tablets had thus been deposited, they were included in the assemblage of interesting objects of antiquity and art, exhibited at the Deanery during the meeting of the Institute at Winchester, September, 1845. The kindness of Mrs. Bird in this instance was the cause of bringing to light other sets of "fruit-trenchers." One of these, belonging to Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq., of Idsworth Park, Hants, consisted of ten trenchers, of the more usual form of roundels, ornamented in precisely similar style to those already described; they measure $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are enclosed in a box, which bears upon its cover the royal arms, France



and England quarterly, surmounted by the imperial crown. The supporters of the scutcheon are the lion and the dragon, indicating that these roundels are of the times of Queen Elizabeth. On each is inscribed a rhyming stanza and Scripture texts, each relating, as those on the tablets already described, to some different subject of moral admonition. The following examples may suffice to shew the character of these quaint "posies."

Under the symbol of a skull,

"Content yⁱ selfe wth thyn estat
 And sende noo poore wight from thy gate
 For why this coucell I y^e giue
 To learn to die and die to lyue

Set an order in yⁱ house for y^u shalt die & not lyue. Ecl. 3.
 Thy goodes wel got by knowledge skile
 Wil heape yⁱ hungrie bagges to fyll
 But riches gayned by falsehoodes drift
 Will run awaie as streame ful swift.

Haue noo pleasure in lyeng for the vse ther off is naught. Ecl. 7.

Though hungrie meales be put in pot

Yet conscience cleare kept without spot

Doth keepe y^e corpes in quiet rest

Than hee that thousandes hathe in cchest.

With out faith yt is vnpossible to please God. Hebrew the. 11."

It must be admitted that these uncourtly rhymes seem ill deserving to be designated as "posies." They are of the same doggrel character as various others communicated from time to time to Mr. Urban, amongst which may be mentioned a roundel formerly in the possession of Ives, the historian of Burgh castle, and described by him as a trencher for cheese or sweetmeats. These roundels have, however, been considered by some antiquaries as intended to be used in some social game, like modern conversation cards: their proper use appears to be sufficiently proved by the chapter on "posies" in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1589^a, which contains the following statement. "There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for new yeare's gifts, or to be printed or put upon banketting dishes of sugar plate, or of March paines, &c., they were called Nenia or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them poesies, and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or use them as devises in ringes and armes."

It was the usage in olden times to close the banquet with "confettes, sugar plate, fertes with other subtilties, with Ipo-crass," served to the guests as they stood at the board, after grace was said^b. The period has not been stated at which the fashion of desserts and long sittings after the principal meal in the day became an established custom. It was, doubtless, at the time when that repast, which during the reign of Elizabeth had been at eleven before noon, amongst the higher classes in England, took the place of the supper, usually served at five, or between five and six, at that period^c. The prolonged revelry, once known as the "reare supper," may have led to the custom of following up the dinner with a sumptuous dessert. Be this as it may, there can be little question that the concluding service of the social meal, composed, as Harrison, who wrote about the year 1579, informs us, of "fruit and conceits of all

^a Cited by a correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1797.

^b Leland, Coll. vi. 24.

^c Harrison's description of England, c. 6. in Holinshed's Chron. ii. 171.

sorts," was dispensed upon the ornamental trenchers above described. It is not easy to fix the period at which their use commenced: in the "Doucean Museum" at Goodrich Court, there is a set of roundels, closely resembling those in the possession of Mr. Clarke Jervoise, which, as Sir Samuel Meyrick states in the Catalogue of that curious collection, appear, by the badge of the rose and pomegranate conjoined, to be of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.^d Possibly they may have been introduced with many foreign "conceits" and luxuries from France and Germany, during that reign. In the times of Elizabeth mention first occurs of fruit-dishes of any ornamental ware, the service of the table having previously been performed with dishes, platters, and saucers of pewter, and "treen" or wooden trenchers; or, in more stately establishments, with silver plate. Shakspeare makes mention of "China dishes^e," but it is more probable that they were of the ornamental ware fabricated in Italy, and properly termed *Maiolica*, than of oriental porcelain. The first mention of "porselyn" in England occurs in 1587-8, when its rarity was so great, that a porringer and a cup of that costly ware were selected as new year's gifts presented to the queen by Burghley and Cecil^f. Shortly after, mention is made by several writers of "earthen vessell painted; costly fruit-dishes of fine earth painted; fine dishes of earth painted, such as are brought from Venice^g."

Those elegant Italian wares, which in France appear to have superseded the more homely appliances of the festive table, about the middle of the sixteenth century, were doubtless adopted at the tables of the higher classes in our own country, towards its close. The wooden fruit-trencher was not, however, wholly disused during the seventeenth century, and amongst sets of roundels which may be assigned to the reign of James I. or Charles I., those in the possession of Mr. Hailstone may be mentioned, exhibited in the museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at York. They were purchased in a broker's shop at Bradford, Yorkshire; in dimensions they resemble the trenchers of the reign of Elizabeth, already described; but their decoration is of a more ordinary character. On each tablet is pasted a line engraving, of coarse execution, and gaudily coloured, represent-

^d Gent. Mag., VI. N. S. 492.

^e Measure for Measure Act ii. sc. 1.

^f Nichol's Progresses, ii. 528.

^g Minshew, Florio, Howell, &c.

ing one of the Sibyls. Around the margin is inscribed a stanza. The following may serve as a specimen.

“The Phrygian Sibill named Cassandra.
 God readie is to punishe mans mischance,
 Ore swolne with sinne, hood-winckt with ignorance
 Into the Virgins wombe to make all euen,
 Hee comes from heauen to earthe, to giue vs heauen.”

ALBERT WAY.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAIT SERVICE

MENTIONED IN THE LIBER WINTON, AND ON THE SUPPOSED MONASTERY
 OF SAPALANDA.

It is to be regretted that, although the attention of learned antiquaries has lately been drawn to the subject of Winchester and its memorials, no one has been tempted to analyze and illustrate the venerable record called the Liber Winton or Winchester Domesday. The earlier of the two inquisitions, which are included under that name, is one which needs explanation, and presents several topics of great interest. I am aware of no general observations which have been published on this subject, except those contained in the communication made by the late Bishop Lyttleton to the Society of Antiquaries, and referred to by Gough in his *British Topography*^a. It is with a view to correct what appear to me to be two material misapprehensions in the statement of those eminent antiquaries, that I have thought it worth while to offer the following observations.

In enumerating the houses and other tenements within the city, and the various pecuniary and other duties and services attached to them, the record occasionally mentions one which is called *wata*. Dr. Lyttleton supposes this to be a tax in the nature of Danegeld. The following are some of the entries in which the word occurs :

Fol. 3. A house, held by Will. de Albinneio and Herbertus Camerarius under Wolwardus Harengarius, “nullam reddit consuetudinem præter^b watam.”

^a Sir H. Ellis, in his Introduction to the supplemental volume containing the Exeter and Winchester Domesdays, particularly cites the opinion of Dr. Lyttleton on the points hereafter referred to.

^b The word *præter* is sometimes contracted, but both syllables are also found in extenso; so that there is no doubt about the word.

Again : Roger filius Geroldi holds lachenictahalla (sic. the knighten hall), "et nullam consuetudinem inde facit præter watham."

The house of Stanulfus is found to have been "quieta tempore Regis Edwardi præter watham et geldis."

Fol. 5. Under the lands of barons and others we find a house of the abbot's fee, occupied by Osbertus filius Alberede, "quæ faciebat watham."

The house of Alvinus is stated to be "quieta præter waitam."

So (fol. 8) land is found to be "libera præter waitam;" and again (fol. 9), "Tenet eas (domos) comes de Mellent, et sunt similiter quietæ præter waitam."

I apprehend that the word being coupled in two or three instances with "*geldis*," has led to the conjecture that *wata* or *waita* was a tax ejusdem generis: yet I cannot entertain any doubt that it really refers to the service of watching (*guet*), and not to any pecuniary rent or impost, though services of this kind were in other instances, and at a later period, often converted into fixed fines.

The early occurrence of this personal service as annexed to the tenure of land, is familiar in this and other countries, and many examples are given by Ducange, verb. *Wacta*. It is found in customals, charters, and capitularies of the eighth and ninth centuries, and was a charge imposed on free as well as servile tenants^c. Sometimes we find it enforced for the protection of some castle or fortress, against surprise or hostile attack, in which case the tenure is similar to that of castle-guard. In other cases, it is a measure of police established for the security of property, and the preservation of peace. To which of these classes the wait-service at Winchester in the twelfth century is to be referred is not very clear. The twelve "vigilantes homines de melioribus civitatis" mentioned in the Exchequer Domesday, under the city of Shrewsbury, may be considered as an example of a local police, called into service only for temporary purposes during a royal visit.

The castle of Norwich affords an instance of the service of castle-watch distinct from castle-guard, from which favoured

^c See Prolegomena to the Polyptique of Irminon, p. 776—8, for numerous citations.—"Facit wactam et omne servicium quod ei injungitur." Polypt. Irminonis, p. 212—"Faciunt wagtas aut redimunt denariis ii." Polypt. S. Amandi, printed p. 925 of the above Prolegomena:—"Domus super allodium infra parochiam castelli excubiæ quod appellant *gueteur* respondere prorsus nihil neque persolvere teneretur." Charter of exemption (A.D.

1159) by the Count of Namur in favour of the church of St. Aubain. This duty is referred to in a charter of another Count to the same church, A.D. 1423. "Item que par toute nostre ville de Namur ledit chapitre dedans leur paroche, et dehors les mannans sur leurs allost et mazures ne payent a nous d'un deult appellé *waytage* que doivent tous autres bourgeois et mannans."—Galliot, Hist. de Namur, vols. v. and vi.

individuals or bodies were occasionally exempted. The duty is called *gawite* (i. e. *gwaite*) in the charter of Richard I., and the money-payment exacted in lieu of it was afterwards familiarly known by the name of *wait-fee*^d.

In the earldom of Cornwall a very remarkable example occurs of a class of tenants who held (and may perhaps be considered as still holding) their lands as of the castle of Launceston, by the tenure of keeping watch at the castle gate. The tenants thus bound to perform "*vigilias ad portam castri*" also owed suit to a special court in the nature of a court baron, called the "*curia vigiliæ*," "*curia de gayte*," or "*wayternesse court*," of which many records are still extant in the different offices of the Exchequer, and among the records of the Duchy^e.

Among the instances of wait-service in the Winchester Domesday is the following :

"Alestanus fuit monetarius T. R. E. et habuit quandam terram. Modo tenet eam Wigot Delinc et facit omnem consuetudinem præter waitam, et reddit *monachis de Sapalanda* 30*d*."

This passage has given rise to the second error of Dr. Lyttleton, to which I have alluded; for he infers from it the existence of a monastery of which every other record has perished, namely, the monastery of Sapaland. Another passage (in folio 8 of the record) appears at first sight to warrant his inference :

"Est ibi juxta quædam mans[io], quæ reddit monachis de Sapalanda 30*d*, et facit consuetudines quas solebat facere T. R. E."

The result has been that the new monastery of Sapaland has taken its place among the ancient English conventual establishments in Nasmyth's edition of Tanner's *Notitia*, and

^d See 1 Rym. 5 Ric. I. new ed. Bloomfield, in his History, seems to have misunderstood this word. Spelman, in his Gloss., voc. *waite-fee*, gives an instance, temp. Eliz., of a tenure by "*waite-fee et castle-garde*."

^e The horn of the castle watchman was troublesome to noctivagous lovers :

"Gaite de la tor !

Gardez entor

Les murs, se Deus vos voie ;

C'or sont à séjour

Dame et seignor,

Et larron vont en proie. (*La gaite corne*.)

Hu, et hu, et hu, et hu !

Je l'ai veu,

Là jus soz la coudroie !

Hu, et hu, et hu, et hu !

A bien près l'ocirroie." &c.

Chansons de Flore et Blanchefleur, 13^e siècle. Chants Historiques, par Leroux de Lincy, 1^e Serie, p. 139. ed. 1841. Paris. My readers will hardly require to be reminded that the waits, whose spontaneous music disturbs our sleep before Christmas, are *souvenirs* of the armed watch, who guarded the repose of King William at Shrewsbury, of the burghers and nobles at Winchester, and of the abbot and monks of St. Germain, in the days of Charlemagne.

in the two last editions of Dugdale's *Monasticon*: yet out of the five passages in the *Liber Winton* where the name of Sapalanda occurs, three seem to me to negative the inference of Dr. Lyttleton: they are as follows:

"Borewoldus Horloc tenuit i. domum tempore Regis Edwardi, et facit (sic) omnem consuetudinem. Modo tenent monachi et fac[it]^f similiter consuetudinem et redd[it] eis 30*d. de Sapalanda.*"

"Lowricus presbyter de *Sapalanda monacorum* tenuit i. domum T. R. E. et reddit omnem consuetudinem et 30*d.*"

"Hunbric tenuit quandam *terram de Sapalanda* T. R. E. et facit omnem consuetudinem, Modo tenet eam Alwinus Barbitre et facit similiter."

The accidental position of the words "de Sapalanda," after the word "monachis," in the two first entries, has occasioned the ambiguity; the three last shew that Sapaland was the name or other description of some place, estate, or land, out of which some Winchester monastery derived a revenue, amounting, in the case of each tenement, (except the one occupied by Hunbric,) to 2*s.* 6*d.*^g

The word "monachi" is used alone in several instances, as in fol. 12 (p. 541 b, of the printed copy), and probably means the monks of St. Swithun. Whatever may have given rise to the name of Sapaland, the land itself from which the Sapland rents were derived, appears from the property described in connection with it to have been on the north, or north-east side of the city, near Ovington; at least there are circumstances which lead me to conjecture that such was the fact.

It is singular that it did not occur to the bishop to make another addition to the *Monasticon* on the authority of the same record; for, on fol. 7, we have "*inter illam terram et monasterium Sancti Walarici erat una venella,*" &c. It might plausibly be inferred from this that there was a monastery of St. Valery at Winchester, if we did not know that a parish church was sometimes designated as a minster, without any pretence to conventuality, and that in fact there was such a church near the Westgate at Winchester. E. SMIRKE.

^f The tenement, and not the tenant, is here, and in other places in the record, represented as doing or owing the service and rents.

^g One would expect to find some such

local name as Sapland, Sopland, or Shapland, in the neighbourhood; but I am not aware that there is such. We have Chil-land, Milland, Boysland, &c.

Original Documents.

By the kind permission of C. Winston, Esq., I am enabled to bring before the readers of this Journal a copy of an original document, belonging to C. J. Pocock, Esq., of Bristol, which exhibits a remarkable instance of the use made of the terrors of excommunication in the thirteenth century. All are familiar with the employment of this instrument on many important occasions, and also as an ordinary means of enforcing obedience to the decrees of the ecclesiastical authorities; but to find it introduced by express stipulation as a sort of penalty into a private transaction of inconsiderable moment, is I think sufficiently rare to deserve notice in the *Archæological Journal*.

Hawisia de Wygornia (i. e. of Worcester) was the wife of Peter de Wygornia, and in all probability resided at Bristol in their stone house near All Saints church-yard or cemetery, at the date of this document, the feast of St. Edmund the king, 1254. She appears to have been desirous of confirming a grant that had been made by her husband to Richard de Calna (Calne in Wiltshire) of a piece of land near that church-yard or cemetery, in which both she and her husband were interested: most likely it was her inheritance, and she and her husband held it in her right. To have effected such a confirmation in the then state of the law of this country, either her husband must have joined with her in a species of conveyance called a *fine*, which at that time had not very long been employed for such purposes, and was in fact a compromise, with the consent of the court, of a suit against the husband and wife, commonly fictitious, by acknowledging the land the subject of the suit to be the property of the plaintiff, who was in reality the person to whom it was intended to be conveyed; or, if a custom existed at Bristol similar to what there was in many cities and towns, a remnant perhaps of Anglo-Saxon law, her husband and herself might have accomplished the same object by a deed acknowledged by them before the mayor or other proper officer for that purpose, whose duty it would have been to

have ascertained, by enquiry of her apart from her husband, whether she was a free agent in the matter. However, in either case her husband must have concurred with her; but from some cause, whether unwillingness, absence, incompetence, or what else does not appear, he was not a party to the transaction; and consequently she could not by legal means confirm the grant. Her own deed would have been a nullity, a married woman not being able so to bind either herself or her heirs. It required therefore the ingenuity of a lawyer and an ecclesiastic to devise a substitute for a legal instrument. The expedient resorted to, and which was carried into effect by the document above mentioned, was this; a deed was prepared whereby she in terms confirmed her husband's grant exactly as she might have done if she had been a widow; and then, instead of the usual warranty of the land against herself her heirs and assigns, which would have been of no avail as she was married, she, by a very elaborate clause, a curious example of formal composition in that age, subjected herself her heirs and assigns to excommunication by the Dean of Bristol for the time being, with lighted candles and the ringing of bells, in all the churches of Bristol, in case she or they disturbed Richard de Calna his heirs or assigns in the enjoyment of the land; and for the observance of this she pledged herself by oath to Gilbert the then Dean of Bristol, and Stephen de Gnohussalo (Gnoushall) the then Vicar of All Saints. This deed was sealed in the presence of several witnesses by Hawisia herself, the Dean, and the Vicar. The following is a copy of it, the contracted words being given at length.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Hawisia, Uxor Petri de Wygornia, salutem in domino; Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse, Ricardo de Calna omnem donacionem et concessionem quam dictus Petrus de Wygornia maritus meus eidem Ricardo fecit de quadam parte terre illius in villa Bristolli juxta Cimiterium Omnium Sanctorum, que quidem pars terre continet in longitudine quatuor decim pedes a terra nostra ex parte occidentali usque ad terram ejusdem Ricardi de Calna ex parte orientali, et undecim pedes in latitudine inter domum nostram petrinam ex parte boreali et terram nostram ex parte australi, Habendam et tenendam totam dictam partem terre cum pertinenciis sibi Ricardo de Calna et heredibus et assignatis suis adeo libere et quiete prout carta, quam dictus Petrus de Wygornia maritus meus inde dicto Ricardo fecit, melius et liberius protestatur: Promisi etiam pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis per bonam stipulacionem, quod nullus nostrum dictum Ricardum heredes vel assignatos suos aliquo

tempore futuro super tota dicta terra vel aliqua sui parte inquietabit vel molestabit coram aliquo iudice; Quos si inquietaverimus contra dictam meam promissionem, concessi pro me heredibus et assignatis meis, ad simplicem denunciacionem dicti Ricardi heredum vel assignatorum suorum, sine juramento vel alia probacione eorundem, et sine aliqua vocacione mihi heredibus vel assignatis meis facienda, et sine aliquo strepitu judiciali, quod Decanus Bristolli, qui pro tempore fuerit, nos omnes et singulos nostrum publice et sollempniter candelis accensis et pulsatis campanis in omnibus ecclesiis Bristolli excommunicari faciat, et denunciari ut excommunicatos ab omnibus arctius evitandis donec a dicta inquietacione cessaverimus, una cum omnibus dampnis et expensis dicto Ricardo heredibus vel assignatis suis, quas occasione ejusdem inquietacionis fecerint, a me heredibus vel assignatis meis refundendis; quas simplici verbo dicti Ricardi heredum vel assignatorum suorum concessi declarari: Et subjeci me heredes et assignatos meos sponte et pure jurisdictioni et coercioni dicti Decani ubicunque fuerimus ad dictam excommunicacionem in personas nostras fulminandam cum opus fuerit: Et ne contra predictas promissionem et stipulacionem venire presumamus, affidavi in manus dominorum Gilberti tunc Decani Bristolli et Stephani de Gnohussalo tunc Vicarii Ecclesie omnium Sanctorum Bristolli, qui una cum sigillo meo presenti scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt. Actum Anno gratie M^o. CC^o. L^o. quarto circa festum Sancti Eadmundi Regis. Hiis testibus Paulo de Corderia, Martino de Corderia^a, Roberto Pikard, Adamo Snel, Waltero de Monte, Reginaldo Golde, Willielmo Halye, Johanne de Templo et aliis^b."

L.S.

L.S.

L.S.

The seal of Hawisia, which is the middle one, is a pointed ellipse, and upon it the device of a flaming star (or a star with wavy rays) above a crescent, and round it S' HAWISSIE D E. The letters between D and the final E are broken off. The last letter is certainly E, though I suppose that DE WYGORNIA^c was intended^c. On the seal of the

^a Corderia, a ropery. The business of rope-making must have been of some importance in a maritime town like Bristol.

^b I have not been able to find any of these witnesses mentioned elsewhere; but the names of Halye, Golde, and Snel occur at different times in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries among the propositors and bailiffs of Bristol. A William de Halys, who was a propositor in 1229, may have been the witness William Halye.

^c I have not been able to discover any thing certain of this lady or of Peter de Wygornia her husband in addition to what this document furnishes. Rymer mentions a Phillip de Wygornia who was in the service of King John, and sent by him in 1208 to Ireland associated with two

justiciaries, and in 1213 to Rome on business with the pope, and was a witness to the charter granted by John in the seventeenth year of his reign to the city of Dublin; also a William de Wygornia, called "Magister Willielmus de Wygornia," who was one of the two persons named in the letters of Henry the Third in 1265, for annulling the grant of the treasurer'ship of York made to Almeric de Montfort while the king was a prisoner in the hands of the earl of Leicester, Almeric's father. This William was, I think, the nephew of Phillip; but I have not been able to trace any connexion between either of them, and Peter or Hawisia; it is nevertheless worthy of notice, that the device on the seal of Hawisia closely resembles a

Dean, which is also a pointed ellipse, is a bird resembling a crow, and round it S' DECANI BRISTOLLI^d; and on the seal of the Vicar, which is round, is a human head, and about it S' DNI STEPNI DE NOVSPAL'. Noushall was probably Gnoushall, now Gnosall, in Staffordshire. The spelling of this name in the document as compared with the seal is a curious instance of unsettled orthography^e. All the seals are of green wax, and those of the Dean and Vicar perfect.

The excommunication, to which Hawisia agreed to submit, was of the more formidable kind; for there were two kinds, the greater and the less. The latter merely excluded from the rites and sacraments of the Church; but the former had not only that effect, but was pronounced with more affecting solemnities, and prohibited all dealings and intercourse with the excommunicated person; which was no light matter in an age when such sentences were carried into execution with considerable rigour.

The peculiarity in the form of the instrument may, I think, be to some extent accounted for. In the twelfth century a great contest commenced between the secular courts and the ecclesiastical authorities. Among other things in dispute was a practice, which had sprung up, of the ecclesiastical courts assuming to take cognizance of contracts, and to enforce the performance of them by excommunication, where the contracting parties had sworn to observe them, whatever may have been the case where there was not an oath. This the

royal badge, which appears on the great seals of Richard the First and Henry the Third, and is said to have been borne by the servants of King John, and though not on his seal, is found on his Irish coins. It is not however an uncommon device. Many have supposed it to be referrible to the crusades: but this is very questionable. Probably it had some symbolic or emblematic meaning as it occurs so often, and it may on that account have been assumed by this lady. From the Rot. Hundred. I learn there was a Henry de Wygornia in Wilts, temp. Hen. III., and a Rich. de Wygornia was sheriff for that county temp. Edw. I. A John de Wygornia was rector of St. Michael's Bristol, in 1313. It is possible further research might identify Phillip, William, Peter, Henry, Richard, and John as members of the same family; but if William of Worcester, surnamed Botoner, a scholar and antiquary of the fifteenth century born at Bristol, was of the family of Peter, they were of humbler

grade probably than the others; for according to Tanner, Botoner's ancestors were engaged in trade. Richard de Calne may not have been of higher rank, for a Richard de Calne was one of the bailiffs of Bristol in 1335.

^d The present deanery of Bristol was created by Henry the Eighth. The Dean above mentioned was in all probability the Dean of the Christianity (court Christian) of Bristol. Barrett in his History of Bristol, p. 451, gives a document partly in the original Latin and partly translated, relating to the Kalendaries in All Saints parish and dated about 1318, wherein "Robertus Hazell rector ecclesiæ de Derham et decanus Christianitatis Bristollie," is mentioned; and in the translated part he is called Dean of Bristol.

^e According to Barrett, p. 458, Stephen Gnowshale gave to the parish of All Saints a tenement in All Saints-lane about 1350. Query, should it not have been 1250?

secular courts firmly, and at length successfully, resisted. The general reader will find as much probably as he will be curious to learn on this subject in the second volume of Mr. Hallam's *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pp. 310 et seqq. The practice was based on the doctrine of the spiritual courts, that they act *pro salute animæ*; and the prevention of injustice and perjury, particularly the latter, was alleged as a justifiable ground for their interposition. This contest was continued, with more or less energy, till after the date of the above document, though the ecclesiastical tribunals had sometime before been driven from many of their positions. A great effort was made on their behalf by Archbishop Boniface, who issued his canons and constitutions in 1258, and afterwards there was an appeal to parliament, but without success; and the statute or ordinance intitled 'Circumspecte agatis,' commonly referred to the thirteenth year of Edward the First, shews within what limits their authority was then reduced. However, contracts concerning lay-fees, i. e. in popular language, the lands of lay persons, were never suffered to be brought under their cognizance; and therefore this case was clearly out of their general jurisdiction, and hence the endeavour to give the Dean a special jurisdiction and coercive power by means of an express stipulation for the purpose, and an oath taken for the observance of it; a contrivance which after all, I have no doubt, would have been found unavailing if the lady had sought the protection of the common law court; and an apprehension of this, I conceive, induced the framer of the instrument to provide so carefully that she should submit to excommunication on the bare allegation of Richard de Calna that he had been disturbed, without oath or other proof being required, and without any judicial fuss (*sine aliquo strepitu judiciale*).^f W. S. W.

^f This is not a solitary instance of such a phrase in a document of that period. A similar one occurs in an agreement between the abbot and convent of St. Mary Oseney and the prior and convent of Burncester (Bicester) respecting some tithes, which is recited in an agreement between the same parties dated 1300; see *Paroch. Antiq.* 344. It has some other points of resemblance to the document above mentioned; for the prior and his convent agreed to submit to the "coercion and discretion" of the official or chancellor of the bishop of Lincoln, or any other judge the abbot and his convent

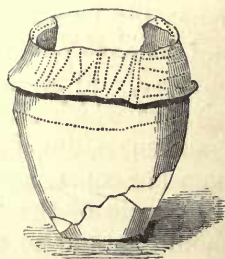
should choose, that the observance of the agreement might be enforced by ecclesiastical censures "*absque articuli. seu libelli petitione et quocunque strepitu judiciali.*" A stipulation of this kind was probably not uncommon when parties engaged to submit to the decision of a person who had no other authority to adjudicate between them in the matter; as appears to have been the case in the agreement referred to, though the subject of it and the parties were, for most purposes, within the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

FOR the following description of a remarkable tumulus near Badbury camp, Dorset, we are indebted to Mr. John H. Austen, of Ensbury, Local Secretary of the Institute in that county.

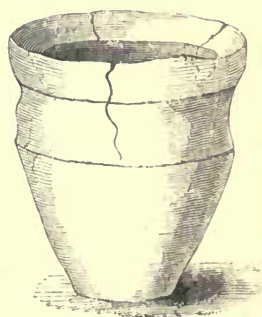
"On Nov. 1, 1845, I accidentally ascertained that a barrow situated about five miles from Wimborne, Dorset, upon the road leading to Blandford, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Badbury camp, was in progress of being levelled. The circumstance which chiefly attracted my notice was the vast quantities of large sandstones and flints which had been taken from it. Unfortunately nearly two-thirds of the tumulus were already removed. From the remainder, however, I have obtained a tolerably accurate idea of its interior arrangement, which, with perhaps the exception of the 'Deverill barrow,' opened by W. Miles, Esq., in 1825, is more highly interesting than any yet examined. The labourer employed could give me but little information respecting the part already destroyed, further than that he had thrown up many pieces of pottery, and found one urn in a perfect state, but in removal he had broken it; sufficient however remained to enable me to ascertain its form and dimensions. It measured 8 inches in height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and at the bottom $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The colour of the outer side was more red than is usual, and within it had a black hard ash adhering to the side. It was inverted, and contained only a few white ashes. It was ornamented with lines of from nine to fourteen fine pricked dots, as if made with a portion of a small tooth comb. Such an instrument was discovered a few years since by some workmen, whilst lowering a hill midway betwixt Badbury camp and the village of Shapwicke, having at one end a small circular hole, and at the other eight short teeth like those of a comb. It was four inches long and one inch wide, and was part of the rib of a deer^a. The barrow was circular, measuring about eighty yards in circumference, the diameter sixty-two feet, and the height nine feet; it had however been considerably reduced by the plough. Upon



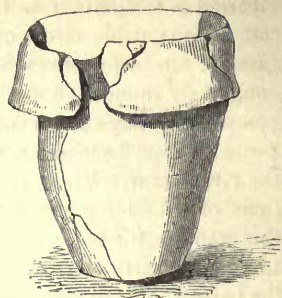
^a Several combs of this description have been found in Great Britain, with remains of the primeval age. A representation of one may be seen in the *Archæologia Scotica*. Two, found at the Castle-hill, Thetford, were communicated by Dr. Stukeley to the Society of Antiquaries. They appeared to be formed of the bone of a horse. Another, found within the remarkable

entrenchments at Stanwick, Yorkshire, has been deposited by Lord Prudhoe at the British Museum. The conjecture that these implements had served for the impression of ornaments on the rude fictile vessels of the earliest period does not appear to have been previously stated, and may deserve attention.

clearing a section across the centre, the following formation presented itself. The outside circle or foot of the barrow was of chalk, occupying a space of fifteen feet towards the centre. There was then a wall extending completely round, and enclosing an area of about thirty feet in diameter, composed of large masses of sandstone brought from some part of the heath, probably from Lytchett, a distance of not less than five miles, and across the river Stour. These stones were well packed together as in the foundations of a building, and the interstices tightly filled with flints. Within this wall, for the space of three or four feet, was a bed of flints, without any mixture of earth or chalk, packed together from the floor to the surface of the barrow, having only a few inches of earth above. The remainder of the interior was occupied by large sandstones, serving to protect the various interments. About the centre I found six deposits. The most northern of these was the skeleton of a young child, by the side of which, proceeding west, there was a cist containing a deposit of ashes and burnt bones; and near it another, rather above the floor, containing burnt wood. Immediately beneath this was a cist containing an urn, placed with its mouth downwards, and filled with burnt bones, which were perfectly dry and white. It was without any ornament, and measured in height ten and a quarter inches; the diameter at the mouth, which turned outwards, was eight and three quarter inches, and at the bottom four inches. The other cists contained burnt bones and ashes. Sandstones had been placed over them, but were removed without my having an opportunity of ascertaining their position. A short distance south of these deposits there was a cist containing the bones and skull of a young child, over which had been placed a flat sandstone, and about a foot from it appeared a deposit of small bones, occupying a space of only two feet; these were apparently the remains of a woman. Immediately above was a row of sandstones, resting, as was usual throughout the barrow, upon a thin layer of burnt wood. At this spot the barrow appeared to have been opened after its final formation, as if for the purpose of a subsequent interment, and filled up, not with the earth of which the remainder was formed, but with loose chalk, there being no stones or flints above those which lay immediately upon the deposit. At the extreme south of these cists was a large sandstone, three feet in diameter by sixteen inches in thickness, placed edgewise. The above-mentioned cists were circular. A few inches west of the cist described as containing an urn, was the lower half of another, measuring in diameter five and a half inches, inverted, and placed upon the floor of the barrow, without any protection, merely surrounded by a thin layer of ashes and then the solid earth. It was filled with ashes and burnt bones, and rested upon the parts of a broken skull. Near this was an urn, also unprotected, and consequently much injured by the spade. It was placed upright, and measured in diameter nine and a half



inches, by about ten inches in height. In form it resembled the urn first described, marked with impressed dots, but it was without any ornament. A short distance from these was a deposit of burnt wood at the west side of a large flat stone, placed edgeways, which measured three feet four inches by two feet ten inches, and thirteen inches in thickness. From its appearance it would seem that the fire had been lighted by its side. Immediately beneath the edge of this cist, and resting upon the chalk, was a small urn inverted, and by its side some small human bones. It was wholly unprotected, and unfortunately destroyed. South-east of this was a cist sixteen by twelve inches in diameter, and eighteen inches in depth, containing ashes and a few burnt bones, with a large sized human tooth. Close to the edge of this cist, upon its western side, was placed in an upright position, a large stone measuring in diameter three by two and a half feet; and leaning against it another of still larger dimensions, inclining towards the north. This measured six and a half by four feet, and fifteen inches in thickness. About three feet further east were two large stones set edgeways, and meeting at their tops. Beneath them was the skeleton of a small child with the legs drawn up, lying from west to east. At the north-west side of the barrow, about five feet within the wall, was a cist cut in the solid chalk, measuring sixteen inches in diameter by sixteen in depth; it contained an urn inverted, and filled with burnt bones. Though carefully bandaged, it fell to pieces upon removal, being of more brittle material than any previously discovered. The clay of which it is formed is mixed with a quantity of very small white particles, having the appearance of pounded quartz. It measured in height nine inches by nine and a half in diameter, and is ornamented by six rows of circular impressions made with the end of a round stick or bone of a quarter of an inch in diameter. The cist was filled up with ashes. A few inches from this was a cist differing in form, being wider at the top than beneath, in diameter eighteen inches by eighteen in depth; a flat stone was placed over it. It contained the skeleton of a young child, laid across, with the legs bent downwards. Lying close to the ribs was a small elegantly-shaped urn, measuring four inches in height by four in diameter, and made of rather a dark clay. It is ornamented with a row of small circular impressions, similar to those mentioned in the last instance, close to the lip, which turns rather out: beneath is a row of perpendicular scratches, and then two rows of chevrons, also perpendicular. At the feet of the skeleton was a peculiarly small cup, measuring in height one and a half inches by two and a quarter in diameter. It is ornamented with two rows of pricked holes near the top, beneath which is a row of impressions, made probably with an



instrument of flat bone, three-eighths of an inch in width, slightly grooved across the end. The same pattern is at the bottom and upon the rim. Near this, towards the south-west, was a deposit of burnt wood, situated above the floor of the barrow, and immediately beneath it were two cists. In one of these, which measured two feet in diameter by one and a half in depth, were a few unburnt bones and several pieces of broken pottery, with a small cup, ornamented with three rows of the zigzag pattern, betwixt each of which, as well as upon the edge, is a row of pricked holes, and at the bottom a row of scratches. It measured in height two and a half inches by three in diameter, and had two small handles pierced horizontally: there appeared to have been originally four. In the other, which measured



two feet in diameter by one in depth, were a few unburnt bones and a small urn placed with the mouth upwards, measuring four and three quarter inches in height by the same in diameter. The lip, which turned very much out, is ornamented with a row of scratches, both within and upon its edge, a similar row also passes round near its centre. Close upon the edge of this cist was another urn of similar dimensions, inverted, and embedded in the solid earth without any protection. It is of much ruder workmanship than any of the others, and wholly unornamented, measuring five inches in height by five in diameter. Both these urns inclined equally towards the south-east. These last cists were partly, if not quite, surrounded by large sandstones set edgeways, and smaller ones built upon them, forming as it would seem a dome over the interments, filled with earth, and reaching to the surface of the barrow, where these stones have been occasionally ploughed out. From this circumstance, as well as the general appearance of the excavation, added to the description given by the labourer of the other part of the barrow, I am induced to suspect such to have been the case throughout^b. I found many pieces of broken pottery, and a part of a highly-ornamented urn. There was a total absence of any kind of arms or ornaments. The labourer however shewed me a round piece of thin brass, which he had found amongst the flints within the wall, measuring an inch and five-eighths in diameter. It had two minute holes near the circumference. It was probably attached to some part of the dress as an ornament. Teeth of horses and sheep were of frequent occurrence; I also found some large vertebræ and the tusk of a boar. Upon one of the large stones was a quantity of a white substance like cement, of so hard a nature that it was with difficulty I could break off a portion with an iron bar.

“If I offered a conjecture upon its formation, I should say that the wall, and foot of the barrow, which is of chalk, were first made, and the area kept as a family burying-place. The interments, as above described, were placed at different intervals of time, covered with earth (not chalk) or flints,

^b I would here refer to the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 155, where is described

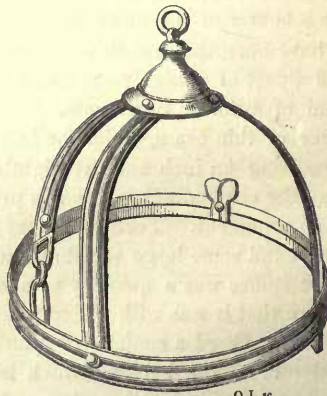
a tumulus in Ireland, containing a dome-shaped structure.

and protected by stones. And over the whole, at a later period, the barrow itself was probably formed. My reason for this opinion is, first, that all these deposits, including, as they do, the skeletons of three or four infants, could scarcely have been made at the same time. And in the second place there was not the slightest appearance (with one exception) of displacement of the stones or flints in any way. As these circumstances then would suggest that the interments were formed at various periods, so the general appearance leaves no doubt as to the superstructure of flints, and surface or form of the barrow itself having been made at the same time and not piecemeal.

"I have met with no instance of a British barrow containing any appearance of a wall having surrounded the interments. Pausanias, in speaking of a monument of Auge, the daughter of Aleus king of Arcadia, in Pergamus, which is above the river Caicus, says, 'this tomb is a heap of earth surrounded with a wall of stone.' And in the Saxon poem, 'Beowulf,' mention is made of a similar wall as surrounding the tomb of a warrior."

Some vestiges of Roman occupation, and apparently of a burial-place in Roman times, have been noticed by Mr. Austen about three quarters of a mile from Badbury camp, adjoining to the Roman road which passes through Badbury to Dorchester. He had recently found fragments of Roman pottery, and a bronze fibula at that spot, and was induced to suppose that the rude comb of bone, above mentioned, which had been dug up near the same locality, might be of Roman rather than British origin.

We are enabled by the kindness of Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, to give a representation of a very curious object, found on the skull of a skeleton, exhumed on Leckhampton hill, in the autumn of 1844, near to the site of a Roman camp^c. Mr. Gomonde writes as follows. "I beg to send a rough, though accurate, sketch of the curious skull-cap; the fact of its having been found near a Roman burying-ground makes it very interesting. The top is like the umbo of a shield similar to those found in Saxon tumuli." This singular relic is now in the possession of Captain Henry Bell; it is formed of bronze, the metal being pliable and thin, ill suited for the purpose of affording any protection against the stroke of a weapon. A portion of the chain remains, which passed under the chin, this when first found was perfect. Sir Samuel Meyrick considers this remarkable head-piece to be the British "Penffestyn." A discovery of similar character was made in 1844 at Souldern, Oxfordshire, near the line of the Portway. The skeleton lay extended W. by S. and E. by N., the head being to the former. Sir Henry



O.J. sc.

^c A brief report of this discovery was given in the *Archæol. Journal*, vol. i. p. 387.

Dryden has recorded the following particulars regarding this interment. "On the right side of its head lay a pair of bone ornaments two inches long, in shape four-sided cones, having on each side nine small engraved circles. At the small end of each is inserted an iron rivet, which is probably the remains of a hook for suspension, perhaps from the ear, by another brass ring. About the head were many fragments of thin brass (one part tin to seven parts copper) which when collected and put together form parts of two bands, the first of which is seven inches long and three-fourths wide, and has encircled the lower part of a leathern skull-cap. The edges of the leather and of this brass band were held together by a thin concave brass binding, in the hollow of which fragments of leather are still to be seen. On each side of the helmet, attached to the brass band, was an ornamental hinge for a chin-strap. Of the other band about 1 ft. 5 inches are existing, the whole of which is equal width, and one eighth narrower than the first. It was probably the binding of the edge of the helmet, where there would be a seam, or intended to encircle the helmet close above the other binding. On both these bands are rivets, which shew that the leather riveted was three sixteenths thick. Nothing else, according to my informants, was found with the skeleton." We are indebted for this curious relation to the interesting addition to the topography of Oxfordshire, compiled by Mr. William Wing^d, and regret that no representation of so singular a relic, which appears to have been precisely analogous to that communicated by Mr. Gomonde, should have been given. The urns found with and near to the skeleton at Souldern, as represented in Mr. Wing's history, from drawings by Sir Henry Dryden, are of a less rude character than the cinerary vessels of the earlier period. They resemble, in some striking particulars, the urns found in Nottinghamshire, and communicated to the Institute by Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P.^e

Mr. Gomonde has subsequently reported another discovery of an interment near the same spot. A human skeleton of ordinary stature was exposed to view, which having been deposited in clay was much decayed by the moisture of the soil. A remarkable appearance, however, presented itself in the clay surrounding the skull, which was full of iron studs, sufficiently indicating that the head had been protected by a cap of singular construction, having been covered all over with these iron studs. Mr. Gomonde with this account forwarded one of these for examination. Nothing else was found with the skeleton, but in the adjoining field were found remains of red pottery and three coins of Constantine, now in his possession, and all the fields around appeared to afford indications of early occupation, by popular tradition connected with them, their names, and general appearances. Various kinds of pottery, coins and other relics, are constantly dug up near this locality.

^d The Antiquities and History of Steeple Aston, compiled by Wm. Wing; Deddington, 1845. We may take this occasion of commending to the notice of those of our readers, who may be interested in such sub-

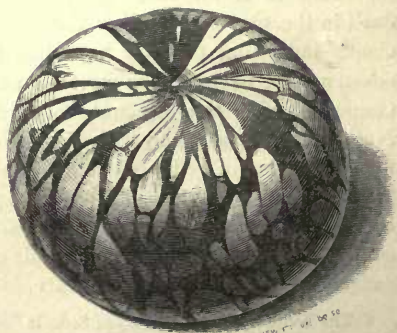
jects, this well-arranged and unpretending work, comprising much valuable information.

^e Archæological Journal, p. 159 of this volume.

A bronze spear-head, of very unusual form, discovered in the bed of the Severn, was communicated during the last year by Mr. Allies, Local Secretary of the Institute at Worcester^f. His vigilance in watching the operations, which have recently brought to light many curious remains from that depository, have enabled him to forward for inspection another bronze weapon of different form. Mr. Allies states that "it was dredged up from the bed of the river Severn by some workmen employed in the improvement of the navigation of that river, about a quarter of a mile below Kempsey Ferry, and the same distance above Pixam Ferry. They also found at the same spot, in the bed of the western side of the river, the remains of oaken piles, under the gravel, and of planking which had been fastened to the piles. These extended about half way across the river. The place is near the site of the Roman camp at Kempsey, described in my *Antiquities of Worcestershire*." This spear-head is formed of mixed metal of very bright colour, and hard quality, the edges being remarkably sharp. It measures, in length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The leaf-shaped blade terminates at the lower extremity in two loops, by means of which the spear-head apparently was securely attached to the shaft. This arrangement is not of uncommon occurrence, and it is well shewn by the curious example of a stone mould for casting such weapons, found in Ireland, in Galway, as also by an Irish weapon represented in this Journal^g. In the present instance there is a flat lozenge-shaped appendage on each side, a variety in the fashion of these weapons apparently intended for the more secure protection of the cord passing through the loops. In some examples a single loop on one side is found to have been accounted sufficient.

We would take this occasion of calling the attention of our readers, who may take an interest in such discoveries, to the valuable information which may result from watchful precaution for securing the ancient remains almost invariably found in the removal of the bed of a river, or any similar operation. The profusion of curious objects discovered in dredging in the Thames is well known, and the extensive collection formed by Dr. Hume, consisting of objects of every period found in the alluvial soil at Hoylake, near the mouth of the Dee, and exhibited at the meeting of the Institute at York, afforded a striking evidence of the importance of such depositories.

The bead here represented, is in the possession of Mr. Orlando Jewitt, Headington, Oxford, and, it is believed, was found in that neighbourhood. It was exhibited with the following notice: "The substance of



^f A representation is given in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 187.

^g *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pl. xxxiv. *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 187.

the bead appears almost black, but, when held to the light, it is found to be a beautifully clear deep green glass; the surface of it is richly varied with splashes of white enamel mixed with blue, radiating from the centre and slightly contorted, particularly on the under side. The enamel penetrates some distance into the substance of the glass, and appears to have been thrown on to the mass while in a soft state; it was then probably slightly twisted and its globular form flattened down between two plain surfaces. It is not perforated, and there is only a very slight depression in the centre. Another bead of similar character was found near Adderbury, in the same county, and is engraved in Beesley's History of Banbury. It was discovered in the bed of a stream which flows near the British camp of Madmarston. The dimensions of it are rather larger than the annexed example: it is formed of the same clear green glass, and likewise marked with enamel, but the surface not so much covered. It is also imperforate and depressed in the centre. The Adderbury bead was formerly in the collection of the present Dean of Westminster, by whom it was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

In addition to the one just mentioned, the Ashmolean Museum contains a curious series of beads which belonged to the original collection of Elias Ashmole, or to those added by Dr. Plot. The localities where they were found are not mentioned. Among them is one very similar to the Adderbury bead, but perforated, and measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The body of this is not of the same fine green as the two already described, but is more like the common modern bottle-glass; the markings are of white and blue enamel, similar to those of the others.

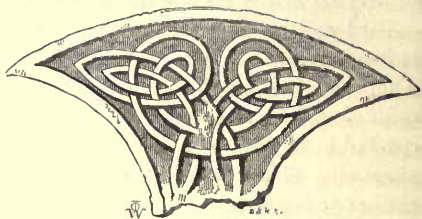
There are also two other imperforate beads or balls, one of which, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is of a smoke-coloured glass, looking almost black when not held to the light. This is ornamented with fourteen lines of white enamel, radiating in a spiral manner from the centre. The other is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, of a light brown glass, and ornamented with the radiating lines the same as the last, but in this some of the lines are red.

Among the perforated beads are many curious varieties and great diversity in the colour of the glass, but there are none entirely colourless, though some approach nearly to it. Some of the enamelled specimens are curious, being formed of concentric layers of different colours: the facets are cut across these, and thus produce a variety of waved lines. Another has an imitation of stones of different colour being set in studs on its surface, and a third is ornamented with small raised and twisted cord-work. Indeed the whole collection, from the diversity in form, material, colour and design which it exhibits, is well deserving of a careful examination." o. J.

SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

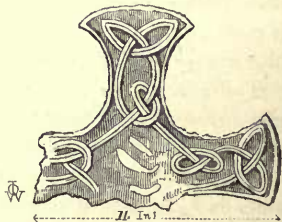
We are indebted to Mr. J. O. Westwood for the annexed representations of some interesting sculptured remains preserved in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Institution of Bath, and considered by him as of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. Two of the most remarkable existing monu-

ments of this class, the crosses of Carew and Nevern, South Wales, have been already made known to the readers of the "*Archæological Journal*," by means of Mr. Westwood's faithful representations^h. He has communicated the following description of the sculptured fragments at Bath. "The first figure represents a carved stone about a foot across, preserved amongst the Roman sculptures, which form so



important a feature in the museum of that Institution. This stone was figured by Carter in his work on the '*Ancient Architectural remains of England*,' (Pl. 8. fig. A), and described as the 'spandrel of two arches filled with an entwined band or true lover's knot,' and as the 'fragment of a Roman temple at Bath.' It is surprising, however, how Carter could have adopted such an opinion, which is opposed, not only by the small size of the stone, but by the style of ornament, which is quite foreign to Roman work; in fact, any one at all conversant with the early Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, will at once refer it to an Anglo-Saxon origin, and will designate it, without much fear of contradiction, as one of the arms of a cross. This latter opinion is fully confirmed

by the examination of another stone (hitherto unfigured), which I also found amongst the Roman sculptures of the same museum, and which both in its form and ornamentation evidently appears to be the broken head of a small cross of the Anglo-Saxon period. The carved work is in relief, and it will be seen that the knots towards the centre of the stone are not symmetrical. The third figure represents a small stone vase recently dug up in the neighbourhood of the cathedral; it is circular, about a foot in diameter at the top, and about



eight inches high. The rim is dilated and the sides ornamented with thick plain ribs terminating in slight bosses on the rim and base: there is no hole through its bottom. It appears to be of too small a size for a font, but it may be compared with the figure of the font discovered in the sea at the mouth of the Orwell, communicated to the Institute by Capt. Stanleyⁱ. This vase is obviously of a later age than the crosses.

Mr. William Hylton Longstaff, of Darlington, has forwarded a copy from

^h *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 71.

ⁱ *Ibid*, vol. ii. p. 272.

a sketch in his possession, of a sculptured stone of the same early period in Caermarthenshire, taken by his ancestor, John Dyer, the poet. It appears to have been the shaft of a cross, and, as stated in an accompanying note in the handwriting of the poet, was standing "on the estate of R. D.^k, esq., called Abersannar, and is in a field called Kar Maen, that is, the Great Stone Field. On the top is carved a shallow bed, an inch and a half deep, in the centre of which is a hollow about three inches deep, both of an oblong square. Some think it an heathen altar of the earliest times, and that the middle hollow was to bind the victim at the sacrifice, but it seems too high for an altar, it being even now about seven feet above ground. It is of an exceeding hard flinty stone." The oblong hollow in question is evidently a mortice, by means of which the head of the cross was fixed in its place. The ornaments sculptured upon this shaft closely resemble those of the Penally crosses, noticed on a former occasion¹. In the centre there is an oblong panel, in which appear six letters. A representation of this inscription has been given in the additions to Camden's *Britannia*, but no explanation of its import has been supplied^m, and we have not been able to ascertain whether this monument is still in existence.

The sculptured remains of this description deserve careful examination, especially when they present any vestiges of inscriptions. We are indebted to Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, for a sketch of a fragment existing in the churchyard of St. Vigean, Forfarshire, sculptured with interlaced scroll-work, and a defaced inscription, hitherto unexplained.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

In the last Number of the *Archæological Journal*, a representation was given of a curious inscribed ring, found in the church-yard at Bredicot, Worcestershire, and now in the possession of Mr. Jabez Allies. The statement then submitted to our readers that this object had been regarded as talismanic, has subsequently been called in question. The subject of the value attached to physical charms, during the middle ages, is well deserving of attention, and it has hitherto been imperfectly taken into consideration. It may not be without interest to our readers, if some observations be offered in proof of the talismanic character of the ring above mentioned, and other objects of a similar description. The custom of wearing some phrase or cabalistic combination of letters, either inscribed on parchment and paper, or more indelibly affixed to rings and other personal ornaments, is of considerable antiquity. Its origin may very probably be traced to the Gnostics, and to the legends on the strange devices known by the name of *Abrazas*, in which heathen and Christian allusions are strangely confounded togetherⁿ. It may now be impracticable to explain the import of the legends

^k Richard Dyer, as stated by Gough. Probably one of the poet's relations. His father was Robert Dyer, of Aberglassney.

¹ See representations of two fragments existing at Penally, near Tenby, *Archæol.*

Journal, vol. i. p. 384.

^m Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii. p. 141.

ⁿ A great variety of these are given by Montfaucon, *Ant. Exp.*, tom. ii., and *Suppl.*, tom. ii.

which occur upon certain medieval rings and devices, which probably are in many cases anagrammatic, and the original orthography of the legend corrupted and changed, in others. Other examples may be cited in which legends similar to that of the Bredicot ring occur, but more or less modified and varied. There can be little question that the same talismanic type is to be traced in the legend on a gold ring found in Rockingham forest in 1841, thus inscribed on the outer side, + GUTTV : GUTTA : MADROS : TDROS, and on the inner side, VDROS : UDROS :: THEBAL. We are enabled by the kindness of the Rev. H. H. Knight, of Neath, Glamorganshire, to record the existence of another singular ring, bearing some of the same magical words. This ring is of gold, much bent and defaced: it was found some years since on the Glamorganshire coast, near to the Worms Head, the western extremity of the county, where numerous objects have at various times been found on the shifting of the sand, such as fire-arms, an astrolabe, and silver dollars. It has been supposed that these remains indicate the spot where a Spanish or Portuguese vessel was wrecked about 200 years since. Of this curious relic, communicated through the Rev.



✠ ZARA · ZAI · DE ZE VEL

Outside

✠ DEBAL · GVT · GVT TANI

Inside

GOLD RING WITH TALISMANIC INSCRIPTION.

R. Gordon, a correct representation is here, by Mr. Knight's obliging permission, submitted to our readers. The talismanic character of these mysterious words seems to be sufficiently proved by comparison with the physical charms given in an English medical MS. preserved at Stockholm, and published by the Society of Antiquaries. Amongst various cabalistic prescriptions is found one, "for peynys in theth . . . Boro berto briore + vulnera quinque dei sint medicina mei + Tahebal + ghether (or guthman) +++ Onthman," &c.^o The last word should probably be read Guthman, and it is succeeded by five crosses, possibly in allusion to the five wounds of the Saviour.

In ancient medicinal compilations numerous directions occur for the composition of amulets. The MSS. in the Sloane collection supply much information connected with the use of such written charms. The Stockholm MS., apparently of the latter part of the fourteenth century, informs us that

the mystic word ANAMZAPTUS is a charm against epilepsy, if pronounced in a man's ear when he is fallen in the evil, and for a woman the prescribed formula is ANAMZAPTA. By this is ascertained the import of the following legend on an ancient ring—ihc T ananizapta + xpi + T. On another ring, found in Coventry Park, was read the same word, ANANYZAPTA, with various curious devices^p.

Before quitting this curious subject of the use of physical charms inscribed upon personal ornaments, it may not be irrelevant to recur to the elegant little brooch of gold, in the form of an A, set with five gems, found near Devizes, and exhibited by Mr. Herbert Williams at the meeting of the Institute at Winchester^q. It bore on one side the letters A G L A, which occur as part of a physical charm against fevers in the Stockholm MS., with the sign of the cross between each letter, and succeeded by the names Jaspas, Melchysar, Baptizar^r. The same mysterious word is likewise found on a thin gold ring, discovered in a garden at Newark, about the year 1741, and thus inscribed—AGLA . THALCVT . CALCVT . CATTAMA^s.

The use of rings accounted to possess some talismanic virtue might be further shewn in regard to "the king's cramp rings," highly esteemed on the continent as well as in England, as we learn from a letter addressed to Ridley by Bishop Gardner, who designated them as endued by "the special gift of curation ministered to the kings of this realm." A more homely remedy for the same disorder is pointed out in "Withal's Little Dictionary."

"The bone of a haire foote closed in a ring
Will drive away the cramp, when as it doth wring."

A curious passage occurs in a letter addressed by Lord Chancellor Hatton to Sir Thomas Smith, preserved in one of the Harl. MSS., relating to an epidemic at that time prevalent. "I am likewise bold to commend my most humble duty to our deer mistress (Queen Elizabeth) by this letter and ring, which hath the virtue to expell infectious airs, and is (as it telleth me) to be worn betwixt the sweet duggs, the chaste nest of pure constancy. I trust, Sir, when the virtue is known, it shall not be refused for the value."

Two sepulchral effigies of diminutive dimensions exist in Pembrokeshire, which have not been included in the list given by Mr. Walford, in his notice of the little effigy at Horsted Keynes^t. Sketches of these figures have been communicated by Mr. Thomas Allen, of Freestone Hall, Tenby. One of them, much defaced, appears to have been intended to represent a female, with a coverchief thrown over her head. The slab is narrower at the lower end than at the head, where it terminates in a pointed arch, crocketed, and forming a sort of canopy over the figure. This was found

^p Archæologia, xviii. 306. Allusion is often made in the early romances to the credited virtues of precious stones, and talismanic rings, as in Sir Eglamour, v. 715; Sir Perceval De Galles, v. 1860, &c.

^q Proceedings of the Archæol. Instit. Winchester, p. xxiv.

^r Archæologia, xxx. 400.

^s Camden's Brit., ed. Gough, ii. 404. See a notice of a curious talismanic ring against leprosy, Archæol., xxi. 25, 120.

^t Archæol. Journal. See p. 234 of this volume.

by Mr. Allen in Carew church. The second is in the church of Boulston, and represents a male figure, rudely sculptured, clad in a long gown, the feet resting on a dog. Date, fourteenth century? Over the head is a cinquefoiled canopy. Dimensions of the slab, length, 2 ft. 3 in.; width, at head, 1 ft., at feet 10 in.

Mr. R. P. Pullan has communicated, through Mr. Walford, an impression of a small sepulchral brass, of the fifteenth century, existing in the chancel of the church at West Tanfield, Yorkshire. It represents an ecclesiastic, formerly rector of the parish, clad in the canonical habit. The figure measures 19 inches in length. He is represented as vested in a cope, with its usual decorative bordures of embroidery, or orfrays: over his cassock is worn a surplice with very long sleeves, the furred tippet appears with its long pendants in front, and a portion of its hood surrounding the throat, like a falling collar. The tonsure is concealed by a small skull-cap. Beneath the figure is a plate inscribed with the following singular lines:—

*Dum vixit Rector. de Tanfeld Noi'e Thomas
Sutton. En jacet hic graduatus et Ille magist'
Artibz. ac etiam Canonicus hic qz Westchester^u
Sic Notion' biator fundite vota p'cor.*

Gough has given this inscription, in his additions to Camden, but strangely blundered in the transcript^x.

The annexed representation of the seal of the chantry founded in Wimbourne Minster by Thomas de Brembre, who succeeded as dean of that collegiate church Aug. 5, 1350, is taken from an impression of the original matrix which is in possession of the Institute, having been presented, with other curious relics, by the Rev. Robert Wickham of Twyford, Hants. This beautiful seal has been already engraved in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire^y, but so unsatisfactorily that another representation of it appeared desirable. Thomas de Brembre succeeded to the prebend of Milton Manor, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, in 1344, and in 1345 was made prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks, the best endowed stall in the cathedral^z. He is said to have died in 1361, and was buried at Wimbourne, but this date is probably incorrect. His foundation at Wimbourne was endowed for a warden and four chaplains^a: in 1534 it was returned as of the annual value of 22*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, which sum was then divided between three chaplains only. The armorial bearings on the



^x So Chester was sometimes called. See Ormerod, vol. i. p. 107.

^y Camd. Brit., iii. 335.

^z Ed. 1796. vol. ii. p. 537.

^a Browne Willis: Survey of Lincoln, pp. 222. 246.

^b Pat. 39 Edward III., part ii. m. 10 and 19.

shield at the base of the seal are those usually ascribed to Brembre; argent, two annulets, and a canton azure. Brembre, lord mayor of London in 1377, 1383-4-5, bore the same, with a mullet on the canton for difference. Numerous particulars concerning Brembre's "great chauntrye," as it was anciently called, are given in the History of Dorsetshire^b.

The curious seal of the sub-dean of Chichester here engraved, by permission of the Rev. Thomas Mozley, rector of Cholderton, Wiltshire, has been fully described in a former number of the Journal^c. It is a brass matrix, and was discovered six years since, in a field between the two parishes of Cholderton and Newton Toney, on the borders of Hampshire.



As a further illustration of the remarks on ancient drinking cups termed "Mazers," which appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 263, we are enabled, by the kindness of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., to present the accompanying cut of a Mazer, which is evidently of an earlier age than the example in the possession of Mr. Shirley, which we have already figured; its date is probably early in the thirteenth century. It was found in the deep well in the ruined castle of Merdon, near Hursley, built by Bishop Henry de Blois, A.D. 1138. The material is apparently ashen wood, which was supposed to be gifted with certain medicinal or extraordinary qualities.



NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS,

HELD AT METZ AND TREVES, JUNE, 1846.

WE again give a sketch of some of the Transactions of this Society, not only as a compliment justly due, but also on account of the interesting matter communicated to it; referring for a more detailed statement to the "Programme of Questions" in the Gentleman's Magazine for May last, and to the forthcoming "Procès Verbal" annually published by the Society itself.

^b Pp. 534—537.

^c Vol. ii. p. 210.

The proceedings commenced with an enquiry as to the monuments in Lorraine of Celtic origin, which elicited information of some Maenhirs, and of a Dolmen called the "Gottstein," near Sarrbruck; and likewise of an extensive fort or camp called the "Ring"—although supposed to be Hunnish—and situate on the Dolberg, one of the Hunsruck chain of hills near Berncastel, and remarkable for having its vallum faced with masonry.

The victory of JOVIN over the Germans, and his previous stratagetical movements, were ingeniously shewn to have occurred near Scarpone, a village on the Moselle, about half-way between Metz and Nancy.

The notices of Roman remains lately discovered were so numerous that M. de Caumont, the Director, requested the Local Committee to cause them to be mapped for publication by the Society; and urged especial attention to the lines of aqueducts. He also suggested that a plan of ROMAN METZ might be drawn up from the Roman buildings still, or lately there, in situ; to which M. Reichensperger proposed the addition of a statement as to whether they are of indigenous or foreign material—he having found the Roman monuments at Trèves to be of forty different kinds of marble, and of which some are even African. The Director also asked for a list of Roman sculptured and inscribed stones in Lorraine, together with a map of its dioceses and towns during the Merovingian and Carlovingian dynasties, which caused a remark by M. Robert, of Metz, upon the aid derivable from numismatic research in the determination of doubtful localities.

In discussing the form and construction of houses of Roman slaves and the inferior class of Roman freedmen, it was argued, from the paucity of stones and bricks, and the multiplicity of nails found on their supposed sites, that such houses were low, and chiefly of wood, or of lath and plaster.

With reference to the eleventh question of the Programme, an illustrated notice, presented, through Dr. Bromet, by Mr. Charles Tucker, on certain objects of Greco-Egyptian character lately found at Colchester, was—in compliment to them as members of the British Archæological Institute—read by the President himself.

The Director then enquired as to the monuments of Romanesque style in Lorraine; and this produced a memoir and some *vivâ voce* information, whence it appeared that they are all nearly similar to those in the south of France, except a church at Rosheim, the architectural details of which were probably copied from a church at Ancona, in Italy.

The Pointed style in Lorraine, it was stated, has comparatively but little ornament or statuary—the cathedral of Metz, although of the 14th century, being referred to as an example of this simplicity, as well as several mansions there of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was also stated that many churches have not their altar ends towards the east.

The Director then asked for a list of Lorraine churches of known dates. Upon the question relative to the employment of geometrical proportion in mediæval buildings, the Society was informed that in an Essay published by the Archæological Institute on the buildings of William of Wykeham, this subject had been treated on by Professor Cockerell of the Royal Academy of London.

The questions on ancient Military Architecture elicited much interesting matter from the military members present: and M. de Caumont demonstrated by drawings the great irregularity, in plan, of castles built on rocky eminences—like those near the Moselle and the Rhine—and of castles in lower situations—like many in the west and north of France, and in England. He also contrasted the massive square keep of Newcastle in Northumberland, and of some castles on the Loire—which are at once citadels and stately baronial residences—with the narrow watch-tower keeps of such castles as derive their chief security from the escarpment of their sites. The learned Director was moreover of opinion that most of the castles on a line from Bordeaux through Poitou and Normandy to Amiens, and even into England, were planned after Moorish types in Spain; and appealed for corroboration of his opinion to the writer of this account, who thereupon took occasion to say a few words also about Vitrified forts, Scotch Peels, and Irish round-towers.

A paper upon Vaulting by M. de Lassaulx, of Coblenz, was then read; its ingenious author elucidating the intricacies of his subject by references to the treatises of Mr. Samuel Ware in the *Archæologia*, and of Professors Whewell and Willis; and also to a series of plaster models, which he afterwards presented to the Society.

In explanation of the questions on the architectonic decoration and furniture of churches, several drawings were exhibited by the Director, among which was a stone cross attached to the church-wall at Montmille, in Picardy, like that at Romsey in Hampshire. But no examples of such were known in Lorraine, and only two or three of Christ sitting in the benedictional attitude so common over doorways in other parts of France. Ancient altars, and fonts, and bells of ovoid shape, were also said to be rare; and the clergy present were therefore requested to use their influence in preserving them.

Queries by Mr. J. O. Westwood were then presented through Dr. Bromet, relative to church-yard crosses adorned with knotted work and figures of serpent-shape; which queries, it is probable, will be considered at the next annual meeting of the Society at Nevers.

A memoir was read on the Book of the Evangelists, and on a chalice and paten which belonged to Arnald, bishop of Toul, in the 9th century: and drawings were shewn, with a recommendation of their form for new sacramental plate in churches of Romanesque style.

Drawings were also shewn of two processional crosses of the 12th and 14th centuries in Metz cathedral, which, with other costly works of mediæval art—a cope (called Charlemagne's) of red silk embroidered with golden eagles—the ancient mass-books with their musical notation—and the stained glass there—were afterwards examined, as well as a large modern window destined for Lyons cathedral: of the last-named work the Society did not express much approbation.

Among the minor churches visited was a Templars' church now within the precincts of the citadel, and till lately used as a magazine. Of this the writer took a plan and elevation, it being remarkable—when compared with

English Templars' churches—for being wholly of Romanesque architecture, and for the octagonal exterior of its nave, the shortness of its choir, and for a low apsidal east end. On its interior walls paintings are still visible, as also on some girders in a building near it, which was probably the Knights' refectory—the paintings there being representations of warriors on horse-back in armour of the 13th century.

The ancient city-gateways, and the machinery for working their draw-bridges and heres or portcullises, were shewn by the Commandant of the garrison, who also, in a tour of the fortifications, pointed out what he conceived to have been the direction of the Roman walls, and of those erected in the 10th century, as depicted in a plan previously exhibited by him.

The Society likewise visited the Museum of Roman and Mediæval Antiquities found in Lorraine, with the Public Library, containing several interesting MSS. and a classified collection of coins in glass cases—the unusual facility of access to which drew forth much approbation.

In addition to its promenades in the city, the Society, under the intelligent guidance of the Vicomte de Cussy, made one day an excursion to the site of JOVIN's victory before mentioned, as also to the Roman aqueduct at Jouy, and a castle at Preny, remarkable for a triangular keep of unequal sides, with a tower which formerly contained a warning-bell called "*Mande Guerre*," and for having its outer walls embellished with a large Lorraine cross in relief, and some rustic-work the protuberances of which represent half-imbedded cannon-balls.

At the last sitting at Metz—which was held in the Prefecture—communications were made on Church-Music by the Baron de Roisin: on the Templars of Lorraine and their above-described church, with reference to an octagonal Templars' church at Rome: on the art of Lock-making, illustrated by several hundred drawings, some of which demonstrated that the principle of Bramah's lock was not unknown in ancient Egypt: and a few extracts, by the writer of this sketch, from the Harleian MSS. relative to Metz during the early middle-ages.

Some elementary books for the propagation of Archæology in the public schools and mechanics' institutes of Lorraine—together with a notification that the Council of the Society had appropriated 3500 francs towards the restoration of divers edifices in that province—were then presented by M. de Caumont to the Préfet, who, expressing his thanks and promising all his influence towards the furtherance of the Society's laudable objects, thereupon closed the session with an invitation to inspect a collection of pictures and enamels which at once evinced his good taste and liberality.

Early on the following day the Society embarked for Trèves, where they met with so magnificent a reception that I shall not describe it, fearing to be deemed guilty of exaggeration. Nor shall I speak of the so well-known monuments at Trèves, except as to the novel light thrown on some of them by late investigations; or mention its minor antiquities, except to point out a few in places not always accessible to individual strangers.

The large brick building hitherto called "*the Palace of Constantine*," has been proved to be a basilica or hall of justice; and, although now

occupied by soldiers, should be visited interiorly, if only for seeing a majestic arch of sixty feet span opening into its apsidal, Tribunal end. The edifice long called "the Roman Baths," there is reason to suppose, was part of the Imperial palace, and never really *Thermæ* or public baths—no excavations having yet demonstrated any water-courses, or (except under a small corner chamber) any hypocausts or other constructions like those usually found in Roman buildings formed undoubtedly for bathing purposes. But this opinion was vigorously combated on the spot itself, as well as an opinion that the *Thermæ* were near the river.

Some of the original basilical walls of the Cathedral have been recently laid bare, under the direction of the learned architect Christian Schmidt, who kindly demonstrated, with reference to his engraved plans of this edifice, the difference between its portions of the 4th century and those of the 11th and 12th. M. Schmidt also pointed out when in the church of Notre-Dame its remarkable ground-plan, and, considering its date (1227—1243) and its vicinity to the Rhenish provinces, the advanced style of its beautiful architecture.

The collection of Roman inscribed stones at the Porta Nigra has been much increased, and several newly-found sculptured marbles and coins have been added to the collection belonging to the "Trèves Society for useful research" now at the Gymnasium.

Of the places not always accessible may be mentioned the Sacristy of Notre-Dame, and among its treasures the portable altar of St. Willebrod, which is a small oaken chest covered with a copper case adorned with figures in silver and ivory of Byzantine work, and inscribed with a record of its dedication, and a list of the reliques originally deposited in it. Also the Palace of the Bishop, who politely exhibited to the Society some very beautiful MSS. there, and a censer of the 12th century lately found by him in a country church: and lastly, a chamber at one end of the Public Library, containing an assemblage of minor objects of antiquity illustrative of the arts and domestic manners of mediæval times.

At the farewell meeting, (which was public,) after a brief account by M. de Caumont of the rise and progress of the Society, the Secretary gave an oral report of the observations and opinions of its members on the several monuments which they had visited; and then complimenting, in the name of the Society, the municipal government of Trèves for what it had already done in their preservation and development—but with a suggestion that the course of the aqueduct should be further explored—placed on the table a donation of 300 francs towards that purpose and the restoration of a bronze inscription of the 12th century on one of the city gates. M. de Caumont afterwards presented the Society's silver medals to four gentlemen of Trèves, recommended by the Council as the most active and intelligent archæologists there, and thanking the inhabitants in general for their cordial reception, with an expression of his conviction that this visit of the Society would produce every good effect that could be hoped for, took leave of the assembly by announcing that its fourteenth annual meeting would take place next June at NEVERS.

W. BROMET.

Notices of New Publications.

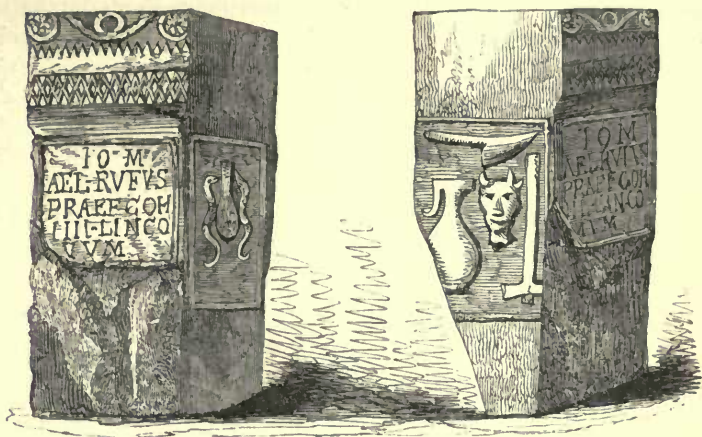
THE HISTORY OF THE MONASTERY FOUNDED AT TYNEMOUTH, IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM, TO THE HONOUR OF GOD, UNDER THE INVOCATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY AND S. OSWIN, KING AND MARTYR. By William Sidney Gibson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A., etc. Vol. I. Pickering. 1846. 4to.

DURING the last three years several important and costly works have appeared on the history of ancient monastic foundations in England, together with minor essays on the same subject. The volume before us is the most attractive of these contributions to English ecclesiastical history. It is profusely decorated with coloured initial letters by the accurate pencil of Mr. Shaw, chiefly copied from catholic examples of different periods. Besides the objections, in point of taste, which may be justly urged against this style of embellishment, which has so widely prevailed of late, we may observe that not the least of the evils resulting from its adoption is that its expense unavoidably places works like the present, and others which might be named, beyond the reach of ordinary book-buyers, at once restricting the general usefulness of the publication, and limiting the reputation of the author, who in all such cases seems, unavoidably, to rely for success as much upon the ability of the artist he may employ, as upon his own literary merits. In the present instance, moreover, we would gladly have seen a larger expenditure on the delineations of the ruins of the priory, which belong to a most interesting period of architecture, and are but poorly exhibited, both as to general effect and to details, in the etchings by Mr. Richardson.

Having thus discharged our conscience by protesting against a fashion which is equally erroneous in principle and injurious in effect, we gladly turn from the decorations to the text of Mr. Gibson's work, on which he has bestowed much zealous labour united with varied and extensive research.

The ruins of Tynemouth priory, a succursal cell to the great abbey of St. Alban, are conspicuous on the lofty promontory north of the mouth of the river Tyne, a site from which the local name is obviously derived. This admirable and commanding position could scarcely have been left unoccupied by the Romans. Yet there is no evidence to justify a positive conclusion on the subject. Camden supposed Tynemouth to be the *TUNNOCELUM* of the "Notitia," an opinion rejected by Horsley, who claimed that distinction for Solway Frith. In short, the Roman historians mention no station which can be satisfactorily identified with the spot. Two memorials of Roman dominion have been discovered among the ruins—a votive altar and an inscribed tablet. The inscription upon the former shews that it was

dedicated to Jupiter by Ælius Rufus, "præfectus cohortis quartæ Lin-



Votive Altar found at Tynemouth

gonum;" but, although it was found among the remains of the supposed buildings of the earlier monastery, to the north of the existing ruins, there is no proof whatever that it was *in situ*, or that it may not have been transferred thither in remote times from the adjoining station of SEGEDUNUM, Wall's End, which is known to have been garrisoned by the cohort named in the dedication^a. The inscription on the tablet is imperfect and doubtful



Inscribed Tablet found at Tynemouth.

^a Reference has already been made to the frequent removal, in Northumberland, of Roman remains from their original

position, for building purposes. See *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 240.

at the beginning, and, as usually happens in such instances, it has received very contrary interpretations. Brand supposed it to commemorate the construction of a harbour and temple by Caius Julius Verus Maximinus of the sixth legion^b, while the Rev. John Hodgson, the late accomplished historian of Northumberland, believed it to refer to the erection of a cippus on a base, and a temple. Either reading is unsatisfactory, and it is not easy to offer a solution of the difficulty. Thus much is certain, there is nothing, the harbour theory being rejected, to identify this inscription with the place of its discovery. However, there is much probability in the conjecture that, during the Roman occupation of Britain, Tynemouth may have been a military post, subordinate in importance to SEGEDUNUM, the most easterly of the known garrisons on the wall of Severus.

Nothing certain is known of the history of Tynemouth until the close of the eighth century. It may be possible, as Mr. Gibson seems to believe, that soon after the conversion of the northern parts to Christianity, it obtained a reputation for local sanctity; but in the entire absence of evidence, it is useless to discuss the question. Yet one or two points raised by the author require observation. It is improbable, as he is disposed to think, that Tynemouth was the monastery of the holy Abbess Virca, mentioned in Beda's life of St. Cuthbert, as the words of that writer present this objection, that the house referred to, if situated *near* the mouth of Tyne^c, must have stood on the *southern* bank of the river. The legend of St. Oswin, patron of the foundation, was not written until five centuries after his death, and like many legends it is obnoxious to criticism in respect both of events and dates: but even admitting the fact therein stated, that Oswin was buried in the oratory of the Virgin Mary, at the mouth of the river Tyne, A.D. 651, we are not told whether on the north or south side^d; it must be also admitted that the earliest *genuine* mention of the place, anterior to this legend of the twelfth century, is a notice, in the Saxon Chronicle, that Osred, king of Northumbria, was interred at Tynemouth A.D. 792. From this, indeed, it may be fairly inferred that at the close of the eighth century a church, and possibly a convent, existed there, but beyond the slight record of Osred's burial, there is not an iota of evidence,

^b See his explanation of the Tynemouth inscriptions, and representations of the three sculptured sides of the altar, *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 326, and Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii. p. 514. These interesting memorials, discovered in 1783 by Major Durnford, were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London, with a fragment of an early stone cross, found amongst the ruins with the altars. Mr. Gibson does not appear to have been aware of the existence of this relic; and on recent enquiry regarding the preservation of these remains amongst the valuable collections

of the Society, we were informed that they had been long since consigned to the vault serving as a storehouse, under the great court at Somerset-house.

^c "Est denique monasterium non longe ab ostio Tini fluminis ad meridiem situm," &c.

^d Oswin is *said* to have been born at a town called Urfa, south of the Tyne, and opposite to the site of the monastery, now known as South Shields. Is it not at least probable he may have been interred at his birth-place?

not even a respectable tradition, to guide us in the investigation of the history of the spot previously to that date.

Whatever may have been the character or extent of the religious house at Tynemouth in which Osred was interred in 792, it would appear that, owing to successive ravages of the Danish pirates, to which, from its situation, it was particularly exposed, or to some other cause, the place was ruined and deserted when the relics of St. Oswin are said to have been discovered, A.D. 1065. No great weight can be attached to the story of the refoundation of the building by Tosti, earl of Northumberland: under any circumstances that chief could have done little more than commence the good work, as he was slain in the year following the discovery of the martyr's remains. The next authentic notice, then, of Tynemouth, after the Saxon Chronicle, is in the charter whereby Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, granted "the church of St. Mary in Tinemuthe, together with the body of St. Oswin, king and martyr, which rests in the same church," to the monks of Jarrow.

By this concession, which Mr. Gibson supposes to have been made circa A.D. 1075, Tynemouth eventually became a dependency of the church of Durham: for on the removal of the brethren of Jarrow and Weremouth to that monastery, Alberic, earl of Northumberland, confirmed Waltheof's gift, to the church of St. Cuthbert and its occupants, for ever. Confirmations, however, even though well attested, were not unfrequently set aside, in the unsettled times at the close of the eleventh century. Robert de Mowbray, who succeeded Alberic in the earldom of Northumberland, restored the monastery of Tynemouth, expelled the monks of St. Cuthbert, and granted it to the abbat of St. Alban's, who with a truly mundane disregard of the solemn warnings of the monks of Durham, "to forbear from seizing the property of others," sent his people to dwell there; and Tynemouth remained a cell to St. Alban's until it fell with the maternal house at the Dissolution. In this sketch of the early history of the priory we have not followed Mr. Gibson into the pleasant but unprofitable regions of conjecture.

The annals of the priory subsequent to its union with St. Alban's offer no very remarkable incidents. Like other religious establishments it largely increased its possessions during the twelfth century, a period favourable beyond any other, before or after, to the growth of monastic institutions. The chapter of St. Alban's used it as a conveniently remote prison for its refractory or guilty members, and in early times an exile from the pleasant fields and temperate climate of Hertfordshire to a rugged rock exposed to the storms of the German ocean, and in the dangerous vicinity of the Scots, must have been a severe penalty. In one respect however the history of this priory becomes important, and that is when considered in its relations with the neighbouring town of Newcastle; to this part of the subject Mr. Gibson has given less attention than could have been desired.

No people who had to depend on commerce for their existence, could have been more unfortunately situated than were the burgesses of Newcastle in mediæval days. The rapid Tyne rolled by their quay as it were in mockery, they had no property in its navigable course. The right of the bishop of Durham to the water south of the mid-stream was recognised, and the limit of his franchise northwards marked by a stone tower which divided Tyne bridge in the centre, the cost of maintaining the southern half of which was defrayed by the episcopal exchequer. On the other hand the abbat of St. Alban's claimed under the foundation charter of Robert de Mowbray all the liberties and customs in the river Tyne which that nobleman had possessed, and confidently maintained that at the date of his grant the river was divided "between the said earl and the bishop of Durham." This was under any circumstances a doubtful title, particularly as Mowbray's grant had disappeared at a very early period, for as the abbat piously observed in the suit temp. Edward the First, "where that charter is, God knoweth." However, under this insufficient title the monks of Tynemouth challenged a right to the water of the river *north* of the mid-stream. Although their claim to levy tolls on shipping is not expressly noticed in any of the documents cited by Mr. Gibson, there is no doubt that, at various periods, they endeavoured to assert such a privilege; and, what was even of more consequence to the burgesses, the prior of Tynemouth, with his brother of Durham, had endeavoured to forestal the trade of Newcastle by enlarging the little villages called the "Sheles," at the mouth of the river, which were originally, as the name implies, clusters of wooden huts, or "logges," inhabited by fishermen; he built large fishing smacks for trading purposes, thereby indirectly defrauding the borough of its prisage, and moreover he baked "other people's bread" in his ovens, whereby the burgesses lost their furnage^e dues.

Thus placed between two fires, it is not surprising that the townspeople should have appealed to the crown in self-defence; and it cannot be said, as Mr. Gibson appears to think, that, because they claimed legal protection against acts and pretensions which vitally affected their prosperity, they were either "jealous" or "encroaching" neighbours of the monks. The result of proceedings in parliament, on this subject, under Edward the First, was a judgment in favour of the burgesses; the question had been already raised though not decided in the reign of Henry the Third; and it was only finally adjusted by the Dissolution. However, time has justified the foresight of the monks in attempting to create a town at the mouth of this

* Mr. Gibson has mistaken the signification of this word. It meant the profit arising from baking the bread of the burgesses and of the dwellers within the *bannieu* or franchise of the town, who were all obliged to resort to the municipal ovens; and thus arose an important item in the

corporation revenue. In the same way lords of sokes situated within boroughs or cities had their seigniorial ovens. The rue Four-Saint-Honoré in Paris preserves to this day the memory of the *four-bannale* of the ancient bishops of that city.

important river, and the primitive appellation of the log-huts of the fishermen of the priors of Tynemouth and Durham is now borne by two flourishing towns—North and South Shields—which send vessels to all parts of the globe. This prolonged and interesting contest between secular and ecclesiastical merchants may be further illustrated by other records than those printed by Mr. Gibson, who has our thanks nevertheless for what he has contributed towards it.

Before parting with Mr. Gibson, and our space admonishes us that we must now do so, we would say a few words touching his remarks upon the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on Tyne, against whom he has launched a severe philippic. It is true, as he observes, that Society has of late years given few proofs of its vitality; it may be even admitted that it has not made its existence felt; but in passing these strictures on it Mr. Gibson has not taken into consideration how many of its once most active supporters have been overtaken by death, or enfeebled by age. The places of those who have finally departed or merely retired from the scene cannot be readily supplied, at a time when a more precise method in conducting archæological enquiries is expected, and more especially amidst that activity of professional and commercial rivalry which distinguishes the state of society in Newcastle, in common with other northern towns, leading more to considerations of the present and future than to retrospection. Still that, although it may be somewhat dormant, the Society is rich in the material wherewith to pursue its former course of usefulness, the members of the Archæological Institute can testify, who received much valuable assistance from its council on the occasion of the recent meeting at York. Why does not Mr. Gibson, who, although a stranger, has already shewn himself so fully alive to the antiquarian wants of the north, step forward and co-operate with them, instead of railing, because his own particular taste is for monuments of a later time, at the unrivalled collection of relics of the Roman occupation of England which, in our opinion, so gracefully and appropriately decorate the approach to the Society's room—an edifice which is built where the wall of Severus once stood? He may be assured his assistance would be duly estimated whatever the shape it might assume.

It is impossible to speak too highly of most of the illustrations of this work. The fac-similes of charters are especially worthy of remark, as among the best ever executed. The grant of Edgar the son of Gospatric cannot be surpassed for truthful character.

The seal of the priory, at least the only one of which an impression has been preserved, is of Decorated character, though late. The Virgin and Child are represented in one compartment, and St. Oswin, regally attired, in the other. Mr. Gibson observes that it is difficult to appropriate the large head which is represented between the two ogee canopies; it is evidently intended for a female, and from the presence



SECOND GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD III.

of an étoile on either side would seem to be also designed for the Virgin. The annexed cut, kindly furnished by the author, is from an impression very inferior to that appended to the deed of surrender, still preserved in the Augmentation Office, of which likewise, and of the signatures, the volume contains a lithographed copy, admirably finished, the seal being of the colour of the wax original.

Besides the seal of Edward the Second, Mr. Gibson has engraved the second great seal of Edward the Third. As we are not aware that it has ever been given before, except in Sandford, we gladly use the permission of the author to present it to our readers, whom we may refer for some interesting particulars connected with it, to Professor Willis's paper on the "*History of the Great Seals of England*," in the second volume of the *Archæological Journal*.



Seal of the Priory of Tynemouth.

THE LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TILL THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE IV. By John Lord Campbell, A.M., &c. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. Murray, 1846.

As Lord Campbell's work has already attained the dignity of a second edition, and may, possibly, reach a third, it will be rendering a useful service to the noble author and his readers, to call attention to some omissions, and many errors in that portion of it which falls within the scope of an archæological review.

It is unnecessary to follow his lordship into the question of the derivation of the word "chancellor," since he has neither cast any new light upon a point which has been frequently discussed, nor supplied any fresh material for conjecture. The noble author has been equally unsuccessful in his observations upon the duties of the office in early times, a part of his work remarkably full of contradictory positions. We shall also pass by his notices of the chancellors during the Anglo-Saxon period, from the pluviose St. Swithun to the notary Swardus, who is most preposterously elevated to the dignity of vice-chancellor under Edward the Confessor.

Notwithstanding Lord Campbell's researches, and the admirable word-painting of Sir Francis Palgrave, we can no more recognise the chancellor, assisted by the masters in chancery, sitting in the Witteneagemot, as "law lords," than modern travellers can discern Jove and his attendant deities assembled on mount Olympus.

To begin, then, with Lord Campbell's *Life of Thomas à Becket*, first in point of eminence of the chancellors after the Conquest, respecting whose career and acts we possess most authentic and minute information. In the account of his parentage and birth in the city of London, we are not told that the locality of the house in which he was born is to this day very accurately marked by the hall of the Mercers' company in Cheapside, once the site of a hospital dedicated to his memory:—on that spot stood his paternal home, as we know from the will of Agnes, the martyr's sister; his father, Gilbert à Becket, was a parishioner of St. Mary Colechurch; and in the font of that church the future chancellor was baptized, as tradition asserted St. Edmund the king and martyr had been before him.

Speaking of the council of Northampton, by which Becket was sentenced, Lord Campbell remarks "it lasted a good many days, the court sitting on Sundays as well as week-days." Not so *many* days. That assembly was opened on Tuesday the 13th of October, 1164, and on the evening of Tuesday the 20th, at the latest, the chancellor fled, in disguise, to Sandwich^a, whence he sailed for Gravelines, landing there on the 2nd of November; but if the latter date be correct, his sentence must have been given on Sunday the 18th of October, and such is the opinion of Dr. Lingard. However, the dates of the *Quadrilogus*, with which Fitz-Stephen here agrees, are inconsistent; yet under any circumstances the council did not last more than a week, and its sittings, perhaps, did not exceed five days; so the laborious Sundays of Lord Campbell's narrative are reduced to *one*. This vagueness of statement is a remarkable feature of the author's style, and cannot be sufficiently reprehended. Another instance of it is the observation, that the archbishop suffered in the fifty-third year of his age; yet according to the dates supplied by Lord Campbell, he was born in 1119, and slain on the 29th of December, 1170, and therefore could not have been in more than his fifty-first year. But his lordship's dates are, in general, as loosely ascertained as his facts; thus he ascribes the coronation of King Henry the younger to the year 1169, whereas it took place on the 14th of June, 1170; and in the same manner refers the reconciliatory interview between Henry and Becket to "a meadow near the town of Freitville, on the borders of Touraine." Freteval is the proper orthography of the name, but that is unimportant, since it was not there, but at *Mont-Louis*, between Amboise and Tours, that the king met the archbishop. Lord Campbell must have been thinking of the treaty of Freteval between Henry and Louis of

^a Taking a circuitous route, by Lincoln and Boston.

France in 1161. Thierry has committed the same error in his history of the Norman Conquest.

From Becket we may pass, for the intervening chancellors are not worth a comment, to William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, the celebrated minister of Richard the First, and would add to the notice of him by Lord Campbell a fact which has hitherto been unpublished, viz. that it was about the times of Richard that "Chancery-lane" acquired its ominous name. There is extant a deed by which Longchamp demised certain messuages in the "Chancellor's-lane," heretofore the "New-street." Lord Campbell, it should be observed, has most successfully identified chancellor Longchamp with the minstrel Blondel, who is said to have serenaded Richard in his prison-house: according to his lordship the chancellor's song began, "O Richard, O mon Roy," &c. Unfortunately the authorities for this interesting discovery are omitted. It is difficult to imagine how the author fell into the singular error of dating the apocryphal letter of the Old Man of the Mountain at *Messina*, above all other places. Credulous as people undoubtedly were in those times, such a blunder could never have passed unnoticed. There is the less excuse for Lord Campbell, as the letter is printed in the *Fœdera*, and also translated by Thierry, to whom his lordship acknowledges many obligations.

We should by no means be disposed to attribute undue importance to these errata, but like inadvertencies mark almost every page of that division of this work to which our observations must be restricted, and necessarily impair the value of its authority. Even after Lord Campbell has arrived, in the course of his narrative, at that period of English history when a writer, not averse to the labour of research, might well abandon conjecture for certainty, we find him yielding to an imaginatory version of clearly-recorded facts, and ingeniously, though, as we believe, unintentionally, distorting those facts for the purpose of introducing the notice of an individual who has no more title to appear in this memorial of English chancellors and keepers of the Great Seal, than Friar Bacon has to be accounted the inventor of the steam-engine: we allude to Eleanor, consort of Henry the Third, whose life has been written by Lord Campbell, as a "Lady Keeper of the Great Seal." According to his lordship's account "she held the office nearly a whole year, performing all its duties, as well judicial as ministerial." We propose to shew that such was not the case, and that Lord Campbell wrote under a misapprehension of certain very simple facts.

His lordship's first position is that Henry, "in the prospect of his going into Gascony in 1253," entrusted her with the custody of the great seal, "and the queen was left in the full exercise of her authority as lady keeper."

To this we reply that the credible testimony of a contemporary annalist entirely disproves the statement. The queen and Richard earl of Cornwall, were appointed "custodes" of the realm, and Matthew Paris informs us

that the king wrote to them as such, that if any rich abbey or bishopric should fall vacant during his absence they were to keep the same for him : although, ultimately, he gave express authority to the earl and William de Kilkenny to confer ecclesiastical benefices^b. But Lord Campbell cites a document which he terms “ a commission,” to support his case, as proving that the great seal was committed to the queen’s keeping. We object in the first place that the document relied on is *not* a commission, but letters patent, conveying a general notification of an act done, and secondly that instead of corroborating his lordship’s assumption the instrument in question shews its fallacy, and confirms also the narrative of Matthew Paris.

This patent recites that the king, about to set out for Gascony, had committed his great seal to the custody of the queen, “ under our privy seal and the seals of our beloved brother and liege-subject Richard earl of Cornwall, and of certain others of our council ;” the condition of such trust being that if anything should be sealed in the king’s name with *any other* seal than that, which might tend to the detriment of the king or his realm, it should be of no moment and wholly void. It must be sufficiently obvious from the circumstance of the great seal being *under* the king’s privy seal, and the seals of others of his council, that it was sealed up in its pouch, and that the queen could not use it without the intervention of the council, and, therefore, that she was not *de facto* keeper of the seal in the usual sense of that phrase. The seal was rather in the hands of commissioners : but had they any power to use it ? As the privy seal was upon it, the just inference would seem to be that it was the king’s intention the pouch should not be opened at all during his absence. This view is supported by the next correction of Lord Campbell’s narrative, which it is our unpleasant duty to make. His lordship says, “ the sealing of writs and common instruments was left, *under her direction*, to Kilkenny, archdeacon of Coventry.” It would naturally be supposed from these words that Lord Campbell had good authority for a fact so circumstantially stated ; yet there is not the shadow of a foundation for it ; and the authority which he cites, and on which he must be held to depend, contradicts him in every particular. The seal which the queen, in obedience to the king’s precept, delivered to Kilkenny, was not the great seal, but the seal of the exchequer, which the king states in his letter he had deputed to be used “ *in place of our great seal which we will cause to be shut up* until our return from the parts [of Gascony] aforesaid^c.” Although Lord Campbell prints that which purports to be a copy of this writ, the words we have distinguished by *italics* are left out in his work ; yet even despite this remarkable omission, which we cannot suppose to be otherwise than accidental, or to have arisen from his copying at second-hand from some very careless compiler, it will be seen

^b Pat. 37 Hen. III. m. 4.

^c “Loco magni sigilli nostri quod claudi faciemus usque ad reditum nostrum de

partibus predictis.” Pat. 37 Henry III. m. 5.

that his statements are incorrect; it was the exchequer seal which was entrusted to Kilkenny, to be used in place of the great seal, and instead of acting *under the queen's direction*, he was appointed absolutely and without restriction, to bear and use it until the king's return to England!

His lordship proceeds—"She sat as judge in the *Aula Regia*, beginning her sittings on the morrow of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary. These sittings were interrupted by the accouchement of the judge." We decline to enter into the knotty question of the constitution and jurisdiction of the *Aula Regia*, but if Lord Campbell intends his readers to believe that Queen Eleanor sat therein individually as keeper of the great seal, and with any equitable jurisdiction, it must be observed that he is entirely mistaken. He quotes as his authority a Plea roll^d of the 37th year of Henry the Third; the title of the first rotulet of which is "Pleas before the lady the queen and the council of the lord the king," &c. Just the sort of title that might be expected when the king was out of the realm; those pleas which, had he been present, would be described as "*coram Rege*," were now recorded as heard before his council, and the queen having been nominated, as already stated, one of the guardians of the kingdom, took her place in the council by virtue of such appointment^e. Moreover, had his lordship examined this Plea roll, he would have found that after the first rotulet, or skin, the queen's name is not again mentioned—the proceedings are thenceforward described simply as "*coram consilio*." Her majesty was not present after the sittings on the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin, that was the 9th of September, and her accouchement did not take place until the 25th of November; so much for the marvellous story of her sittings being interrupted by that interesting event. We confess it seems to us very surprising that Lord Campbell, who must know that in the middle of the reign of Henry the Third, the jurisdiction of the chancellor was already defined and distinguished from the common law, should quote an ordinary Plea roll as a proof of purely imaginary sittings in equity. We need scarcely, after the preceding observations, take the further trouble of contradicting the assertion that after her favourable recovery the "lady keeper" resumed her place in the *Aula Regia*.

There are so many errors in this little bit of romance by Lord Campbell, that we can do no more than cursorily allude to them. The story of the queen commencing "an unextinguishable feud with the citizens of London," about the dues at Queenhithe, is a monstrous absurdity. Those dues were payable long before Eleanor's time, and the citizens farmed them under

^d Lord Campbell cites this document, wrongly, as *Rot. Thes.*

^e Henry sailed from Portsmouth on the 6th of August, and all patents and writs subsequent to that date were prepared "*coram consilio*," and tested by the Queen and Richard earl of Cornwall. "Memorandum quod sexto die Augusti anno regni

regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxxvij^o. transfretavit idem dominus rex usque Wasconiam, et facte fuerunt he subsequentes littere patentes coram consilio ipsius domini regis in Anglia, et continue usque ad annum ipsius regis xxxviij^o." Pat. 37 Hen. III. m. 2.

the queen consort, by charter. Lord Campbell might just as well have said that Queenhithe took its name from her majesty. With respect to her claim to "Queengold" we would refer his lordship to Prynne's essay, for further information on that point, and to his assertion that "the city of London had hitherto been a sort of free republic in a despotic kingdom, and its privileges had been respected in times of general oppression," we reply that, whatever it may have been in theory, it had been no such thing in fact; but that during no reign, from first to last, were its privileges so utterly disregarded as during the times of Henry the Third; that monarch suspended the franchise of the citizens again and again on the most trifling pretexts. Then Lord Campbell states that the queen made a speech to the parliament, assembled in the beginning of 1254, and pressed for a supply. We find no record of this oratorical effort; in fact Matthew Paris expressly says that the king's prolocutor and "messenger" made the speech in question.

In the notice of the chancellorship of William de Kilkenny, who was promoted to the office, according to Lord Campbell, on the *resignation* of Queen Eleanor, his lordship sets out with a singular mistake, attributing the dictation of a speech delivered by Henry in April, 1253, to "lord chancellor Kilkenny," who, according to his own shewing, was not appointed till 1254. We cannot moreover find any authority for this statement, which is not borne out by Matthew Paris.

The length to which this notice has extended obliges us to pass over other and equally grave errors. In conclusion we would observe that it has seldom been our lot to find so many inaccuracies in notes, extracts, and references, as in Lord Campbell's work; there is scarcely a Latin quotation correct; for this it must be presumed his lordship is not amenable to criticism, his amanuensis must be censured; yet such carelessness could not fail to detract very materially from the reputation of any writer less above the suspicion of ignorance than we gladly admit Lord Campbell to be.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISCRIMINATE THE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND. By Thomas Rickman, Architect. Fourth edition. 8vo.

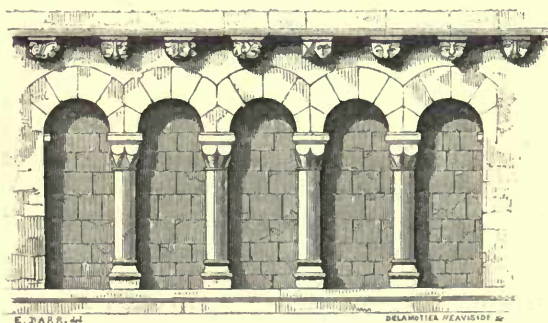
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ARC&DE, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON

GOthic ARCHITECTURE was so long the favourite region of the imagination, where poetry and romance held undisputed sway, that a violent opposition might naturally be expected to any attempt to reduce it to the ordinary level of a science, to apply the rule and compass to it, and to trace its gradual progress step by step from the decay of Roman art to the glorious development of the complete Gothic; and though truth will prevail in the end, its progress under such circumstances was sure to be slow, and frequently thrown back for a season. The character of the extraordinary man whose genius first reduced this chaos into order, was not calculated to diminish the violence of his opponents, and the accidental circumstance of his having been brought up a quaker was perhaps likely to add to the prejudice against his system. Yet perhaps this very circumstance, and the habit engendered by it, of well weighing his words before he com-

mitted himself by expressing them, contributed to make his work more really valuable from the extreme accuracy and caution which it every where exhibits. Whatever the causes may have been, the fact is certain that he did produce a most valuable and well-considered system, and that few sciences can boast of so good an elementary treatise, more especially as a first essay on the subject; and though nearly forty years have now passed over since he first published his system in the form of lectures to crowded audiences at the Literary Institution at Liverpool, and though he lived to issue four editions of his work, each adding fresh examples in support of his views, yet no one has been able to correct any material point of his system, and it is surprising to notice how very little information has really been added to the mass which he collected with such extraordinary diligence.

It is much to be regretted that some of the active and zealous young men who so enthusiastically pursue this now fashionable study, do not imitate the industry of the humble quaker in collecting facts, and consider how much they are indebted to him for all they know of the subject, instead of taking every opportunity of expressing their contempt for his labours. Whether his nomenclature is the best that could have been invented is not now the question; his divisions of the styles are so clear and true, and the precision with which he has discriminated their characteristic features is so inimitable, that his work must always remain the basis on which all others treating of the same subject must necessarily build. This is the only excuse that can be offered for what otherwise would be the gross plagiarism manifested in all the treatises that have subsequently appeared, extending frequently to extracting many successive pages verbatim, without acknowledgment^a, and in all to the free use of his facts, his arguments, and his conclusions, without the addition of more than a mere fraction to the information he had collected. That his nomenclature presents some anomalies is not disputed, but it has been so long established, and is so generally understood by all classes, that any attempt to change it now is merely to drive us back to the chaos from which his genius has happily delivered us. We now have a language which is understood alike by employers, architects, builders, and workmen; if we attempt to change it, we shall have each of these classes using a different language, a very Babel let loose again. Nor has any better system or better nomenclature been proposed. The objections which present themselves at first sight to the new nomenclature are at least as great as those that are complained of in the established one.

Mr. Boid, in his "History of all the principal Styles of Architecture," published in 1830^b, adopted the plan of calling the three styles of Gothic merely First, Second, and Third, in order to avoid as much as possible the

^a See "Aunt Elinor's Lectures on Architecture," which however is a useful little book for children.

^b This slight and superficial work has

already passed into merited oblivion. The idea was a good one, but the execution of it very indifferent.

use of technical language in a popular work. This was perhaps more sensible than the general abuse of Rickman's technical terms with which every one has been wearied of late. But this judicious avoiding of technical language is widely different from the plan proposed by the Ecclesiologist in 1846, of adopting "First, Middle, and Third Pointed," as a new technical language, and doing away with the name of "Gothic" altogether as inappropriate, overlooking the fact that this name is applied, in the same manner as we apply it, in every language in Europe.

It is easy to shew that the objections to this proposed new nomenclature are at least as great as any that apply to Rickman's terms. In the first place the transition from Norman, or what Mr. Bloxam calls the "Semi-Norman Style," is unquestionably the "*First Pointed Style*." It is not a Gothic style, but it is Pointed. Secondly, to describe a church as having "First Pointed round-headed doorways," and "Middle Pointed square-headed windows," is more absurd than anything in Rickman. Yet such examples do occur, and that not by ones or twos, but by tens and hundreds. In some districts almost every church will be found with either Early English round-headed doorways, and sometimes pier-arches also, or with Decorated square-headed windows. In other words, it was a very common practice in the thirteenth century to use round arches with all the details of pure Gothic work, and in the fourteenth century it was still more common to use square-headed windows, often with very beautiful mouldings and details, and tracery.

Thirdly, It would be very possible to build a thoroughly good Gothic church taken entirely from fine ancient examples without a single pointed arch throughout. This is fatal to the scheme; it proves that the pointed arch is not an essential feature but an accident of that style, which by the common consent of all Europe is called Gothic, and whatever the origin of the name may have been, any attempt to change it is now too late. Another serious objection to the proposed "new nomenclature" is its vagueness and want of precision, no one can say where the first style begins or ends. Mr. Paley's Manual was expected to supply this deficiency, but it is very far from doing so. The impression which his book leaves is favourable to the writer; it is written in a good spirit, a pleasing style, and a gentlemanly tone, and contains a good deal of original observation which shews that the subject is not new to the author, though here and there he falls into the usual errors of inexperienced writers on this subject. But no one can help seeing that his own good sense and sound judgment would have led him to continue the use of the established nomenclature which every body understands, and which continually creeps in as it were unawares, and in spite of his wish to please his injudicious friends by adopting their crotchet. The natural consequence of this is that his book is very confused and more calculated to puzzle than to assist a beginner, and that the author is not able to do justice to himself and his own knowledge. He

begins his second chapter with the remark that "To suggest new methods of arrangement and new terms to express them, *perhaps* only tends to perplex and confuse the elements of the science; and some of those already proposed are sufficiently appropriate." But he has not firmness enough to act on this sensible opinion, being overruled by external influence, and proceeds to divide the Romanesque into four styles, and the "Gothic" into seven more: where each begins and ends it is in vain to attempt to make out, for as these distinctions are in a great degree imaginary and have no real existence, examples will continually occur in which two of his styles are so blended together in work that is evidently cotemporaneous, that any effort to separate them must be futile, and hence we suppose arises the confusion which we find in his attempt to distinguish them. Mr. Rickman's styles are so perfectly natural and true that any attempt to upset them and make fresh divisions is certain to fail when a large number of examples come to be examined in different districts. Rules which may seem good in one county will entirely fail in another. Mr. Rickman's divisions may naturally be subdivided into early and late in each style, and he always allowed for the transition from one style to another occupying a considerable period; of course many buildings being entirely of this transitional character. If the study were made more easy by multiplying names, each of these changes might have a separate name, but as we have always observed that the more names and the more divisions are made, so much the more are beginners puzzled, we deprecate their use especially in these manuals for beginners.

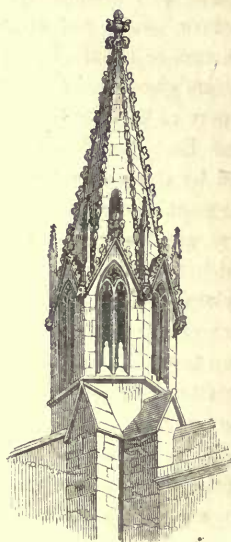
There is a clearness and simplicity about Mr. Rickman's system which renders it peculiarly easy to understand and to remember. A learner by his method, will be able to discriminate the style and age of a building in half the time that he could do so by Mr. Paley's or the Ecclesiologist's. Mr. Bloxam has had the good sense to retain Mr. Rickman's divisions of the styles and nomenclature, and his book continues to be the best manual for an archæologist. He is too fond of viewing all old buildings which present any anomalies as necessarily Anglo-Saxon, and he has introduced two new styles, the "Semi-Norman" and the "Debased," neither of which are properly styles at all; but on the whole his book is sensible and useful. The early editions were little more than "Rickman made easy," his language thrown into question and answer, and illustrated by Mr. Jewitt's beautiful woodcuts. The later editions however contain a good deal of original research, though too much confined to the "Anglo-Saxon style." On this subject Mr. Paley follows him implicitly, far too implicitly as we think, but we must reserve that question for another opportunity, and return for the present to Mr. Paley. His book is illustrated by some very pretty woodcuts by Williams, which are creditable to the artist, but do not exhibit the same accuracy or the same knowledge of the subject with Mr. Jewitt's; the artist has evidently engraved many of the drawings without understand-

ing them, hence they are more pretty than valuable, but this remark applies to a part only.

The very material question, "What constitutes a distinct style of architecture," does not appear to have been much considered either by Mr. Bloxam or by Mr. Paley. A little reflection would shew that *it must have certain characteristic features not possessed by any other style*, and by which it may be distinguished. Apply this obvious test to Mr. Rickman's styles. The Early English style is distinguished by its characteristic mouldings, and by the general use of lancet-shaped windows. The latter feature is the popular one, but not to be depended on by itself; the mouldings however are invariable, and a never-failing test by which it may be distinguished from any other style in this country, and from the corresponding styles of other countries, the Early French, Early German, or Early Flemish: each country has its own distinct style, of which the mouldings are the only sure test. The Decorated English style is distinguished also by its characteristic mouldings, and by the geometrical or flowing form of the tracery of the windows. The second feature is again the popular one, but not alone to be relied upon, but the two together form the test. The same remarks apply more particularly to the Perpendicular style, and although in this style the vertical lines of tracery are more to be depended on, they are not by themselves the test. Let any of the proposed new styles be tried by similar tests, and no accurate definition of them can be given. Mr. Bloxam's Anglo-Saxon style has no really characteristic features; every one of those which are popularly so considered may be found in later work also. It is probable that some of the buildings of this class do belong to the Saxon period, but they have not sufficient distinct character to form a separate style. The "Semi-Norman style" is open to the same objection: the buildings of this class are very numerous, and it may be a convenient division as a period of transition, but it has no peculiar features of its own; these buildings belong partly to one style and partly to another, intermixed in every possible variety of form and feature. The "Debased style" is open to the same objections; the buildings of the seventeenth century are often debased enough, but all the characteristics of a separate style are wanting. The proposed new styles of the Ecclesiologist and Mr. Paley are open to the same objections, they are equally incapable of any exact definition. If Mr. Rickman's definitions are to be applied to the First Pointed, Middle Pointed, and Third Pointed, the mere change of name has been already objected to. Mr. Paley's twelve styles are still more objectionable, from the endless confusion the use of them must cause.

1. 2. The Saxon period is too obscure for us to be able to define any style, still less to divide it into two.
4. The period of transition is not a style.
6. "Late or Florid First Pointed, 1240 to 1270." This wants the clear lines of definition; the pure Early English style continued throughout this period, without any marked difference in the mouldings, and although

the windows become larger and have foliated circles, &c. in the head, yet this difference alone is not sufficient to form a separate style. 7. "Geometric Middle Pointed," and 8. "Complete Middle Pointed." Between these two supposed styles no real line of distinction can be drawn, either in the mouldings or the tracery. It is true that the geometrical forms of tracery are *generally* earlier than the flowing forms, but by no means always; they are often continued to a late period in the Decorated style, and sometimes in the same building the windows have their tracery geometrical and flowing alternately, without any other distinction, the mouldings and details being the same, and the two evidently built at the same time. This is fatal to the attempt to divide the Decorated into two styles. 9. "Third Pointed," 10. "Florid Third Pointed." The length of time over which the Perpendicular style extended, makes it more desirable to divide it into early and late, but no line of distinction can be drawn, at least none sufficiently marked for common use; very early Perpendicular buildings have frequently been mistaken for very late ones, by persons supposed to be good judges. It is allowed by all that there was a continual progress, a gradual change in all the styles, but this was not always simultaneous, there were new fashions and old fashions at all periods: however numerous we may make the styles, we must still allow for a transition period between one and the other, so that the only result of such numerous divisions must be increased confusion, and consequent difficulty, to students and persons who have not time to study the subject very deeply.



Howden, Yorkshire.

Mr. Paley *may* be able to make all these nice distinctions himself, but few will be able to follow him, and those who have studied the subject a much longer time, and perhaps quite as deeply as Mr. Paley, do not agree with him as to the expediency of these divisions, nor yet as to the precise point where each should begin and end, neither will history bear him out as to the dates which he has assumed. He acknowledges that, "With respect to the dates of each it is quite impossible to lay down more than a very general scheme," and quotes with approbation these sensible observations. "Professor Willis is of opinion that in each style we must presume the existence of *Imitation* and *Transition* specimens, and that at the same period of time, and in the same country, buildings may have been in progress, some in the old style, some in the new, others in every possible gradation between them. For when any new style is invented in the

country where it appears, we shall inevitably trace it in transition; wherever it is brought in complete, and adopted in works of considerable magnitude, it becomes as it were a rival, and is likely to be more or less closely followed by the native architects; though many of these, through preference of their old fashion or ignorance of the new, may go on building in a style half a century behind others. Thus it must be expected that many perplexing anomalies will occur to us in attempting to assign dates, which in fact would be inexplicable on any other theory. Still on the whole each country had its characteristic development^c."

All this is very true and very important within due limitations, but is it not a fatal objection to such minute subdivision of styles?—If we are to make three separate styles in each century, and also to acknowledge that one builder may be half a century behind others at the same time, how are we ever to remember the succession of styles, or judge of the age of a building which may have been built in the "style before the last." The simple old-fashioned plan of describing buildings by the reigns of the different Kings, is far less objectionable than all these new styles. The style of Henry the Third or of Edward the Third is more easy to remember and as well defined as these new distinctions. Mr. Rickman's broad divisions are natural, easy, and obvious, and those who wish for more minute divisions may readily make them by adding early or late in the style, or the name of the king in whose reign that division was most in use.

With regard to foreign countries, it must be borne in mind that Normandy and a considerable part of France formed part of the English dominions at the time the change of style took place, and many of the finest French cathedrals are acknowledged by the French themselves to have been "built by the English," that is by the Anglo-Normans. In other foreign countries the distinction is far greater, and sufficiently great to make it desirable to distinguish them by the names of their respective countries. Mr. Paley observes that "both the Early English and the Third Pointed, or Perpendicular, are peculiar to our country. The corresponding or synchronous continental styles are the geometrical Decorated, and the Flamboyant. But at Norrez and Ardenne, near Caen, Professor Whewell found as perfect and genuine 'Early English' churches as our country can supply." The chapel of the seminary at Bayeux is another example of pure and good Early English work; though even in these buildings the mouldings partake of a French character.

The following remarks on symbolism are proofs of Mr. Paley's good sense, when he has firmness enough to use it, and free himself from the

^c This is not sufficiently attended to by modern architects; even Mr. Pugin has set the dangerous example of *foreignising* in his churches and their decorations. True it is that in the middle ages improvements were frequently borrowed from the conti-

nent. But this is worse than needless now, for we have better ancient models of our own to follow than can be procured from abroad. This is admitted by Mr. Petit, "Remarks," &c. vol. i. p. 13.—See Rickman, p. 37.

influence of his ingenious but fanciful friends. "Much as has been said on the subject of symbolism^d, and undiscovered laws of Gothic architecture, we are strongly disposed to attribute the almost unattainable perfection of the mediæval buildings to the unerring judgment, fine taste, and intuitive feeling of the artists, who built religiously, not coerced by utilitarian employers, and, above all, devoted exclusively to the one style prevalent in their day, without so much as the knowledge of any other, and without any care to imitate their predecessors in anything."

The use of corbel-heads in ascertaining the date of a building by the costume of the head-dress has often been pointed out: the difficulty is in knowing accurately the exact period during which a particular head-dress continued in use. For instance, Mr. Paley says, "It may be useful to observe, that the head-dress of a square form is a certain evidence of the transition, and fixes the date of a building to about the year 1375. The nave and chancel of Ryhall church, Rutland, are of this style, and marked by this peculiar dripstone termination." But unfortunately at p. 297 this head-dress is described, and the date of 1420 assigned to it. And at p. 176 the same square-topped head-dress is engraved, and said to be of the time of Edward the Third, side by side with another female head, having the chin-cloth or wimple, which was worn in the time of Edward the First. This confusion very much destroys the utility of corbel-heads as a guide for beginners in an elementary work which this is evidently intended to be, but for which purpose it is not suited. There is much to please in the book, but it is calculated only for advanced students. The concluding chapter on Monumental Brasses is from the pen of C. R. Manning, Esq., of Benet College, and is a very good concise account of this interesting class of monuments. We cannot take leave of Mr. Paley without thanking him for the pleasure his book has afforded us on the whole, though we have been obliged to differ from him on many points, and regret that its general utility should be so much impeded by attempts at originality without sufficient consideration.

Of Mr. Bloxam's book we have already said that the later editions are greatly improved, and we repeat that it now forms the best manual for archaeologists in this interesting branch of study. Our objections to the two new styles which he has introduced are rather of extent than of kind; we think he goes too far, that the differences do not amount to a separate Style, though we do not deny that there are considerable differences between these buildings and the regular Styles.

On the Saxon question we think that neither he nor any of his followers have paid sufficient attention to the masonry and construction of these build-

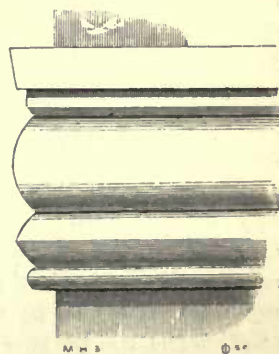
^d See chap. iv. of Mr. Poole's "Churches, their Structure, Arrangement, and Decoration." The philosophizing theories of the late translators of Durandus, and Mr.

Lewis's treatise on this subject, seem to have much of fanciful and questionable conjecture, amidst some undoubted truth.

ings; nor has much additional light been thrown on the subject since the researches of Mr. Rickman and Mr. Twopeny, neither of whom considered the anomalies which they were the first to notice as having sufficient character to form a separate Style.

It is true that in some of these buildings the masonry is rude enough, and the construction is more that of carpenters than of masons; and it is probable that these examples are really of the Saxon period; but in other instances, such as Daglingworth, the masonry is better than that of the transepts of Winchester, and quite as good as that of the tower rebuilt after it had fallen "from imperfect construction^e." The fineness of the joints between the stones in ashlar work is a ready test by which to judge of the quality and probable age of the masonry; and thus tried, many of the supposed Saxon structures must be considered to have been built after 1100, when, as Mr. Bloxam himself shews (p. 101) from William of Malmesbury (lib. v.), fine-jointed masonry was first used in England by Roger bishop of Salisbury.

In other instances the rude cubical masses found in the place of capitals to the chancel-arch, which have been assumed as characteristics of this supposed style, have every appearance of being simply the blocks put up by the masons for the purpose of having the capitals carved out of them, but by some accident, or want of funds, left unfinished; for instance, at Wittering the arches between the nave and aisle have regular Norman capitals, any one of which might have been carved out of the rude blocks left at the chancel-arch. And Mr. Bloxam states (p. 113) that it was very customary to carve the capitals after the blocks were fixed in their places, as the crypt at Canterbury clearly proves, for they are there to be found in almost every stage of their progress, and some of the sculpture must have been done long after they were erected. In the later styles he also notices the same thing. "We sometimes meet with square CORBEL BLOCKS, and other work of an intended decorative description, the design for the sculpture of which has never been carried into effect." As at Crick, Northamptonshire, &c. p. 231. We have only to apply this remark to Norman works, and one class of the anomalies supposed to be Saxon disappears. Others, such as the capital or impost of St. Benet's, Cambridge, have much more the appearance of late Norman or transition works, than of the Saxon age.

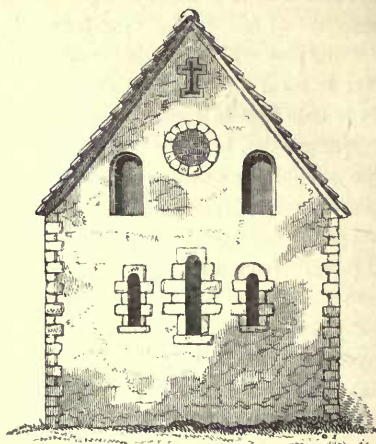


St. Benet's, Cambridge.

^e It is worthy of remark that cotemporary writers mention the fall of a great number of towers immediately after they were built in the early Norman period, and as the great superiority of the Norman

masonry is acknowledged, the probability is that any buildings which exhibit better masonry, with finer joints than we find in early Norman work, are of later rather than earlier date.

We cannot understand upon what ground Mr. Bloxam considers the ruined church in the castle at Dover as some centuries older than Darent church, Kent, which is a good example of early Norman work, and has quite as early a character as the ruins at Dover; though these have some Roman remains worked up in them belonging to an earlier building, the present structure has nothing to distinguish it from work of the twelfth century.

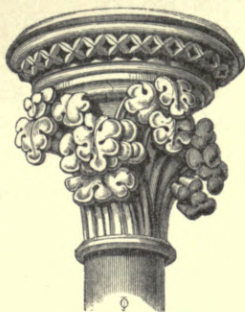


Darent Church, Kent.

It is worthy of remark that many of these structures are mixed up with late Norman and transition work, in a manner that seems almost unaccountable if the Saxon theory were admitted. Daglingworth has a lancet window in the chancel in the original wall without any appearance of insertion, and the same thing occurs also at Wittering, and in several other instances. These objections to the theory should be fairly stated and examined.

After all, this supposed style is a very immaterial point, of no practical importance, though very interesting for archæological discussion. Mr. Bloxam's description of the characteristic features of the regular styles is good and clear, and his illustrations extremely beautiful, and as good as their small size will admit, though we could have wished the drawings to have been more correct in some instances. The manner in which Mr. Jewitt has preserved the spirit of Early English foliage in the capitals from York and Durham is highly creditable to his skill. The foliage from Salisbury and Lincoln is also beautifully engraved, and Mr. Bloxam's description of it is good and accurate. "Sculptured foliage of this era is much used in capitals, brackets, corbels, bosses, and crockets, and is generally called *stiff*-leaved, a term not applying so much to the formality of design or execution, which are frequently very elegant, and done with much freedom of hand, as to designate a kind of crisp foliage in which the *stiff stems* as well as the leaves are used in the composition. In this it chiefly differs from the later styles, where we see an approximation to nature, and the foliage appears of a much thinner and more flexible texture, evincing a greater freedom both in conception and execution. This is particularly observable where the thick stems rise from the mouldings and support the foliage above. Among the forms of foliage the trefoil is most predominant, and very characteristic of the style." (See the cuts opposite.)

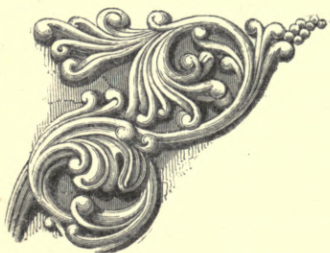
EARLY ENGLISH CAPITALS AND FOLIAGE.



DURHAM CATHEDRAL



YORK CATHEDRAL



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

DECORATED FOLIAGE

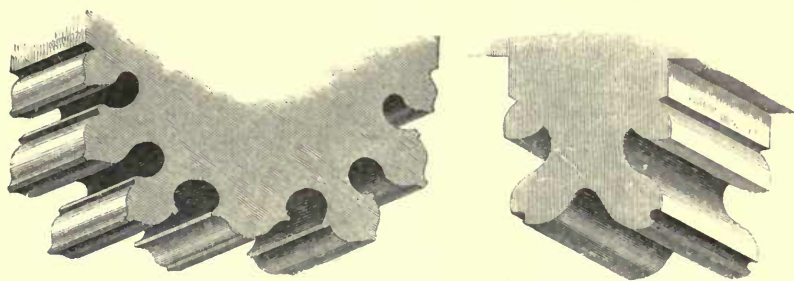


YORK CATHEDRAL.

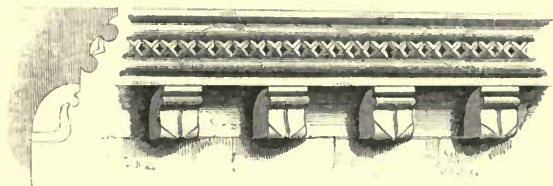


“The foliage of Decorated capitals may generally be distinguished from those of Early English by its not rising from the neck-moulding with stiff stems, but being carried round the bell in something of a wreath-like form. The foliage itself, whether of capitals, finials, crockets, bosses, or other ornamental accessories, exhibits much of natural freedom, and we frequently find the oak, the ivy, the hazel, the vine, the fern, &c. very beautifully and

original character; and more mischief is being done under this delusion than ever the Puritans did with their axes and their hammers: they left evidence against themselves of the mischief they had done, but our modern "restorers" leave nothing by which we can tell what they have destroyed: their first step is to obliterate every vestige of the old work, before they begin to build up their own "improvement."



EARLY ENGLISH MOULDINGS, TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.



EARLY ENGLISH CORBEL TABLE, BEVERLEY MINSTER.

We have scarcely allowed space to notice Mr. Barr's unpretending and useful little book, but not much will be required, his own description of it disarms criticism. "This little work is intended to serve merely as an introduction to the study of the ecclesiastical edifices of this country, and at the same time to afford a simple and practical guide to those who are engaged in the erection or restoration of churches." These purposes it is well calculated to serve. The first half of the book is occupied in describing the different parts of an Anglican church as they should be, and though some may be disposed to cavil at the quiet manner in which Mr. Barr assumes that his views of what they ought to be are unquestionable, we are disposed to think he is right; an elementary work should not be controversial. The latter half describes the styles, dividing them into centuries to avoid the use of technical terms. His descriptions of the characteristics of each century are concise and clear, and his selection of woodcuts, especially of the mouldings, very well suited to render them familiar to the eye. Perhaps if he had been content to refer to the

"Glossary of Architecture," instead of borrowing from it, he would have been less open to the charge of appearing in borrowed plumes. The number of his original cuts would have been sufficient to give his work a very respectable appearance, some of them being as good as any in the other works before us; for instance, the Norman arcade at St. Peter's, Northampton, which we have borrowed at p. 379; the Early English corbel-table at Beverley (see p. 391); the Decorated pinnacle at Howden (see p. 384); and the Perpendicular tower at Dundry.



PERPENDICULAR TOWER DUNDRY, NEAR BRISTOL.

NOTE.—In the "Notices of the Priory of Southwick," p. 222 of this volume, the seal of the prior of Chertsey was accidentally inserted instead of the Southwick seal, which will be given in a future number.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

FRENCH.

DICIONNAIRE DES ABRÉVIATIONS LATINES ET FRANÇAISES, USITÉES DANS LES INSCRIPTIONS, LES MANUSCRITS, ET LES CHARTES DU MOYEN AGE, &c. Par L. A. Chassant, Bibliothecaire à Evreux, et auteur d'une PALÉOGRAPHIE DES Chartes. [This is a portable 12mo. founded on the Lexicon of Walther and the Lists of Abbreviations in the Benedictine folios, and of which the Plates have been all engraved by the author himself.]

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HISTOIRE ET ARCHÉOLOGIE DES MONASTÈRES DU DÉPARTEMENT DE SEINE ET MARNE, par E. Paty. 4to.

HISTOIRE ET DESCRIPTION DE NOTRE DAME DE MELUN, par B. de la Fortelle; 4to.

NOTICE SUR L'ANCIENNE COLLEGIATE DE CHAMPEAUX, par A. Taillandier. 8vo.

NOTE SUR LES TOMBEAUX ET LES CRYPTES DE JOUARRE, par A. de Caumont. 8vo. de 16 pages.

MANUEL D'ARCHÉOLOGIE RELIGIEUSE, CIVILE, ET MILITAIRE, par J. Oudin. Second edition, 8vo. [This work is a compilation from De Caumont's "Cours d'Antiquités" and other archæological publications.]

STATISTIQUE MONUMENTALE DU CALVADOS, par A. de Caumont. Tome premier. Paris, chez Derache, Rue du Bouloy, No. 7. An 8vo. of 425 pages, with 150 woodcuts and 15 lithographs in 4to. relating to the Cantons of Caen and those in its vicinity.

STATISTIQUE MONUMENTALE DU DÉPARTEMENT DU PUY-DE-DOME, par J. B. Bouillet. 8vo. with an atlas of 35 plates. [The plan of this work is so admirable that perhaps in a future number we may give some further account of it.]

DESCRIPTION ARCHITECTONIQUE ET ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE LA CATHÉDRALE DE TOURNAI, par B. Renard, Architecte de la Ville. Bruxelles, chez Vandalle. Folio, with 25 outline copperplates.

MEMOIRES SUR LES ANTIQUITÉS DE LA SOLOGNE BLESOISE, par M. de la Saussaye. This is a republication of some papers honoured a few years ago with a gold medal, by the Academy of Inscriptions, and comprises an account of the ancient roads of that district, and a comparative description of its different cemeteries.

COURSES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES ET HISTORIQUES DANS LE DÉPARTEMENT DE L'AIN, par M. Sirand. 8vo. 264 pages, with 10 plates in outline.

ANNUAIRE DE L'INSTITUT DES PROVINCES ET DES CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUES. 12mo. Paris, chez Derache, Rue du Bouloy, No. 7. [This little and cheap work gives an account of this institution and all the learned Societies in the Departments of France.]

DÉFINITION ÉLÉMENTAIRE DE QUELQUES TERMES D'ARCHITECTURE, par M. de Caumont. 8vo. 161 pages. Paris, chez Derache, Rue du Bouloy, No. 7. [This is a little work of similar intent to that of Mr. Parker's "Glossary of Architecture."]

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ORDERICI VITALIS, HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA, COLLATIONE ET ANIMADVERSIONIBUS AUGUSTI LE PREVOST. Tom. iii. Paris, chez Renouard et Co. 1845. 8vo. pp. 624. Publié par la Société de l'Histoire de France.

HISTOIRE DE RENNES, par M. M. de Villeneuve, et de Maillet, Bibliothecaire de la Ville de Rennes. Rennes, chez Morembe, 1845, 8vo. pp. 547, avec 2 plans.

GERMAN.

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WIEN'S KAISERLICHES ZEUGHAUS ZUM ERSTEN MALE, VON FR. VON LEBER. Leipzig, bei Koehler. 8vo. 525 pages, with 2 plates. [This is an excellent Catalogue Raisonné, with an Appendix of Essays on the uses of certain parts of armour not yet well determined. It has also a well-arranged list of extracts from Inventories and other documents relative to armour of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with similar intent to a work published also at Leipzig (but which we have never seen) entitled "RÜSTUNG-WORTERBUCH."]

DIE RITTERBURGEN RAUHENECK, SCHARFENECK, UND RAUHENSTEIN, VON FR. VON LEBER. Wien, bei Braumüller. 8vo. 330 pages, with 10 plates. [This is a history and detailed description of some Castles near Baden in Austria, with an account of Tournaments.]

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CHRONOLOGIE DER DEUTSCHE-MITTELALTERLICHEN BAUKUNST, IN GEOMETRISCHEN ZEICHNUNGEN MIT KURZEN ERLÄUTERUNG, von G. G. Kallenbach. München, 1844, bei Zach. [This work is in long folio, with very good outline lithographic plates.]

ARCHAEOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, von E. Gerhard. Berlin. 4to. with plates.

MITTHEILUNGEN DER ANTIQUARISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT ZU ZÜRICH. Zürich. 4to. with plates, bei Meyer.

DIE BASILIKA DER ALTEN MIT BESONDERER RÜCKSICHT AUF DIEJENIGE FORM DERSELBEN WELCHE DER CHRISTLICHEN KIRCHE ZUM VORBILDE DIENTE. Berlin. 8vo.

ANTIQUARISK TIDSSKRIFT: the Bulletins of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North, for 1843, 1844, and 1845 contain Memoirs and Plates on Arrow-headed Inscriptions; on Runic, and what we call Celtic Antiquities; and also an interesting Catalogue raisonné of the Society's Museum at Copenhagen.

[W. B.]

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Committee Room, Holywell, Oxford, Dec. 12, 1846.

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NOTE.—At p. 190, the work entitled "Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic Styles" is attributed by mistake to the Oxford Architectural Society.

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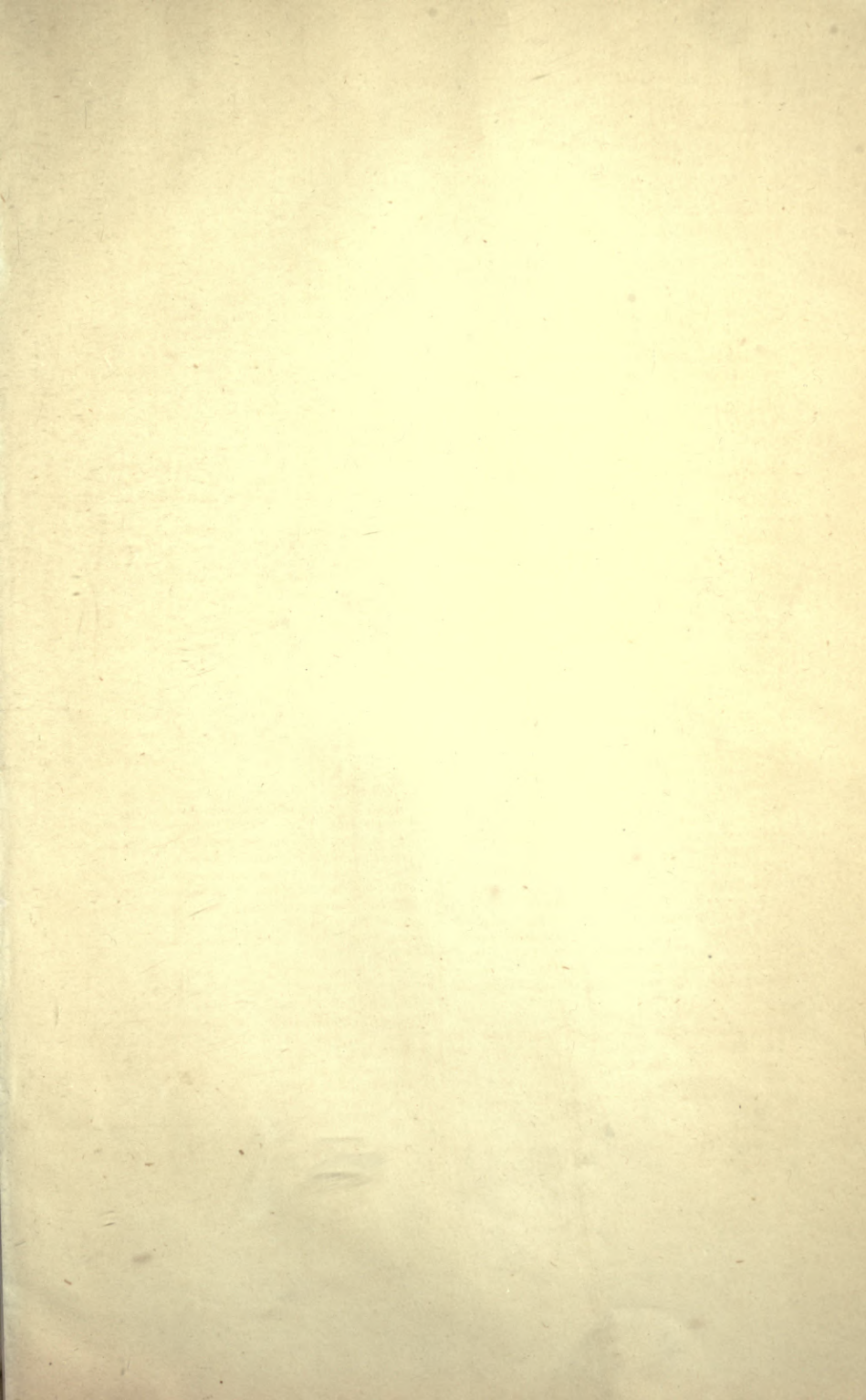
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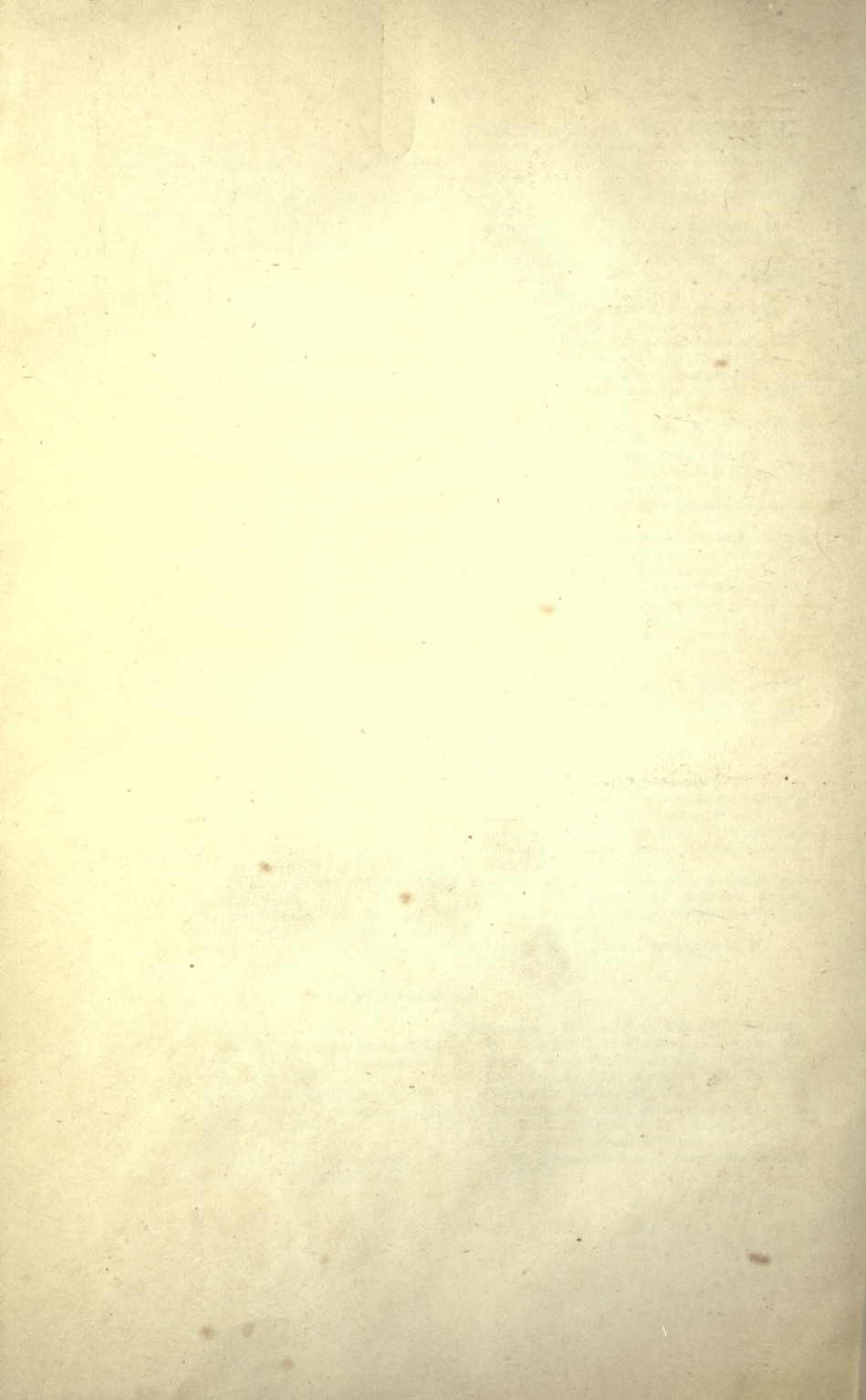
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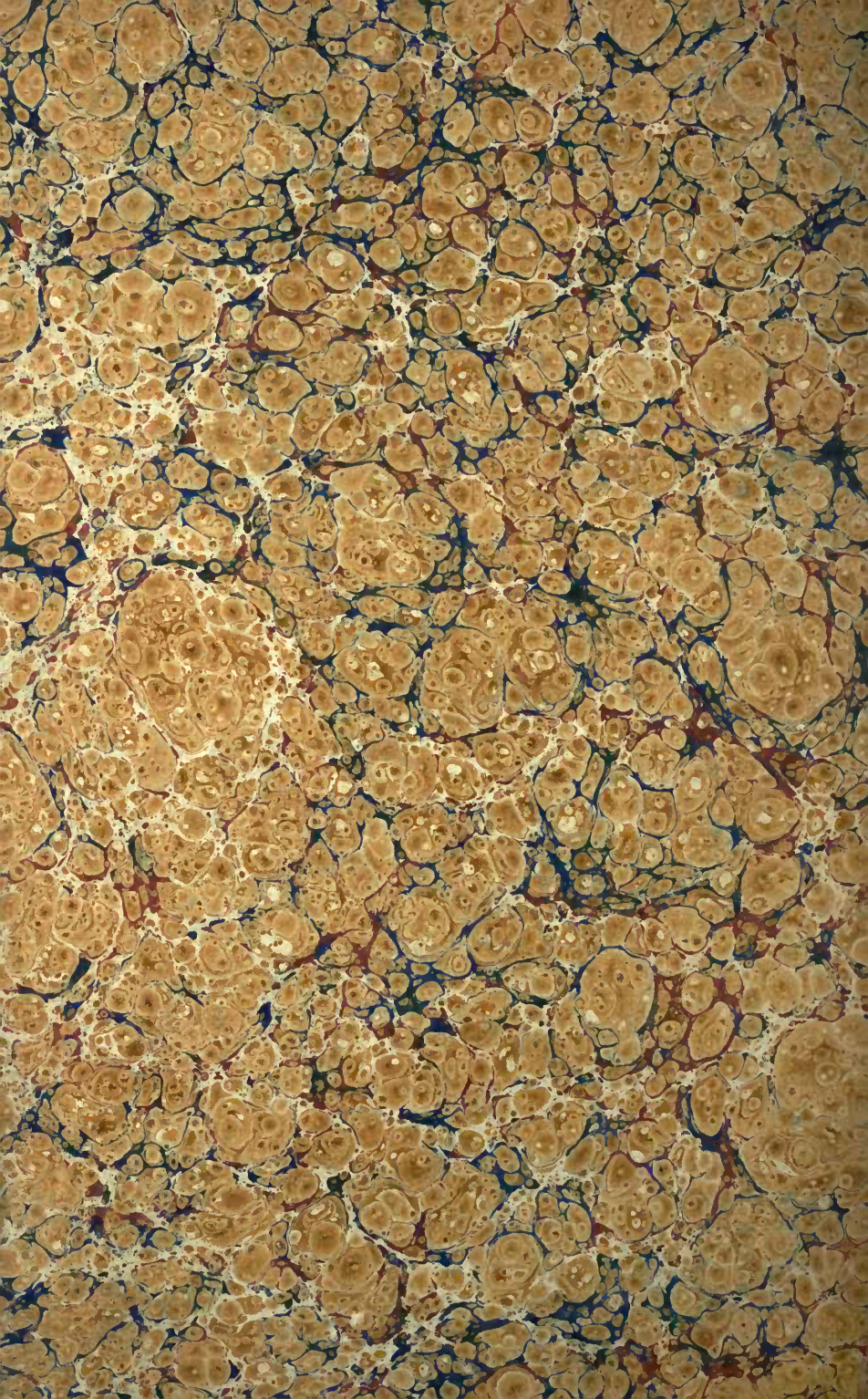
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